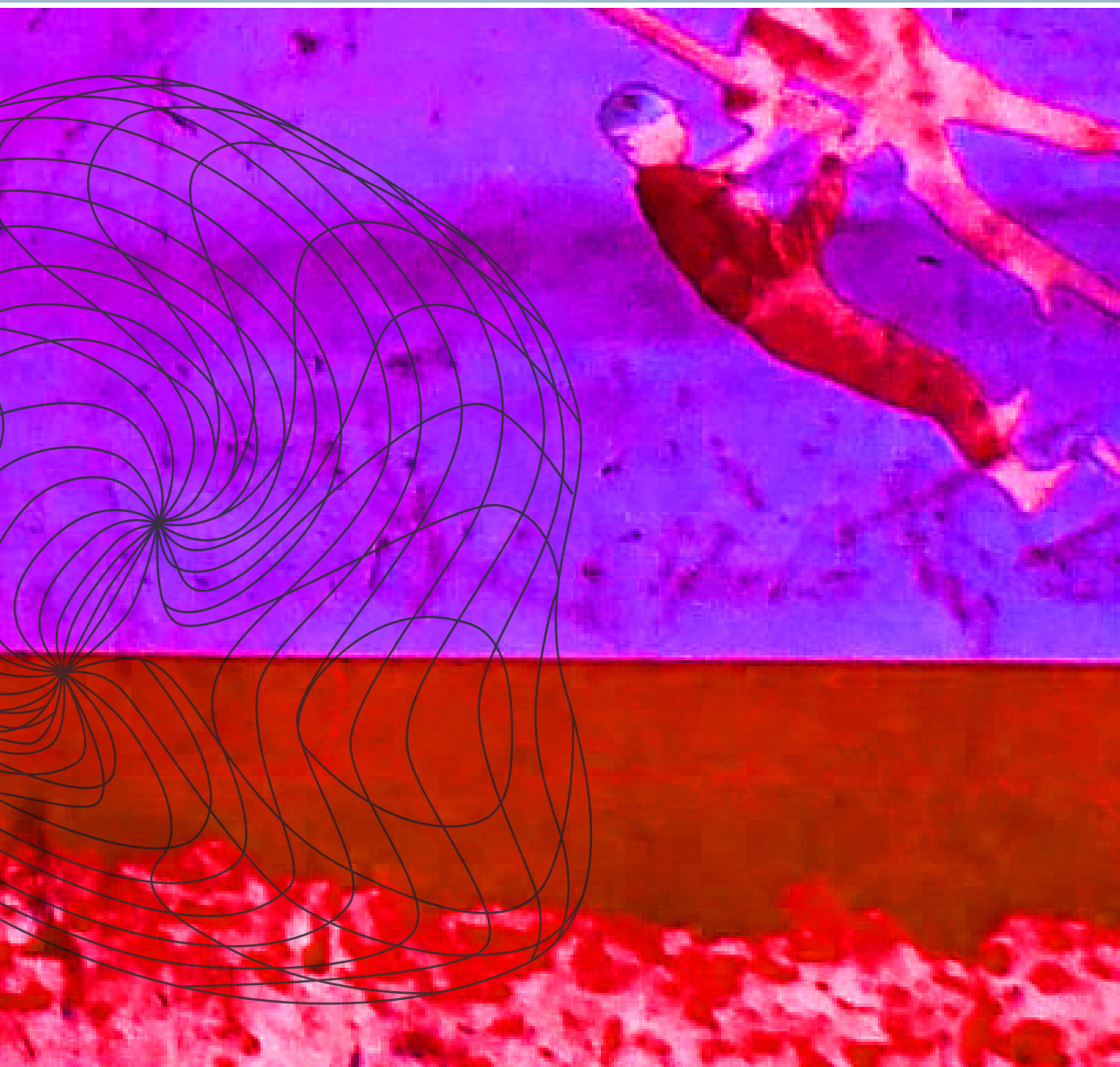
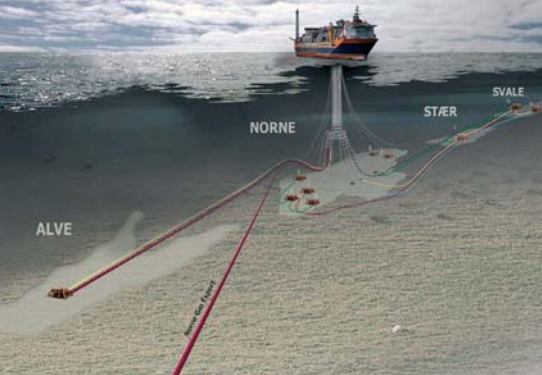


12

Fields under development





Alve

Blocks and production licences	Block 6507/3 - production licence 159 B, awarded 2004	
Discovered	1990	
Development approval	16.03.2007 by the King in Council	
Operator	StatoilHydro ASA	
Licensees	DONG E&P Norge AS	15.00 %
	StatoilHydro ASA	85.00 %
Recoverable reserves	Original:	
	1.3 million scm oil	
	5.5 billion scm gas	
	1.1 million tonnes NGL	
Investment	Total investment is expected to be NOK 2.7 billion (2009 values)	
	NOK 2.6 billion have been invested as of 31.12.2008 (2009 values)	

Development:

Alve is a gas and condensate field located about 16 kilometres southwest of Norne. The sea depth in the area is about 370 meters. The development concept is a standard subsea template with four well slots and one production well.

Reservoir:

The reservoir is in Middle Jurassic sandstones in the Garn and Not formations. The reservoir lies at a depth of about 3 600 metres. There are also resources in the Ile and Tilje formations that may be developed later.

Recovery strategy:

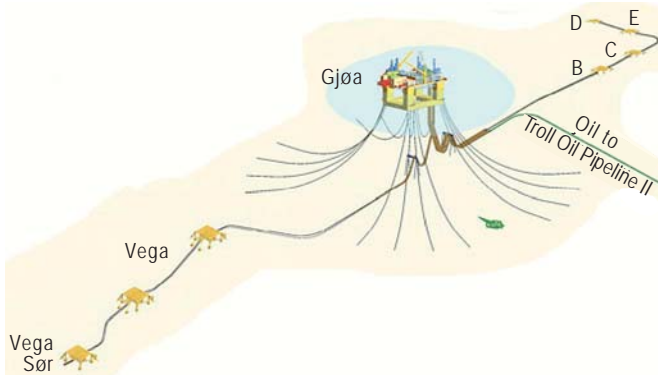
The reservoir will be produced by pressure depletion.

Transport:

Alve will be tied to the Norne vessel by a pipeline. The gas will be transported via the Norne pipeline to Åsgard Transport and further to Kårstø for export.

Status:

Alve came on stream 19 March 2009.



Gjøa

Blocks and production licences	Block 35/9 - production licence 153, awarded 1988 Block 36/7 - production licence 153, awarded 1988
Discovered	1989
Development approval	14.06.2007 by the Storting
Operator	StatoilHydro ASA
Licensees	A/S Norske Shell 12.00 % GDF SUEZ E&P Norge AS 30.00 % Petoro AS 30.00 % RWE Dea Norge AS 8.00 % StatoilHydro ASA 20.00 %
Recoverable reserves	Original: 11.1 million scm oil 32.6 billion scm gas 5.6 million tonnes NGL
Investment	Total investment is expected to be NOK 28.8 billion (2009 values) NOK 14.2 billion have been invested as of 31.12.2008 (2009 values)

Development:

Gjøa is located about 40 kilometres north of the Fram field. The sea depth in the area is 360 metres. StatoilHydro is operator for the development phase, while GDF SUEZ E&P Norge will take over the operatorship at production start-up. The development comprises five subsea templates tied to a semi-submersible production and processing facility. The Gjøa facility will get power supply from shore.

Reservoir:

The reservoir contains gas over a relatively thin oil zone in Jurassic sandstones in the Viking, Brent and Dunlin groups. The field contains several tilted fault segments with partly uncertain communication and varying reservoir quality. The reservoir depth is about 2 200 metres.

Recovery strategy:

The reservoir will be produced by pressure depletion.

Transport:

Stabilized oil will be exported in a new 55 kilometres long pipeline which will be connected to Troll Ojjerør II, for further transport to Mongstad. The rich gas will be exported in a new 130 kilometres long pipeline to the FLAGS transport system on the UK continental shelf, for further transport to St. Fergus.

Status:

Production is expected to start in the autumn of 2010.

Morvin

Blocks and production licences	Block 6506/11 - production licence 134 B, awarded 2000 Block 6506/11 - production licence 134 C, awarded 2006
Discovered	2001
Development approval	25.04.2008 by the King in Council
Operator	StatoilHydro ASA
Licensees	Eni Norge AS 30.00 % StatoilHydro ASA 64.00 % Total E&P Norge AS 6.00 %
Recoverable reserves	Original: 9.3 million scm oil 3.2 billion scm gas 0.7 million tonnes NGL
Investment	Total investment is expected to be NOK 7.6 billion (2009 values) NOK 2.3 billion have been invested as of 31.12.2008 (2009 values)

Development:

Morvin is located approximately 20 kilometres north of Kristin and 15 kilometres west of Åsgard. The sea depth in the area is 350 metres. The field will be developed with two subsea templates tied to Åsgard B.

Reservoir:

The reservoir consists of a rotated and tilted fault block in the northwestern part of the Halten Terrace at a depth of 4 500 - 4 700 metres. The discovery well was drilled in 2001 and proved oil in Middle Jurassic sandstones in the Garn and Ile formations. The reservoir in the Garn formation contains relatively homogenous sandstones while the reservoir in the Ile formation is more heterogeneous.

Recovery strategy:

The reservoir will be recovered by pressure depletion.

Transport:

The wellstream from Morvin will be sent through a 20 kilometres long pipeline to Åsgard for processing and further transport.

Status:

Planned start of production is in late 2010.



Skarv

Blocks and production licences	Block 6507/2 - production licence 262, awarded 2000 Block 6507/3 - production licence 159, awarded 1989 Block 6507/3 - production licence 212 B, awarded 2002 Block 6507/5 - production licence 212, awarded 1996 Block 6507/6 - production licence 212, awarded 1996	
Discovered	1998	
Development approval	18.12.2007 by the Storting	
Operator	BP Norge AS	
Licensees	BP Norge AS	23.84 %
	E.ON Ruhrgas Norge AS	28.08 %
	PGNiG Norway AS	11.92 %
	StatoilHydro ASA	36.16 %
Recoverable reserves	Original: 16.5 million scm oil 41.5 billion scm gas 5.4 million tonnes NGL	
Investment	Total investment is expected to be NOK 36.8 billion (2009 values) NOK 8.7 billion have been invested as of 31.12.2008 (2009 values)	

Development:

Skarv is located about 35 kilometres southwest of the Norne field in the northern part of the Norwegian Sea. The development comprises the deposits 6507/5-1 Skarv and 6507/3-3 Idun. The sea depth in the area is between 250-450 metres. The development concept is a floating production facility (FPSO) connected to five subsea templates.

Reservoir:

The reservoirs in Skarv contain gas and condensate in Middle and Lower Jurassic sandstones in the Garn, Ile and Tilje formations. There is also an underlying oil zone in the Skarv deposit in the Garn and Tilje formations. The Garn Formation has good reservoir quality, while the Tilje Formation has relatively poor quality. The reservoirs are divided into several fault segments and lie at a depth of 3 300-3 700 metres.

Recovery strategy:

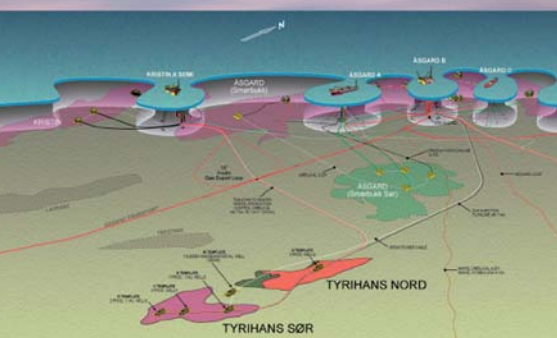
In the Garn and Tilje formations, gas reinjection is planned for the first years in order to increase oil recovery.

Transport:

The oil will be buoy-loaded to tankers, while gas will be exported in a new 80 kilometres long pipeline connected to the Åsgard Transport system.

Status:

The production vessel and templates are under construction and are planned to be completed in the autumn of 2010. Originally planned start of drilling in the summer of 2009 may be postponed due to delayed construction of a drilling rig. Start of production is expected in 2011.



Tyrihans

Blocks and production licences	Block 6406/3 - production licence 073 B, awarded 2004 Block 6406/3 - production licence 091, awarded 1984 Block 6407/1 - production licence 073, awarded 1982
Discovered	1983
Development approval	16.02.2006 by the Storting
Operator	StatoilHydro ASA
Licensees	Eni Norge AS 6.23 % ExxonMobil Exploration & Production Norway AS 11.75 % StatoilHydro ASA 58.84 % Total E&P Norge AS 23.18 %
Recoverable reserves	Original: 29.6 million scm oil 35.5 billion scm gas 6.5 million tonnes NGL
Investment	Total investment is expected to be NOK 15.6 billion (2009 values) NOK 10 billion have been invested as of 31.12.2008 (2009 values)

Development:

Tyrihans is located in the Norwegian Sea about 25 kilometres southeast of the Åsgard field. The sea depth in the area is about 270 metres. Tyrihans comprises the discoveries 6407/1-2 Tyrihans Sør which was discovered in 1983 and 6407/1-3 Tyrihans Nord discovered in 1984. The development concept is five subsea templates tied to Kristin, four for production and gas injection and one for water injection.

Reservoir:

Tyrihans Sør has an oil column with a condensate rich gas cap. Tyrihans Nord contains gas condensate with an underlying oil zone. The Garn Formation of Middle Jurassic age constitutes the main reservoir in both deposits and lies at about 3 500 metres. The reservoir is homogenous and the quality is good.

Recovery strategy:

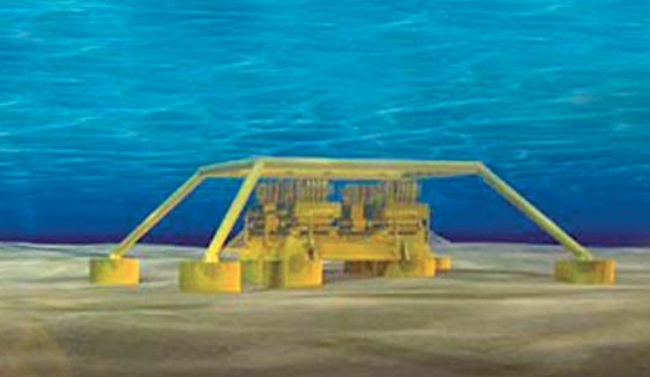
In the first years, the recovery is based on gas injection from Åsgard B into Tyrihans Sør. In addition subsea pumps will be used for injection of sea water to increase recovery. It has also been decided to produce the oil zone in Tyrihans Nord.

Transport:

Oil and gas from Tyrihans will be transported in pipeline to Kristin for processing and further transport.

Status:

Start of production is planned for 1st quarter of 2009



Vega

Blocks and production licences	Block 35/11 - production licence 248, awarded 1999 Block 35/8 - production licence 248, awarded 1999
Discovered	1981
Development approval	14.06.2007 by the Storting
Operator	StatoilHydro Petroleum AS
Licencees	Petoro AS 40.00 % StatoilHydro ASA 20.00 % StatoilHydro Petroleum AS 40.00 %
Recoverable reserves	Original: 9.4 billion scm gas 0.5 million tonnes NGL 1.7 million scm condensate
Investment	Total investment is expected to be NOK 5.0 billion (2009 values) NOK 1.6 billion have been invested as of 31.12.2008 (2009 values)

Development:

Vega is located north of the Fram field in the northern part of the North Sea. The sea depth in the area is about 370 metres. The field comprises two separate gas and condensate deposits, proven by 35/8-1 in 1981 and 35/8-2 in 1982. A combined PDO for Vega and Vega Sør was approved by the authorities in June 2007. The field is developed with two subsea templates tied to the process facility at Gjøa.

Reservoir:

The reservoirs are in Middle Jurassic sandstones in the Brent group, with high temperature and high pressure and relatively low permeability. The reservoir depth is about 3 500 metres.

Recovery strategy:

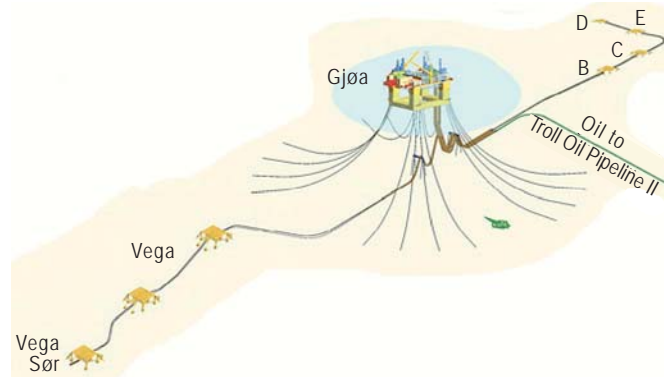
The field will be produced by pressure depletion.

Transport:

The wellstream will be sent in a pipeline to Gjøa for processing. Oil and condensate will be sent from Gjøa in a new pipeline tied to Troll Oljerør II for further transport to Mongstad. The rich gas will be exported in a new pipeline to Far North Liquids and Associated Gas System (FLAGS) at the UK continental shelf for further transport to St. Fergus.

Status:

The production is expected to start in the autumn of 2010.



Vega Sør

Blocks and production licences	Block 35/11 - production licence 090 C, awarded 2005	
Discovered	1987	
Development approval	14.06.2007 by the Storting	
Operator	StatoilHydro Petroleum AS	
Licenseses	Bayerngas Norge AS	25.00 %
	GDF SUEZ E&PNorge AS	15.00 %
	Idemitsu Petroleum Norge AS	15.00 %
	StatoilHydro ASA	20.00 %
	StatoilHydro Petroleum AS	25.00 %
Recoverable reserves	Original:	
	7.4 billion scm gas	
	0.4 million tonnes NGL	
	2.4 million scm condensate	
Investment	Total investment is expected to be NOK 2.9 billion (2009 values)	
	NOK 0.9 billion have been invested as of 31.12.2008 (2009 values)	

Development:

Vega Sør is a gas and condensate field located near the Fram field. The sea depth in the area is about 370 metres. A combined PDO for Vega and Vega Sør was approved by the authorities in June 2007. The development concept for gas and condensate is a subsea template tied to Vega.

Reservoir:

The field contains gas and condensate with an oil zone in the upper part of the Brent Group of Middle Jurassic age. The reservoir depth is approximately 3 500 metres.

Recovery strategy:

The field will be produced by pressure depletion.

Transport:

The well stream will be sent in a pipeline from Vega Sør via the subsea templates on Vega to Gjøa for processing. Oil and condensate will be sent from Gjøa in a new pipeline tied to Troll Oljerør II for further transport to Mongstad. The rich gas will be exported in a new pipeline to the Far North Liquids and Gas System (FLAGS) on the British continental shelf for further transport to St. Fergus.

Status:

The production is expected to start in the autumn of 2010. Development of the oil zone will be considered in connection with the discovery 35/11-13 located east of Vega Sør.

Volund

Blocks and production licences	Block 24/9 - production licence 150, awarded 1988	
Discovered	1994	
Development approval	18.01.2007 by the King in Council	
Operator	Marathon Petroleum Norge AS	
Licensees	Lundin Norway AS	35.00 %
	Marathon Petroleum Norge AS	65.00 %
Recoverable reserves	Original:	
	7.2 million scm oil	
	0.6 billion scm gas	
Investment	Total investment is expected to be NOK 3.4 billion (2009 values)	
	NOK 1.3 billion have been invested as of 31.12.2008 (2009 values)	

Development:

Volund is an oil field located south of Alvheim. The sea depth in the area is 120 - 130 metres. The field is being developed with three subsea wells connected to Alvheim.

Reservoir:

The reservoir is sandstone intrusions in the Balder formation of Eocene age at a depth of about 2 000 metres.

Recovery strategy:

Volund will be produced with water injection as drive mechanism.

Transport:

The wellstream will be routed in a pipeline to Alvheim for buoy-loading.

Status:

Start of production is expected in November 2009.



Yme

Blocks and production licences	Block 9/2 - production licence 316, awarded 2004 Block 9/5 - production licence 316, awarded 2004
Discovered	1987
Development approval	11.05.2007 by the King in Council
Operator	Talisman Energy Norge AS
Licensees	Det norske oljeselskap ASA 10.00 % Lotos Exploration and Production Norge AS 10.00 % Wintershall Norge AS 10.00 % Talisman Energy Norge AS 70.00 %
Recoverable reserves*	Original: 18.8 million scm oil Remaining as of 31.12.2008 10,9 scm oil
Investment*	Total investment is expected to be NOK 9.4 billion (2009 values) NOK 5.4 billion have been invested as of 31.12.2008 (2009 values)

* Include original and new development

Development:

Yme is located in the south-eastern part of the North Sea at a sea depth of 77-93 metres. Yme is the first oil field on the Norwegian continental shelf to be redeveloped after having been shut-down. The field was initially developed in 1995, by production licence 114 operated by Statoil. The production period lasted from 1996 to 2001, when operation of the field was considered to be unprofitable. New licensees in production licence 316 operated by Talisman, decided in 2006 to recover the remaining resources with a new jack-up production facility. The facility is placed on a storage tank for oil at the sea bed above the Gamma structure. The Beta structure is being developed with subsea wells.

Reservoir:

Yme contains two separate main structures, Gamma and Beta, comprising five discoveries. The reservoir is in Middle Jurassic sandstones in the Sandnes Formation at a depth of approximately 3 150 metres.

Recovery strategy:

Yme will mainly be produced with water injection as drive mechanism. Excess gas may also be injected together with water in one well.

Transport:

The well stream will be processed at the Yme facility and the oil will be stored in the subsea tank for export via buoy-loading to tankers. Excess gas is planned to be injected.

Status:

Start of production is expected in the autumn of 2009.