NORWEGIAN OFFSHORE DIRECTORATE

Guidelines for Initiation and Scope of Revised National Budget (RNB)

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1 Introduction

Prior to RNB reporting, the scope of reporting shall be clarified through a project list. All companies shall enter their lists into Collabor8 RNB and the Norwegian Offshore Directorate (NOD) will give feedback within the same system.

Collabor8 RNB has options for machine-to-machine interface and input via a predefined template (Excel workbook). For most companies, the template option is expected to be used for RNB2026. The general parts of this guideline cover both options. Specific advices regarding reporting details applies for the template option.

2 Changes from RNB2025

All relevant information about the projects must be reported as ScopeChangesExplanation and details about the Project Attributes shall as previously be reported as Project Attributes Comments.

There is one new project type: EmissionProject. It's main purpose is to report contributions from discoveries expected to be tied into the reporting object but not included in the "Base" emission profiles. It is not necessary to input other attributes, DG-dates or deposits. Additionally, this project type can also be used to report other measures aimed at reducing emissions than changes to the source of energy.

The State Model has been modified to allow certain changes in approved scope to be made without manual review at NOD. Typical changes will be updated decision gates.

3 Initiate

Information on discoveries made after the last year's reporting is required, along with an evaluation of the status of fields and discoveries located within production licences awarded. In the first phase, feedback from the reporting companies is required to clarify the need for new valid reporting objects, solve issues regarding reporting companies and changes to the deposit lists.

- Changes to reporting objects will typically relate to name changes and maturation of the development projects containing multiple discoveries or when discoveries will be included in a field. New infrastructure projects will also need to be included in our Master Data before they are available in Initiate for reporting.
- The assigned report issuer is based on the current operator for a reporting object and last year's reporting. If there are planned changes, it is necessary to clarify which company would be the best candidate for reporting to RNB this year.
- The deposit list for each reporting object is taken from last RNB. Changes to names and definitions of deposits must be changed in Master data before they can be entered into scope.

To avoid unnecessary delays in the scoping process, the above points should be addressed by **mid-June**. Later changes may occur, but it would be advantageous if the bulk could be handled in ample time for reporting of Scope.

4 Scope

Updated scope must be related to last year's reporting, with updated status, descriptions, and comments as applicable.

When projects move into or out of this year's list compared to the last reporting, the information is still required. This is now managed by the columns associated with the projects.

4.1 Editing and Completing the Scope

Reporting of related deposits is mandatory for Project Category F and projects where there is a one-to-one relationship between the project and the deposit. For instance, an infill well will typically be drilled into one deposit that must be added to the project in Scope. While projects such as lifetime extension or low-pressure production will normally affect all producing deposits, and there will not be a relationship between the recoverable volumes in a project and a single deposit.

All valid deposits per reporting object are available in Collabor8, Initiate/Deposits. If there is a need to change available deposits, name of deposits, discoveries etc. please contact NOD (preferably by mid-June).

Information to be edited:

- The template contains formatting that guides the user on how to fill in data. For this formatting to work as intended, fill out each row from left to right.
- Reporting dataset must be changed in column B.
- Changes to name or type for the reporting objects, must be updated by NOD in Initiate.
- Project Groups may be updated:
    - If possible, reuse the same Project Groups as last year's report
    - Projects in different RC and category cannot be reported in the same project group
    - Generally, all PDO-projects must be reported in separate Project Groups
    - Projects within the temporary 2020-taxation rules must be in separate Project Groups until NOD decides
    - Different project types should be reported separately
    - Projects with different DG3 should be reported separately
- Project Status must be completed for all rows in the list. Please delete old information and enter relevant information from the drop-down menu in the cells.

Please do not delete rows. Cancelled projects or projects included in "Others" must be marked with the proper text in the "Project Status" column.

New projects entered into the list:

- New rows must be entered with the requested information. Give a project name that briefly and as accurately as possible explains what the project represents.
- For new projects in existing report objects, relevant information should be copied from other entries.
- New reporting objects, with official names and NPDID should be included from the template.
- All global identification codes will be created at Offshore Norge.

List of available Project Status entries:

- ContinuedSameRC: The same project, same RC as last reporting
- ContinuedNewRC: The same project, changed RC from last reporting
- ContinuedChangeToRC6: The same project reported last year, changed RC to development not likely
- NewMeasureFromAnotherProject: New project, with volumes from a project reported last year
- NewMeasure: New project without integration of volumes from another project reported last year
- NewObject: New discovery, new field or new pipeline which was not reported by your company last year
- IncludedInOtherProject: Project not to be reported, volumes integrated in another project
- ProjectCancelled: Project not to be reported, volumes will not be considered

Please provide important information about the projects under the header “Changes and comments to project”. If a project is cancelled, please explain the reasons for its cancelation. A short explanation of new objects and projects will also be very helpful, as well as the reason behind changing the resource class to RC6.

When a project is included in another project, information about the integration must be reported under Associated ProjectID. The delivering project must include information about the recipient project, and the receiving project must state the original project from last year’s reporting.

5 Terms for Project Attributes and Milestones

5.1 Project Attributes

For all projects/discoveries in RC3-5, project-specific information shall be provided under the collective heading "Project Attributes" in the template file. It is possible to use the light grey cells to fill in project attributes for projects/discoveries in RC2, but this is optional.

This information will be used in various analyses the authorities perform regarding the offshore activity. To ensure a uniform basis for the analysis, the project attributes are based on lists with pre-defined selections (drop-down lists). Therefore, only one value can be selected in each cell.

	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
1	**Project Attributes**								
2	**Project Type**	**Project Development Solution**	**Project Power Solution**	**Project Stopper**	**Project Technology**	**Project Technology Area**	**Project Technology Status**	**Project Time Criticality**	**Project Attributes Comments**

Figure 1 Attributes needed to be addressed as in the template Excel workbook

When none of the options fit
In some cases, none of the options in the respective lists will be appropriate for the specific project. The parameter that comes closest should be selected, if not possible "Other" is an option in many of the lists. Please explain in "Project Attributes Comments" when Other is reported. The same applies if several of the choices are equally relevant; select one parameter and, if applicable, list the others in Project Attributes Comments.

The Project Attributes Comment can also be used to provide information e.g., that realization of the project being contingent on specific assumptions, more detailed information about the use of new technology, or technology development needs, and explanations for the decision plan.

Project Type
Use this attribute to describe the main method applied to recover the additional volumes reported with Project Category A. This column has an assigned drop-down list.

The table below shows available options for Project Category A.

Table 1 Options for Project Category A

Project Type	Description
Water injection (*Vanninjeksjon)*	New or increased water injection to increase oil or gas recovery
Gas/WAG injection (*Gass- og WAG-injeksjon*)	New or increased gas- or WAG injection to increase oil or gas recovery (most likely oil)
Wells (*Brønner*)	New production wells to optimize recovery
Advanced methods (*Avanserte metoder*)	Improved recovery through advanced methods including CO_2 – injection and chemicals injected together with water or gas. Also including other types of water treatment (e.g. low salinity and bacteria/microbial).
Further field development (*Videreutvikling*)	New facilities to be installed on a field, to optimize recovery or operations as well as prolong field life. May be subject to PDO. The actual facility type must be reported under attribute development solution.
Low-pressure production (*Lavtrykksproduksjon*)	Improved recovery of gas or oil (most often gas) by reducing inlet pressures in the process system through installation of compressors (subsea or topside) or booster pumps etc. and/or reservoir depressurization, also called blow-down.
Change of energy source (Endret kraftforsyning)	Projects on existing field for partial or full replacement of current energy supply. Power from shore, wind turbines or alternative fuels are possible projects for this type.
Late-life production (*Senfaseproduksjon*)	Prolonged production (and improved recovery) through extension of facility lifetime, e.g., involving modifications, upgrades and/or reclassifications.
Other (*Annet*)	When none of the alternatives suits the project. Please enter information as 'Project Attribute Comment', column AB in the template-file.

Project Type	Description
	When multiple methods are used, please select the main contributor to the volumes stated.
Commercial agreement *(Kommersiell avtale)*	Commercial agreements that involve swap/borrowing/deferral of volumes between fields. Please choose this project type regardless of resource class. Not necessary to input other attributes, DG-dates or deposits.
Emission Project	The main purpose of 'Emission Project' is to report contributions from discoveries expected to be tied in to the reporting object but not included in the "Base" emission profiles. Not necessary to input other attributes, DG-dates or deposits. This project type can also be used to report other measures aimed at reducing emissions than changes to the source of energy.

Development Solution
Use this attribute to describe the planned solution for development of resources with Project Category F. If multiple facilities are possible, select the most relevant solution in the table below. This attribute also applies for Project Category A when the attribute, "Further Development" is selected.

More detailed information about assumed development concept can also be input as free text in 'Project Attribute Comment', column AB in the template.

The table below shows the available options corresponding to Project Category F.

Table 1 Options for Project Category F

Project Type	Description
New stand-alone floating facility *(Ny selvstendig flytende innretning)*	Production ship with process facility (FPSO), semi sub, TLP
New stand-alone fixed facility *(Ny selvstendig, bunnfast innretning)*	Integrated platform with process facility, e.g., jacket, jack-up, GBS
Rental of production facility (Leie av produksjonsinnretning)	Used when the main production facility, normally FPSO or Jack-up, will be leased
Wellhead platform to existing facility *(Brønnhodeplattform mot eksisterende innretning)*	Platform without process facility
Sub-sea development to existing facility *(Havbunnsutbygg. mot eksisterende innretning)*	New facilities located subsea and connected to existing facilities

Project Type	Description
Well(s) from existing facility ***(Brønn(er) fra eksisterende innretning)***	New production or injection wells drilled from existing facility either to infill targets or to undrained segments or prospects
Other ***(Annet)***	Used for other specified or unspecified projects that do not fall under other categories. To be specified in 'Project Attribute Comment', column AB in the template-file

Power Solution
Many projects will be of such a character that there will be no need to install new power-intensive equipment, and installed capacity must be used. This applies to both field and development projects.

Please state what the most likely power solution will be at project implementation. These choices are possible:

- Use of existing equipment (Bruk av eksisterende): no need to install new power generating equipment on the field/ host field/ power plant, as the installed capacity is sufficient
- New power generating equipment (Nytt kraftgenererende utstyr)
- Power from shore (Kraft fra land)
- Wind turbines (Vindturbiner)
- Alternative fuels (Alternative brennstoff)

Project Stoppers
Please identify the most obvious condition that may hinder project implementation as reported. For projects with resources in RC4-5 the most important cause for the project not being realized or suffering significant delay should be chosen. The table below shows the available options:

Table 2 Project Stoppers

Project Stoppers	Description
None ***(Ingen)***	No obvious condition has been identified that could cause a halt or significant delay in the project.
Uncertainty in resource volume ***(Usikkerhet i ressursvolumer)***	The resource estimate is associated with substantial uncertainty, and more information is required about the size of the deposit before making a decision regarding realization.
Reservoir properties ***(Reservoarforhold)***	Low reservoir productivity expected due to acidification/H_2S, sand production, etc. which are challenging with the current solutions.
Technology is lacking ***(Mangler teknologi)***	Realization requires development of new technology.
Lack of infrastructure in the area ***(Manglende infrastruktur i området)***	Realization requires tie-in to facilities that are not yet in place, physical or contractual e.g. pipelines.
No gas solution ***(Manglende gassløsning)***	Realization requires a solution for handling of produced gas, but no profitable gas disposal is available.

Project Stoppers	Description
Lack of capacity in existing systems ***(Manglende kapasitet i eksisterende systemer)***	Realization assumes tie-in to facilities (process facilities, pipelines, land facilities) which do not have available capacity in the relevant period.
No commercial agreement ***(Mangler kommersiell avtale)***	Realization assumes agreements with third parties, and this is expected difficult to achieve.
Rig availability ***(Riggtilgjengelighet)***	No mobile drilling rigs available in the market.
Environmental requirements ***(Miljøkrav)***	Realization can entail unacceptable environmental emissions/discharges that with current solutions cannot be removed in a profitable manner.
HSE requirements ***(HMS-krav)***	Realization can entail unacceptable HSE conditions that with current solutions cannot be resolved in a profitable manner.
Other ***(Annet - se kommentar)***	To be specified in 'Project Attribute Comment', column AB in the template-file.

Project Technology
Is the project based on conventional methods, or will new technology be used or developed? The table below shows the available options:

Table 3 Technology Options

Project Technology	Description
Conventional methods ***(Konvensjonelle metoder)***	The project will use technology that is known and commercially available for several years. Once selected, there will be no need for additional input regarding technology areas or status.
New available technology ***(Ny tilgjengelig teknologi)***	The project involves the use of, or is a result of, new technologies/methods that are currently available commercially/ are fully qualified / recently developed, but have not been previously used on the reporting object.
Requires development of technology ***(Betinger teknologiutvikling)***	Realization of the resources in the project is contingent on the development of technologies/methods that are not available commercially today.
Other ***(Annet - se kommentar)***	To be specified in 'Project Attribute Comment', column AB in the template-file.

Project Technology Areas
To be reported for other choices than 'Conventional methods'.

Within which areas will new technology be used or developed? Provide detailed comments in the comments space, e.g., if the project includes technology development within several areas. The table below shows the available options:

Table 4 Technology Areas

Project Technology areas	Description
Seismic/resource mapping ***(Seismikk/res. kartlegging)***	Advanced seismic methods, 4D, geo-modelling, geo-management, reservoir simulation, etc.
Drilling/well technology ***(Bore/brønnteknologi)***	The drilling process, reduced drilling costs, well interventions, completion, etc.
Reservoir technology ***(Reservoarteknologi)***	Injection media, residual oil saturation, reservoir chemistry, etc.
Production control ***(Produksjonsstyring)***	Zone control, sand control, water production, etc.
Facility/process ***(Innretning/prosess)***	Process facility, power supply, environment, integrated operations, subsea facilities/equipment, etc.
Other ***(Annet - se kommentar)***	To be specified in 'Project Attribute Comment', column AB in the template-file.

Project Technology Status
To be reported for other choices than 'Conventional methods'.
What is the status regarding technology development for projects that are contingent on new technology? The table below shows the available options:

Table 5 Technology Status

Project Technology Status	Description
Commercially available ***(Kommersielt tilgjengelig)***	No need for development of technology; available technology will be used.
Not started ***(Ikke startet)***	A need for technology has been defined, but no steps have been taken to start research/development.
Undergoing engineering ***(Under prosjektering)***	The owners are aware of/are financing the research/development.
Undergoing qualification ***(Under kvalifisering)***	Technology has been developed but has not been qualified / is not ready for use.
Undergoing field testing ***(Under felttest)***	The technology is available, but further use depends on the results of pilot tests.
Other ***(Annet)***	To be specified in 'Project Attribute Comment', column AB in the template.

Time-critical aspect
Is realization of the project time-critical, and if so, what is the time-criticality. The table below shows the available options:

Table 6 Time-critical aspect

Time-critical aspect	Description
Not time-critical ***(Ikke tidskritisk)***	Not critical for immediate action.

Contingent on infrastructure ***(Infrastrukturbetinget)***	Time-critical due to limited technical or economic lifetime of facility or time-limited window for process/transport capacity.
Contingent on reservoir ***(Reservoarbetinget)***	Time-critical due to planned gas export and/or accelerated pressure reduction (blowdown) or expected natural depressurization, e.g., in connection with production from adjacent fields (regional pressure drop) which can lead to the loss of resources.

5.2 Project Milestones

To ensure that the maturation of projects and discoveries can be followed, the authorities require an overview of the past and expected project decisions within the production licences. The type of decisions made next, indicates the project's progress in terms of studies and evaluations. The figure below illustrates the decision model used by the authorities for larger projects and developments, representing some of the possible selections in the list.

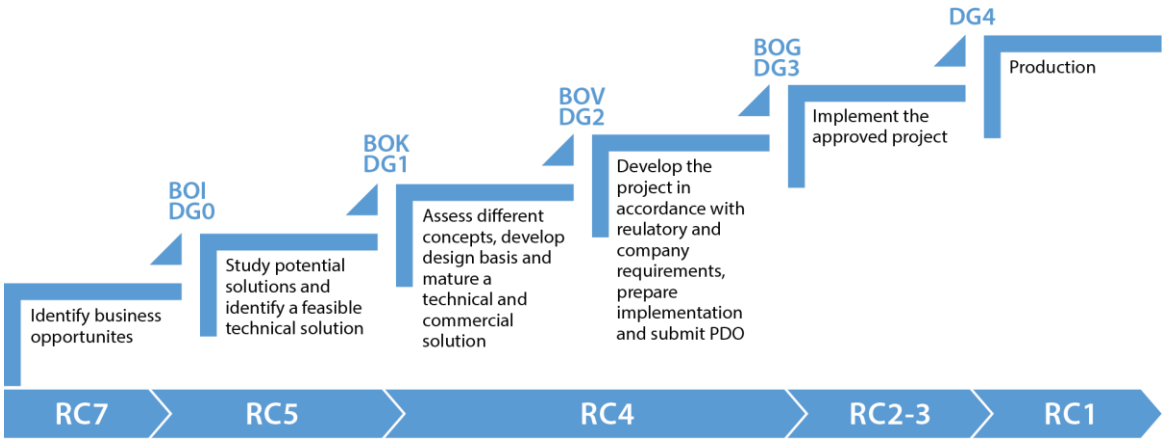

Figure 2 The connection between project maturation and resource classes

Decision Year

- The expected/planned years for future decisions must be indicated. Even if the initiation of the project is quite far into the future, the operator must still provide a year that represents the best estimate. The year selected should be realistic and not just an ambition. Decision milestones that have already been passed should also be stated, including the year.
- Decision on project initiation, BOI (DG 0)
  - Equivalent to start-up of feasibility studies. The project is a potential, but evaluation has not yet been started.
- Decision on concretization, BOK (DG 1)
  Equivalent to start-up of concept studies. The project is initiated, and feasibility studies are underway. Work is progressing towards a reduced list of concept options. The following activities are normally carried out during the feasibility study phase up to a decision on concretization:
  - The concept or resource base for the project is reviewed, evaluated, and described

  - The market for the proposed products is evaluated
  - Based on technical studies, potential feasible technical solutions are outlined for the field development, transport system, treatment facility, etc.
  - HSE consequences are evaluated
  - A cost estimate is prepared for the project; this will normally satisfy a range of +/- 40 per cent
  - The probable profitability of the business concept will be documented
  - An evaluation is made of the uncertainty associated with the project, including resource base, market, technical solution, HSE, feasibility, supplier market, cost estimate and profitability.
- Decision to continue, BOV (DG 2)
  - Equivalent to start-up of pre-engineering and concept selection. A cost estimate with reduced uncertainty will be prepared.
- Decision to implement, BOG (DG 3)
  - The project is in the engineering phase and final approval by the licensees and submission of PDO (if applicable) is planned. The year will mark when the resources are expected to become reserves. This applies regardless of whether the final decision is submission of a PDO, or made in another manner. The selected year should be realistic, and not merely reflect ambition. Even if the project is in an early study phase, a year must be entered as the best estimate, given certain assumptions. For discoveries/projects that will be phased into a (parent) facility when capacity becomes available, this should be specified in 'Project Attribute Comment', column AB in the template workbook.
- Start-Up (DG4)
  - The date when production from a project or the operation of an infrastructure project will start
    - DG4Base reflects the expected start-up date
    - DG4Early could reflect an ambition start-up date
    - DG4Late reflects possible delays that could occur to the project, delaying start-up

The DG years should be consistent with the resource class for the profile. Example: volumes from wells classified as reserves, shall have DG1-DG3 when these criteria are met even though DG3 (drilling plan) for individual wells are not yet approved.

6 Resource Classification

6.1 Main Terms

Reporting shall be in accordance with the Norwegian Offshore Directorate's resource classification system. Below is a short description of terms used.

Historical production

RC0 includes petroleum quantities that have been produced (sold and delivered).

Reserves
RC1-3 comprise the remaining recoverable, marketable petroleum resources. Petroleum quantities in projects in production should be reported in RC0+1.The term RC0+1 has been established to show the estimated original recoverable quantities from a project based on the current understanding of the size of the quantities not yet produced. Sold and delivered quantities are also included.

Contingent resources
RC4, 5, 6 and 7 represent recoverable petroleum quantities in projects where a development decision has not yet been made.

Undiscovered resources
RC8 comprises undiscovered petroleum quantities in mapped prospects. The total risk-weighted recoverable resources in prospects that lie partly or completely within the field's/discovery's licensed area shall be reported.

Effective date
The expected resource class as of December 31 of the current year shall be used as a basis. If a decision is expected by the end of the current year (December 31), the project shall be reported in the resource class that results from this decision. For example, if a Plan for Development and Operation (PDO) is expected to be submitted to the authorities before the end of the year, the project shall be reported in RC3.

Projects related to pipelines and terminals are classified similar to the classification of recoverable resources, according to decision status (planned, decided, approved).

6.2 Resource Classes

An overview and the main tables from the Directorate's resource classification system are shown below.

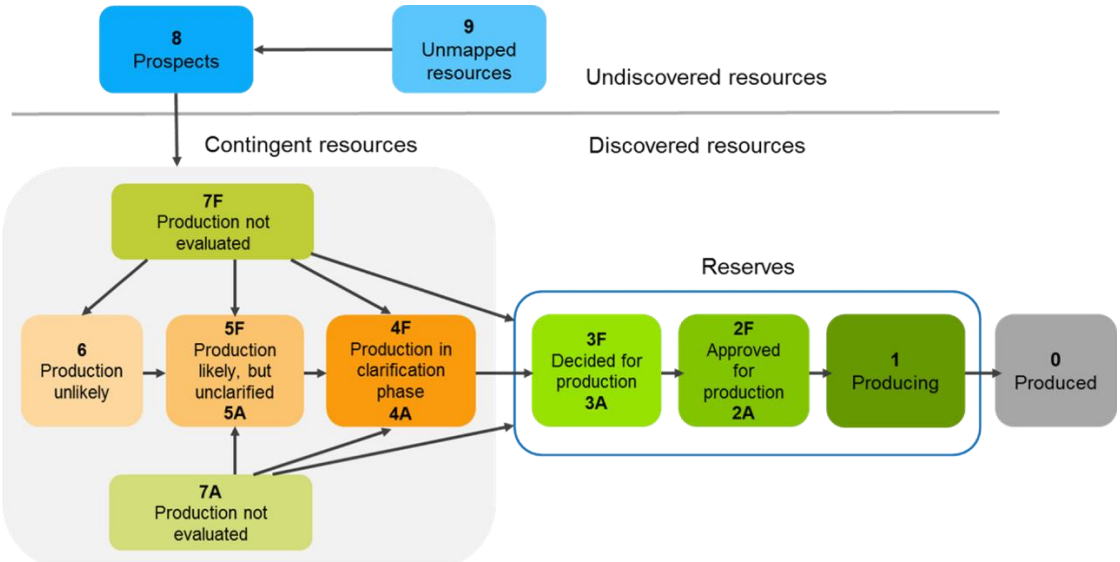

Figure 3 Overview of resource classification

Table 8 Overview of classes, resource classes (sub-classes), project categories and uncertainty categories

Class	Resource Class (Sub-class)	Resource Class Code	Project category
	Produced	RC0	
Reserves	In production	RC1	
	Approved for production	RC2	F, A
	Decided for production	RC3	F, A
Contingent resources	Production in clarification phase	RC4	F, A
	Production likely, but not clarified	RC5	F, A
	Production unlikely	RC6	
	Production not evaluated	RC7	F, A
Undiscovered resources	Prospects	RC8	

Table 9 Classes and resource classes

Class	Code	Resource Class (Sub-class)	Definition	Explanation
	RC0	Produced	Petroleum that has been produced and sold.	The resource class comprises volumes that have been produced for sale from fields in production and fields that have been shut down. Petroleum that has been delivered free of charge or as compensation to another party is not regarded as having been sold. If this volume is subsequently sold, this will be included in RC0 from the other party. Produced volumes are not considered reserves but are used to estimate original reserves.
Reserves	**RC1**	In production	Remaining recoverable and marketable petroleum volumes in projects that have started production.	Includes petroleum that is expected to be sold from fields that have started producing. Also includes remaining petroleum volumes in fields that are temporarily shut down. Volumes that have been purchased and are expected to be sold at a later date, shall not be included. Petroleum that was received free of charge, or as compensation from another party and that is expected to be sold at a later date, shall be included in this classification.
	RC2	Approved for production	Recoverable and marketable petroleum volumes in projects that are approved but have not yet started production.	Mainly comprises petroleum in fields that are under development and have an approved PDO or PDO exemption.

Class	Code	Resource Class (Sub-class)	Definition	Explanation
				For operational fields, major projects (e.g., further development under a new or changed PDO) shall be included here as a separate project. Optimisation within approved plans, such as measures for improved recovery that were adopted by the licensees, but have not been implemented, can be classified as separate projects and be included in this resource class.
	RC3	Decided for production	Recoverable and marketable petroleum volumes in projects that the licensees have decided to implement, but without the necessary authority approvals	Projects that have been given the go-ahead by the licensees, but do not yet have the authorities' PDO approval or a PDO exemption. The project must be reported in this resource class when implementation (BOG) of the project has been decided by the licensees. This resource class also contains additions from deposits that are not covered by an already approved PDO for fields with resources in RC1 and 2 if the implementation decision (BOG) has been made and authority approval is required. This resource class is also used for petroleum volumes in fields that will be sold at a later date without substantial investments, but where the production schedule has not yet been approved by the authorities. This is mainly gas that, when recovered early, will reduce the opportunities for optimal oil production.
Contingent resources	**RC4**	Production in clarification phase	Recoverable petroleum volumes from projects in the planning phase, where concrete activity is ongoing to clarify how to execute production.	The project must be reported in this resource class when a decision to concretise (BOK) has been made, and up to the decision to implement (BOG).
	RC5	Production likely, but not resolved	Recoverable petroleum volumes from projects where production is likely, but not resolved.	The project must be reported in this resource class when a decision to initiate project (BOI, start of feasibility studies) has been made, and up to the decision to concretise (BOK).
	RC6	Production is unlikely	Discovered petroleum volumes in discoveries where, even in the long term, profitable production is not expected**.**	This category contains petroleum volumes that are considered too small to be relevant for production, or that require considerable changes in technology, change in access to infrastructure, significantly higher price expectations, etc., in order to ensure profitable recovery.
	RC7	Production not evaluated	Recoverable petroleum volumes in immature projects that only have a preliminary resource estimate.	Applies to discoveries where a discovery evaluation report has not yet been prepared, or that are considered too immature to be moved to another RC for other reasons. Also includes petroleum volumes in potential projects to increase the recovery in fields and discoveries that already have resources in more mature resource classes.

Class	Code	Resource Class (Sub-class)	Definition	Explanation
				The projects are moved from this RC when a decision to initiate project BOI is made, or when the project is shelved.
Undiscovered resources	**RC8**	Prospect	Estimated, but unproven recoverable petroleum volumes in mapped prospects.	The prospects have an associated discovery probability that describes the possibility of proving petroleum volumes upon drilling. Risk-weighted estimates that represent calculated petroleum volumes multiplied by the discovery probability for each prospect are used for aggregation.

Table 10 Project Categories[1]

Project Category	Definition	Explanation
F	First development project for a deposit	A project is classified as **Project Category F (First)** when it is the first development project for one or more deposits. Used for projects in RC2,3,4,5 and 7. Projects with additional resources in new deposits in fields/discoveries must also be classified as F (First) when inclusion of the resources will increase the petroleum volumes in place in the field/discovery. Projects must have a PDO or PDO exemption.
A	Project to optimise the recovery from a deposit	A project is classified as **Project Category A (Additional)** when recoverable petroleum volumes associated with the project lead to improved recovery of petroleum in place (increased recovery rate) in deposits that are in production or with projects classified as F (First). Used in RC2, 3, 4, 5 and 7. The resource volumes in A-projects may be negative in some instances, for example when improved oil recovery requires gas injection, or where improved recovery entails an accelerated production. Also includes projects that can extend production by reducing costs.

[1] *Project Categories are not used for projects in RC0, 1, 6 and 8*

6.3 Problem Areas Regarding Resource Classification

6.3.1 Clarifying Reserves and Contingent Resources

Additional volumes in field projects must be classified either as reserves or as contingent resources.

The following criteria shall be applied to classify projects as **reserves**:

1. The project is regarded as normal optimization within approved plans, e.g.:
    - Better reservoir management
    - Improved sweep
    - Well maintenance/re-completions

- 4D seismic
- Improvements to existing production facilities (improving robustness/removal of bottlenecks)

2. Well-projects that have a high probability of implementation, where the following conditions are met:
    - Wells can be drilled from an available drilling facility
    - Wells can be drilled with available technology
    - Wells that are a part of a long-range plan for future activity within approved drainage areas

The probability of implementation should take into account:

- Economy of drilling targets based on expected production, and all costs related to drilling and maintenance of drilling facilities.
- Technical feasibility of drilling with respect to depleted reservoirs, faults, rock mechanical problems, complex reservoirs, and well integrity.
- Availability of drilling facility without additional major investment. For investment in new drilling facility, the completion date of the new facility should be taken into consideration.
- Availability of infrastructure, such as sub-sea installations and risers.

All projects with wells mentioned above shall be reported in resource class, RC 0+1, 2 or 3. If the operator wishes, well projects classified as reserves can be reported separately, as follows:

- RC0+1: Projects with wells in production
- RC2: Projects with wells with approved budget
- RC3: Projects with wells that can be reported as reserves, without approved budget.

Wells planned to be drilled, but do not meet the criteria above, shall be projects classified as **contingent** in resource class 4, 5 or 7.

Examples of other projects with contingent resources on fields include:

- **Recovery methods under evaluation** or **significant expansion** of existing recovery methods that will yield extra volumes and a higher recovery factor if implemented (Project Category A), or
- **Segments/ parts of the reservoir** not currently PDO-approved, and which will yield increased STOOIP/GIIP (project category F), or
- Changes to new form of operation, new or modified facility that will yield higher/accelerated production and possibly also lower costs.
- Projects that will result in significantly longer lifetime for the field.

In all cases, the project must undergo a defined decision process with milestones/decision gates, and costs must be included.

The **reserves** reported should be considered profitable, based on long-term assumptions regarding product prices and operating costs. Projects where most of the investments are sunk costs should be reported as reserves when total cash flow, including contingent resources, are expected to be profitable.

At some point, continued operation for a field will become unprofitable. Depending on other possibilities for continued operation, the so-called uneconomic tail production should be reported as a contingent project. If there is a reasonable probability for continued operation based on contingent or undiscovered resources, not restricted to current license acreage, this should preferably be reported in RC5A. If more immature, the project should be reported in RC7A.

6.3.2 Gas Cap Blow-down

Blow-down of gas caps on the fields should be reported in a separate project group. This applies to projects that describe a change in production strategy for gas (compression, blow-down, etc.).

The reason for this, is the uncertainty of when these projects start. It is therefore useful to receive separate profiles so this can be taken into consideration when the Directorate's aggregated prognoses are prepared. Therefore, the blow-down projects that are not yet producing, should be reported separately.

6.3.3 Profiles for Commercial Agreements

When commercial agreements involve swaps/borrowing/deferral of volumes between fields, commercial projects in separate project group must be reported. Please select Project Type "Commercial".

The complexity in reporting of commercial agreements varies, and in some situations, sufficient reporting might be possible without the introduction of such projects.

Reporting of commercial agreements should follow these practices:

- Commercial agreements between fields/discoveries should be reported.
- The effects of commercial agreements should be reported as separate projects and project groups depending on number of objects involved.
    - To avoid unnecessary feedback in the validation, you should choose "CommercialAgreement" as project type in the attribute area regardless of resource class.
- If a commercial agreement is expected, the commercial effects should be reported. The timing of the report depends on information available for the discovery/field holds at the time of reporting; this is not related to a decision gate (DG) for the discovery. Please indicate whether all parties have agreed to the commercial agreement or if it is in progress in "ProjectGroupDataDescription".
- If only one party anticipates the need for commercial agreement, this must be reported. ProjectGroupDataDescription in "Data" must be used to explain the preconditions for the agreement and the expected host field.

6.3.4 RC6 in Fields and Discoveries

RC6 is used for deposits that, even in the long-term, are unlikely to be recovered profitably, and for resources in minor, non-tested discoveries where recovery is not very likely. If the deposit is a supplementary resource to a field, it is reported under the field. Stand-alone discoveries must be reported separately.

Improved recovery measures on fields (Project Category A) that have been evaluated and found to be unprofitable, should not be reported in RC6. If resources can be realized with other measures later, they could be included in RC7A.

6.3.5 Undiscovered Resources in/near Fields and Discoveries

The main rule is that undiscovered, recoverable risked volumes should be reported in RC8. Risked volumes are calculated by multiplying expected recoverable petroleum quantities, given a discovery, by the probability of making a discovery. The total risked volume that lies completely or partly within own licensed area and can be recovered in connection with the field/discovery, shall be reported.

Undiscovered recoverable resources in or near fields and discoveries comprise either prospects or undrilled segments within the field/discovery. Undrilled segments which are not defined as a separate prospect must be included in the volumes for the field/discovery. Prospects included in the PDO-base should be reported as discovered resources.

Prospects that extend over the boundaries of a production licence, or into adjoining production licences, are to be reported as total risked volumes.