

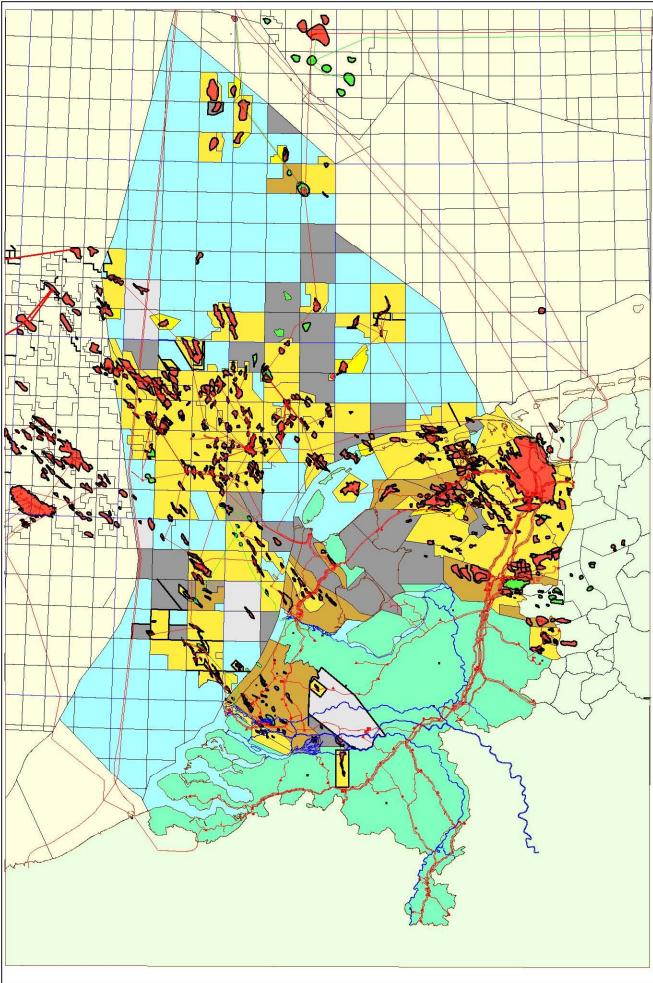


E&P in the Netherlands: Past, Present and Future

Presentation to SPE NL
16/17 April 2007



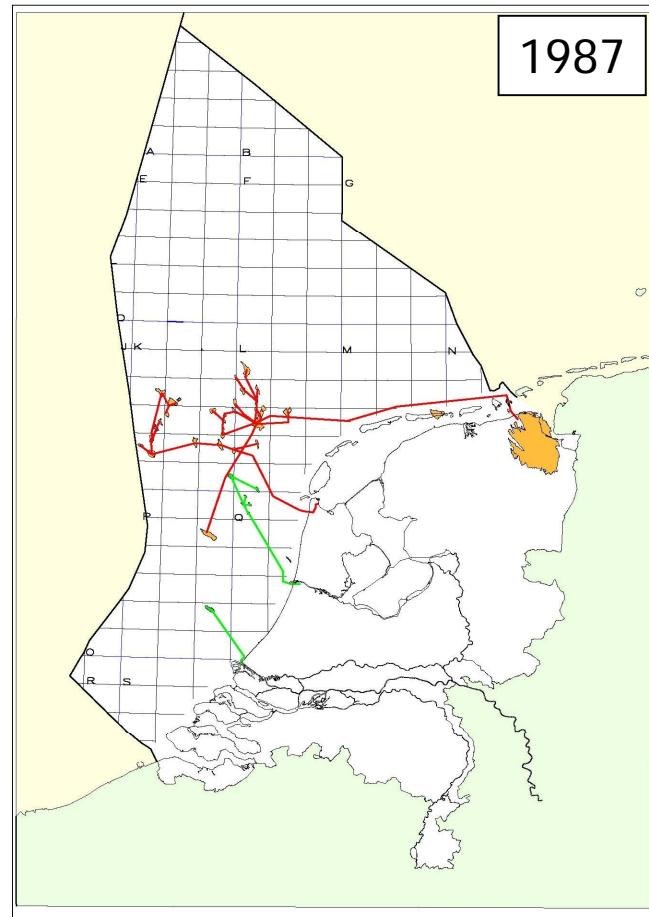
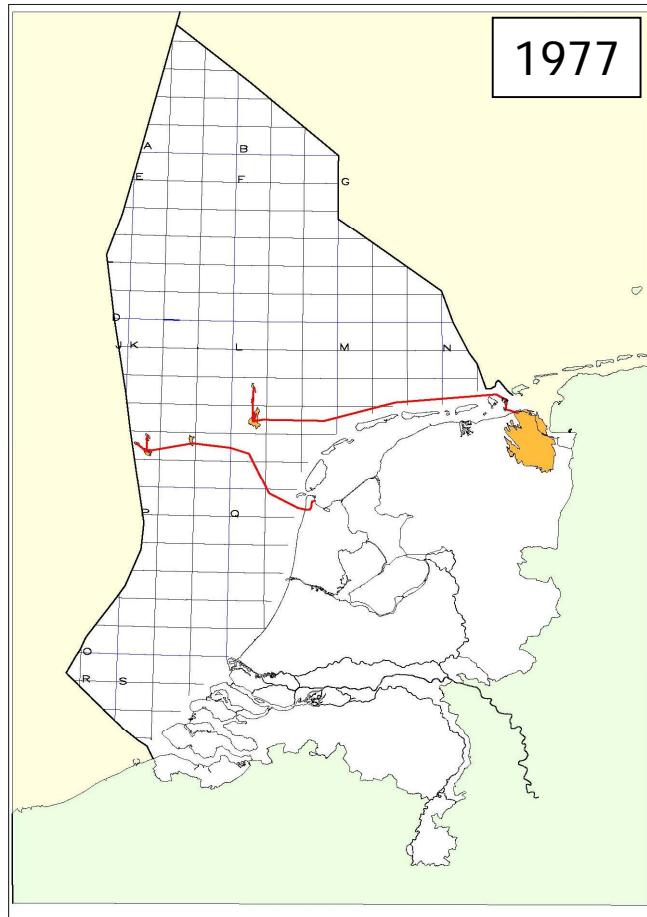
When did it all start?



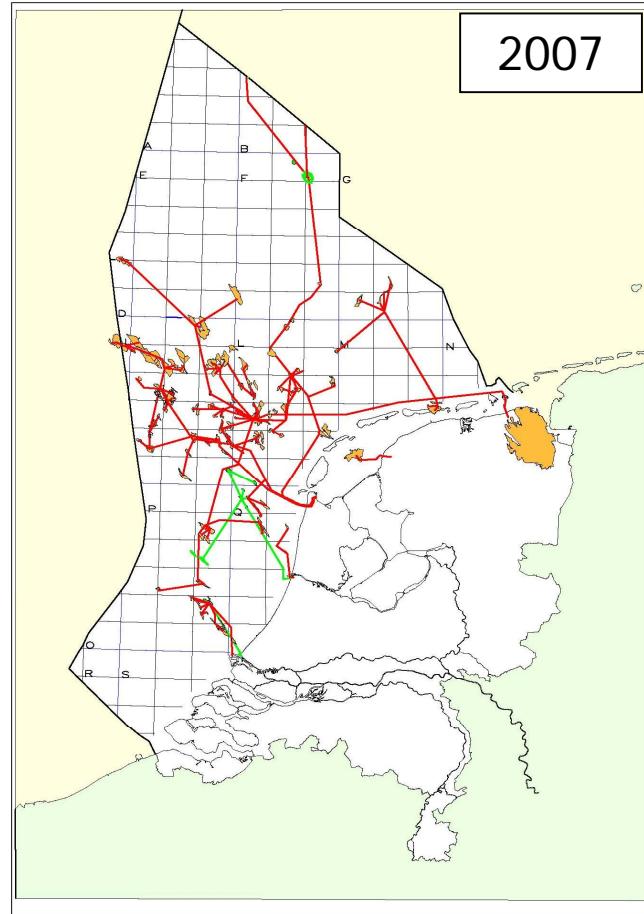
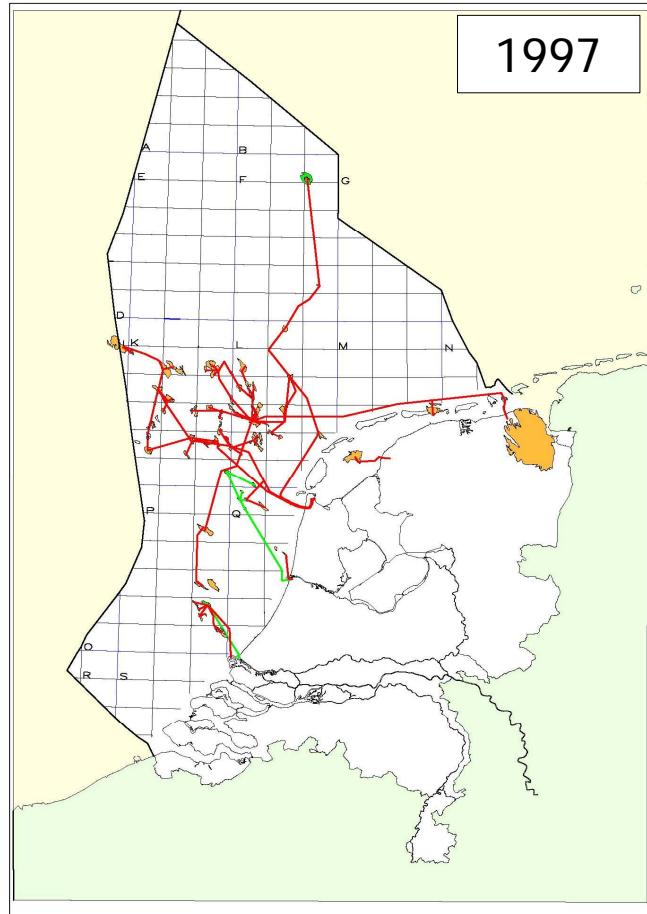
- 1933: Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij gets exclusive oil exploration rights in North and East Netherlands
- 1938: First “oil discovery” by BPM in The Hague
- 1943: Discovery of the Schoonebeek oilfield
- 1947: Establishment of NAM (JV of Shell en Exxon) to produce oil from Schoonebeek
- 1948: First gas discovery by NAM in Coevorden
- 1959: NAM discovered the Groningen field
- 1961: NAM drilled first offshore well just off The Hague (Kijkduin)



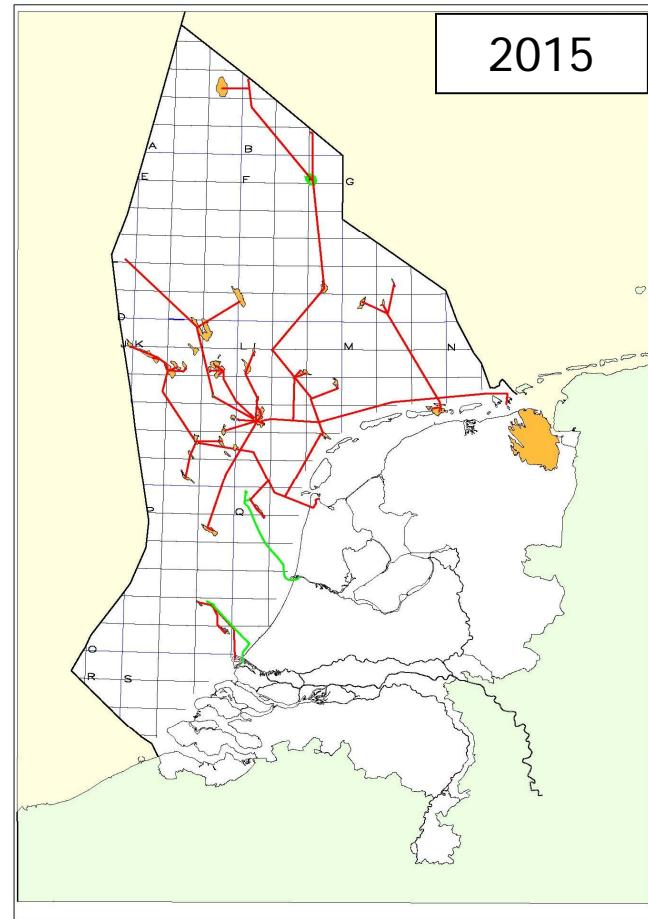
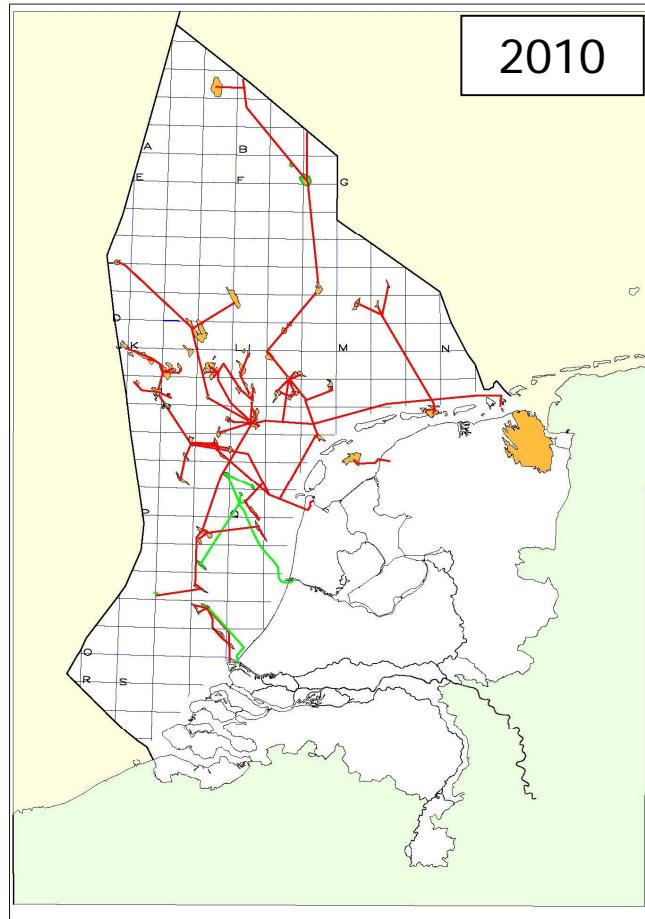
The offshore “Gas Rush”



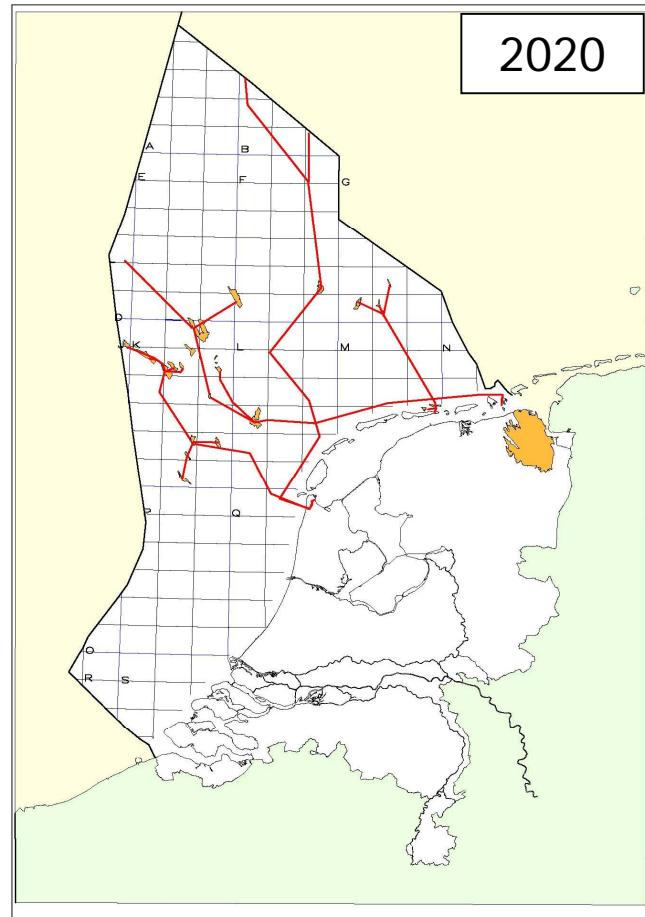
The offshore “Gas Rush”



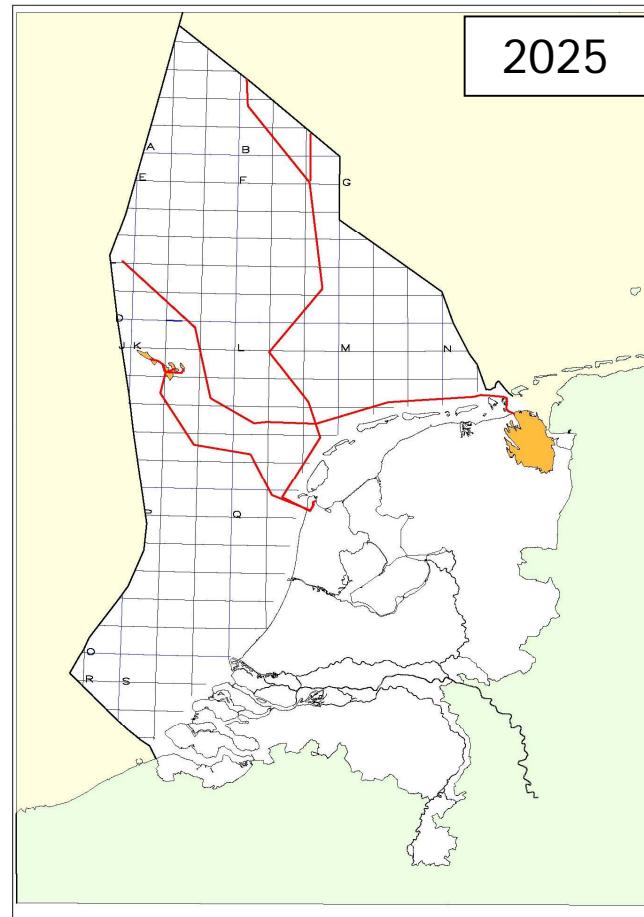
The offshore “Gas Rush”



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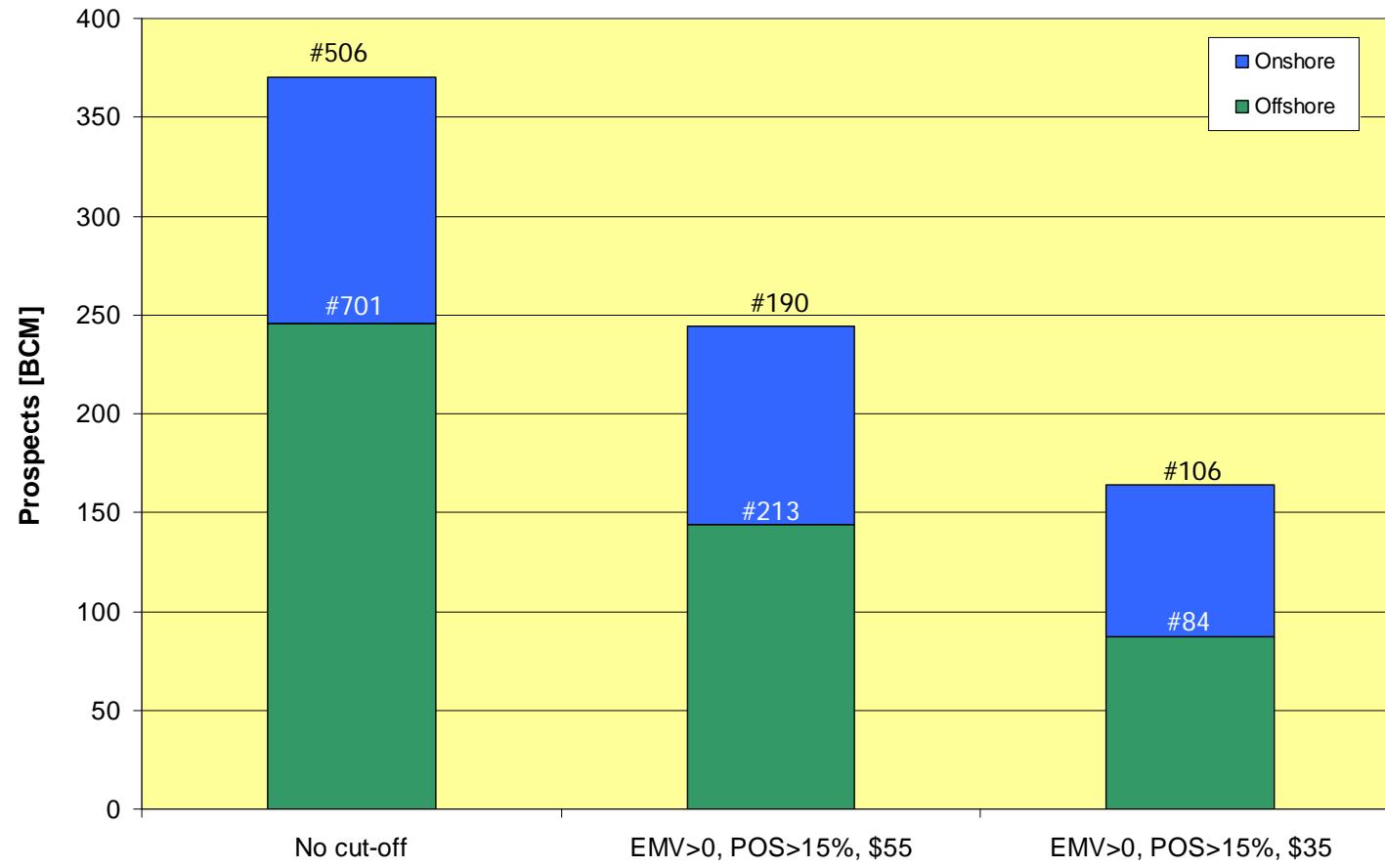
2020



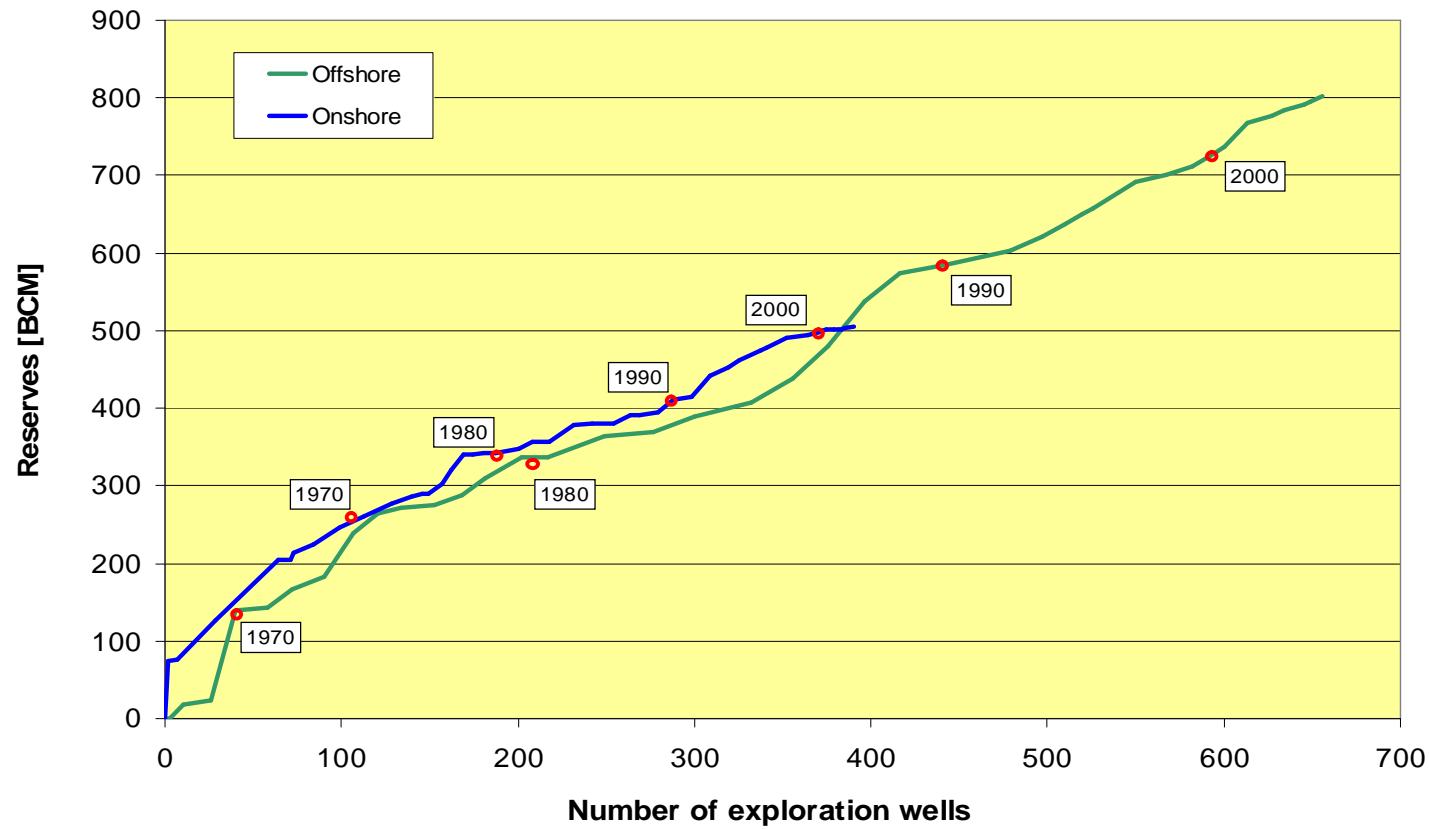
2025



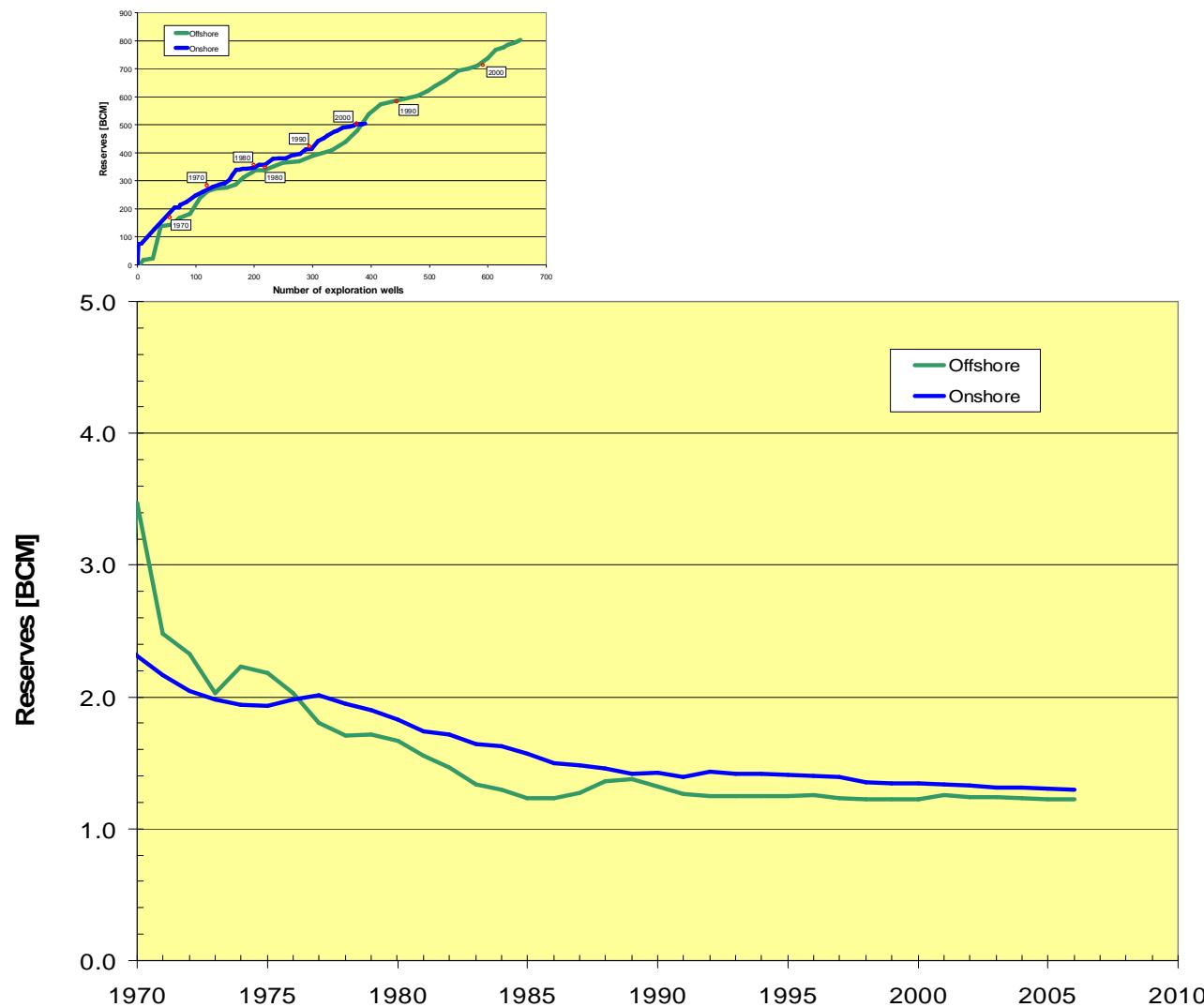
Exploration Potential



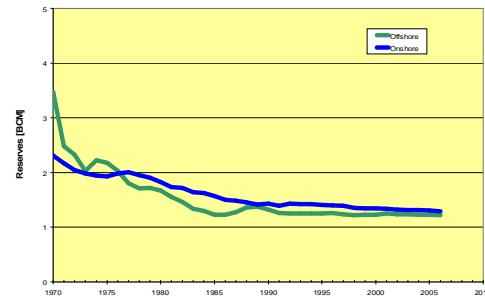
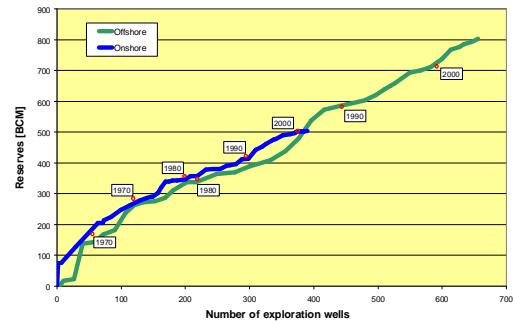
Exploration Successes



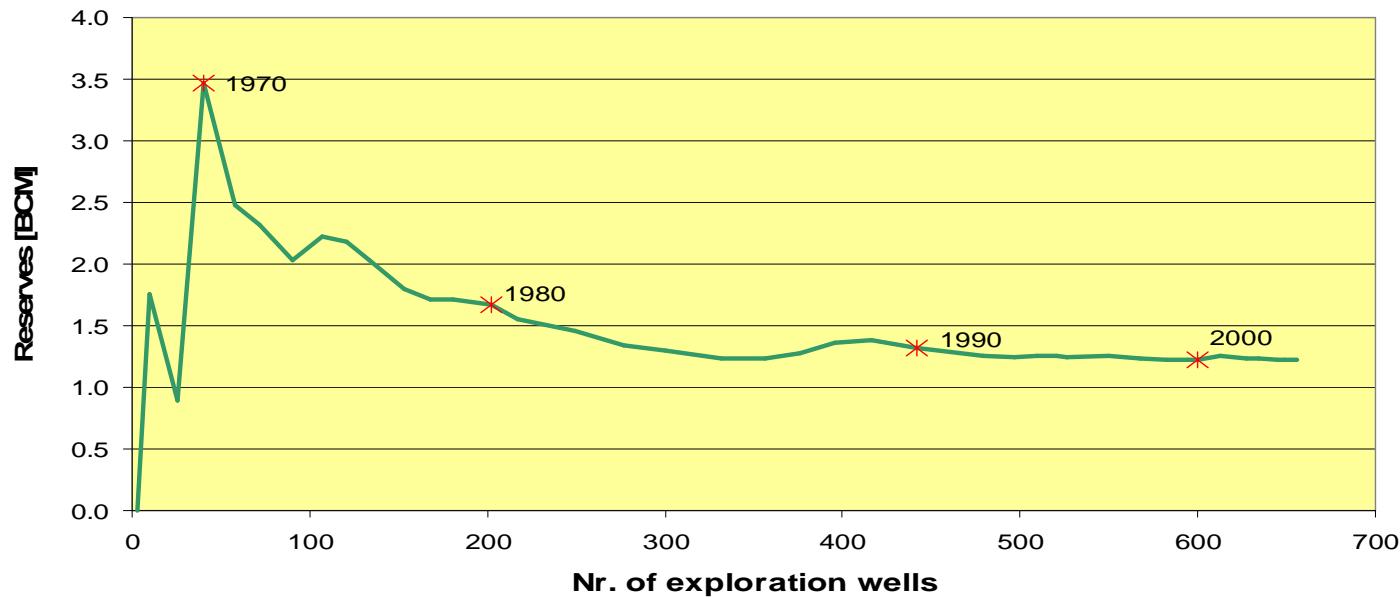
Exploration Average Find



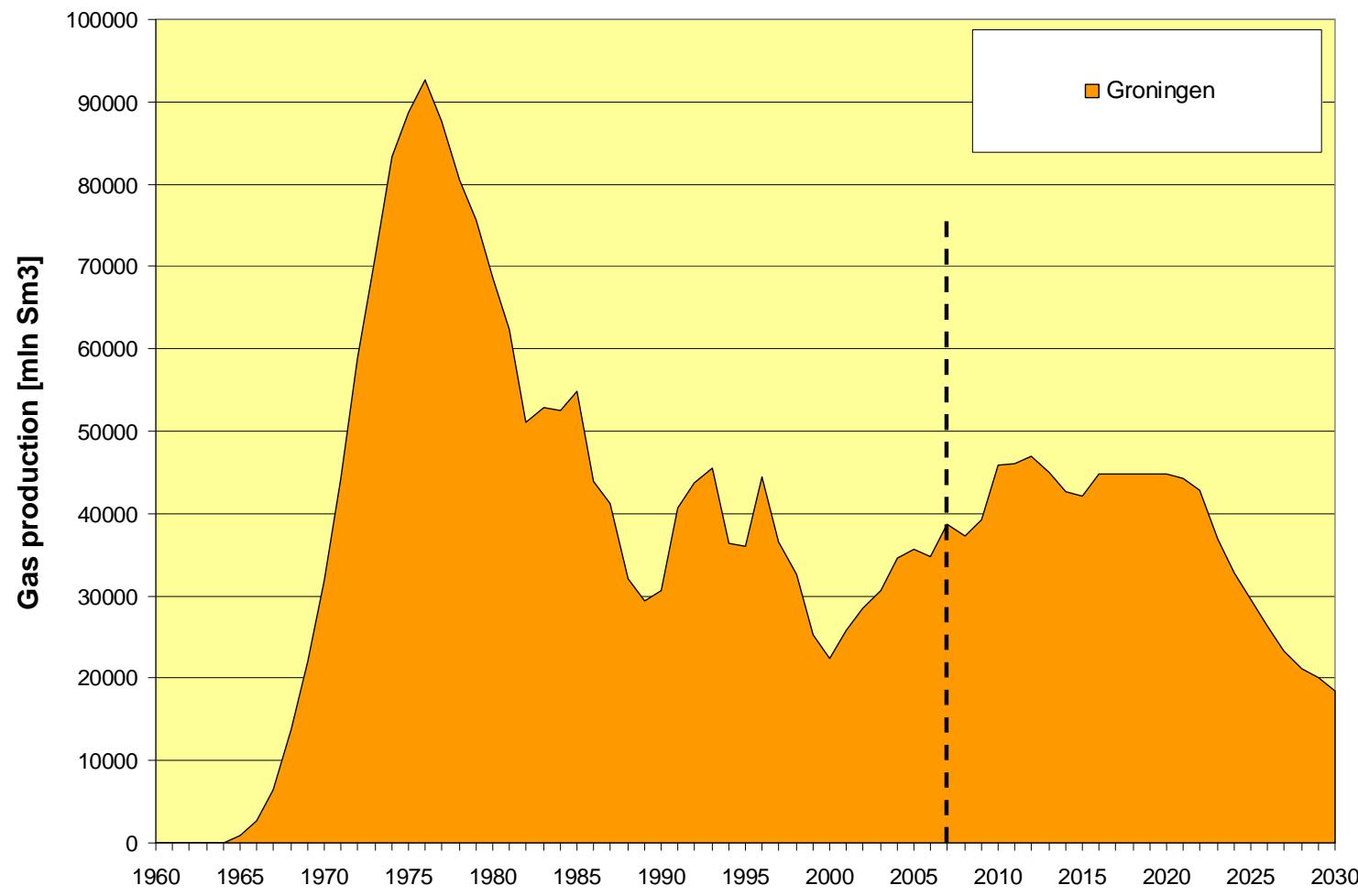
Exploration Average Find



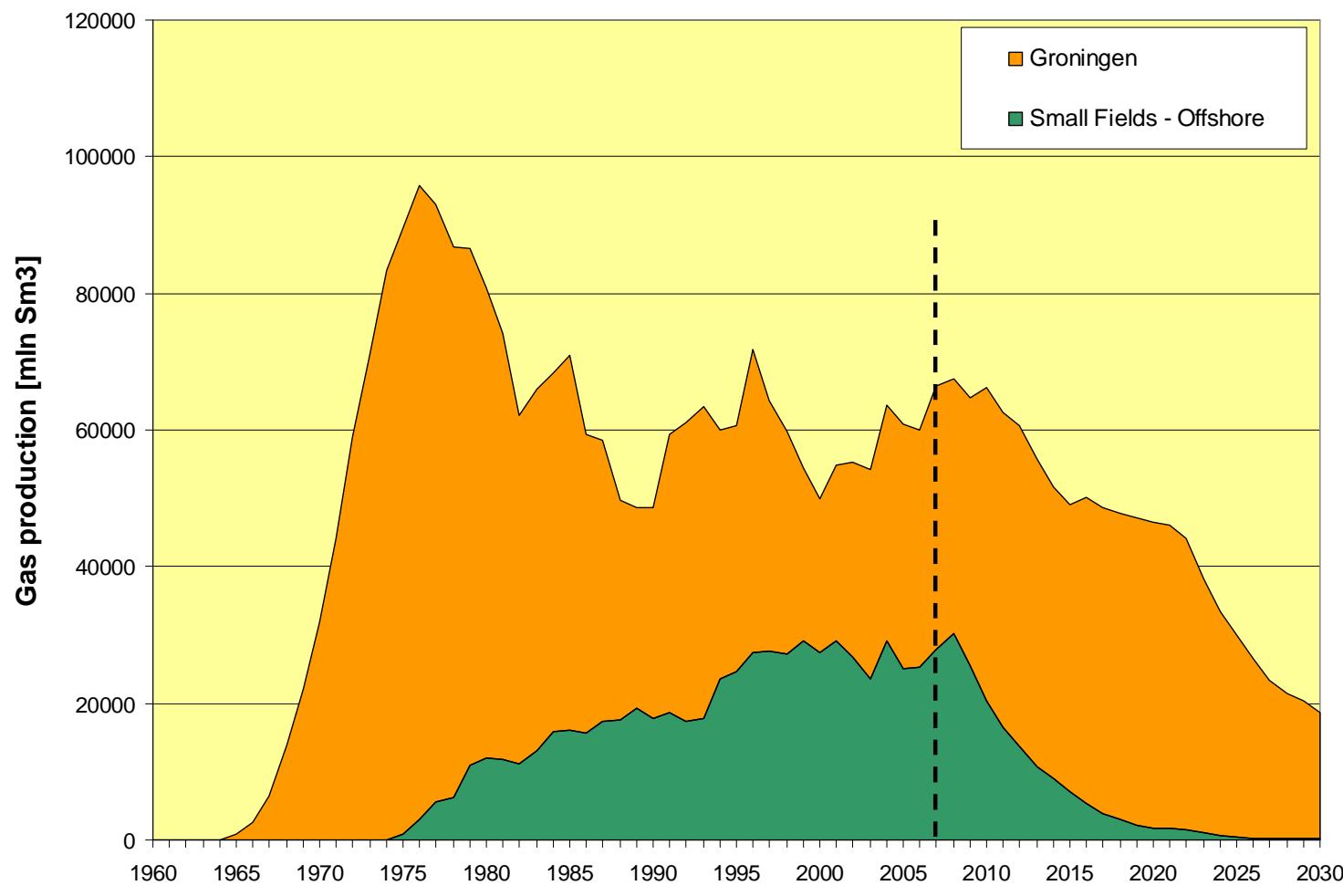
Offshore Cumulative average Find per Well



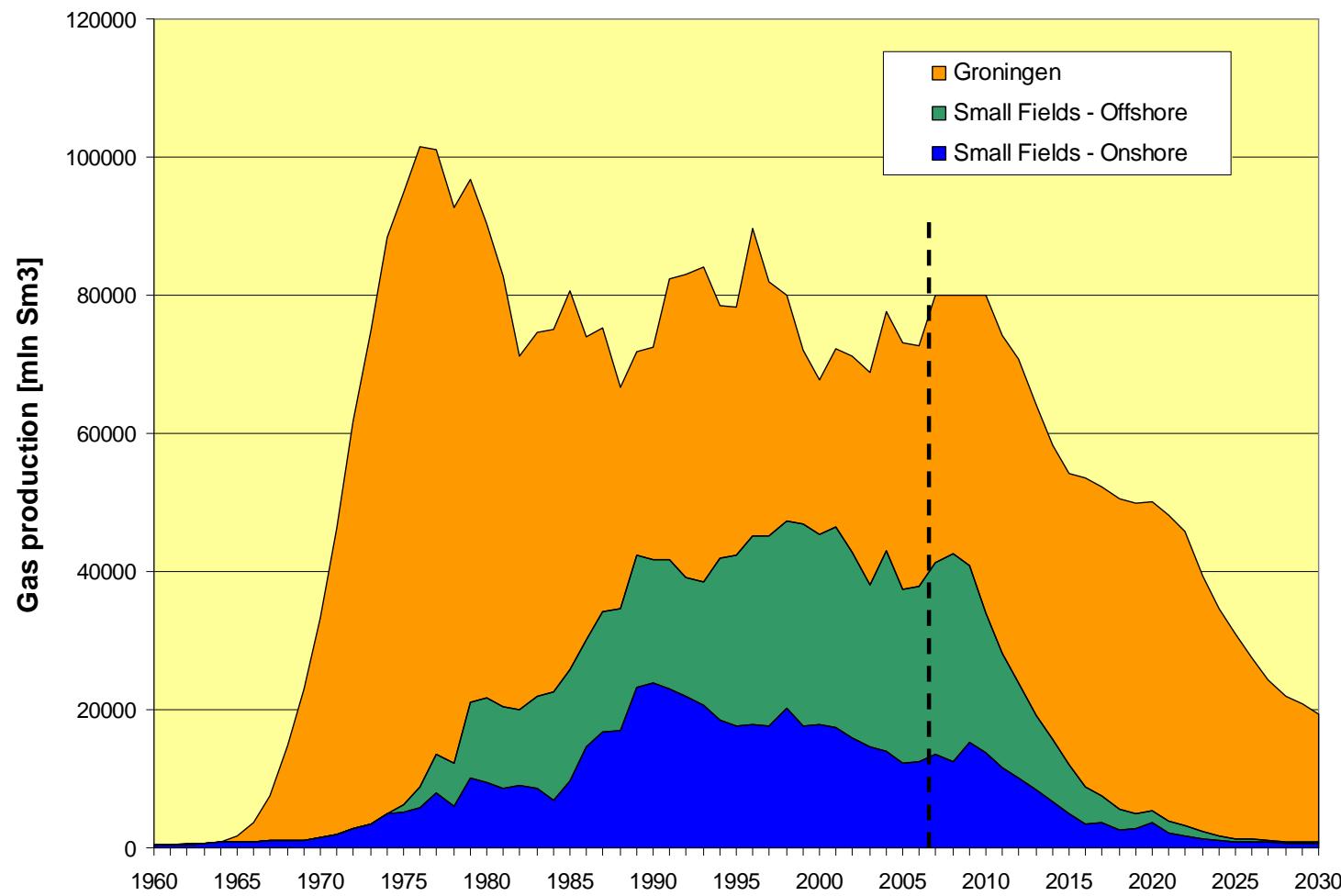
Gasproduction 1962-2030



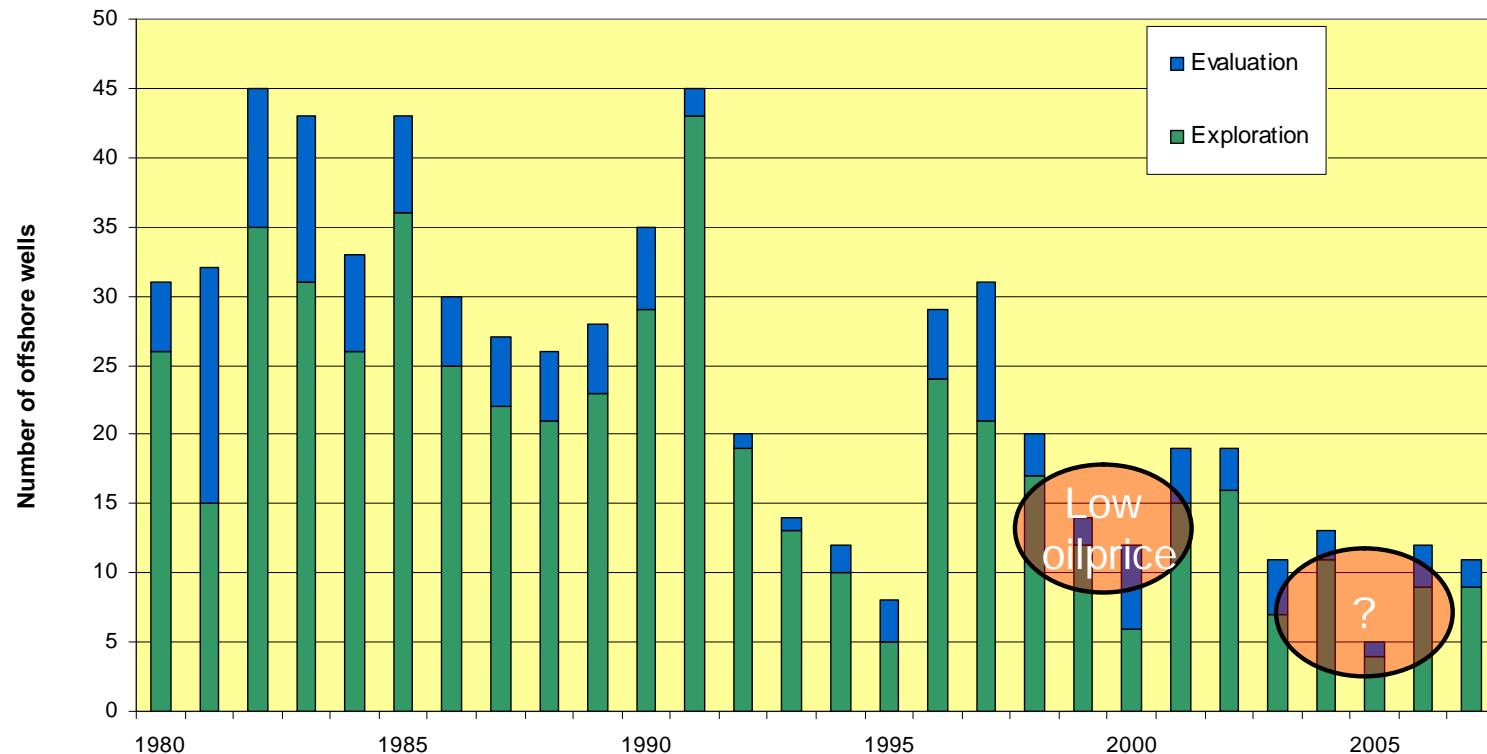
Gasproduction 1962-2030



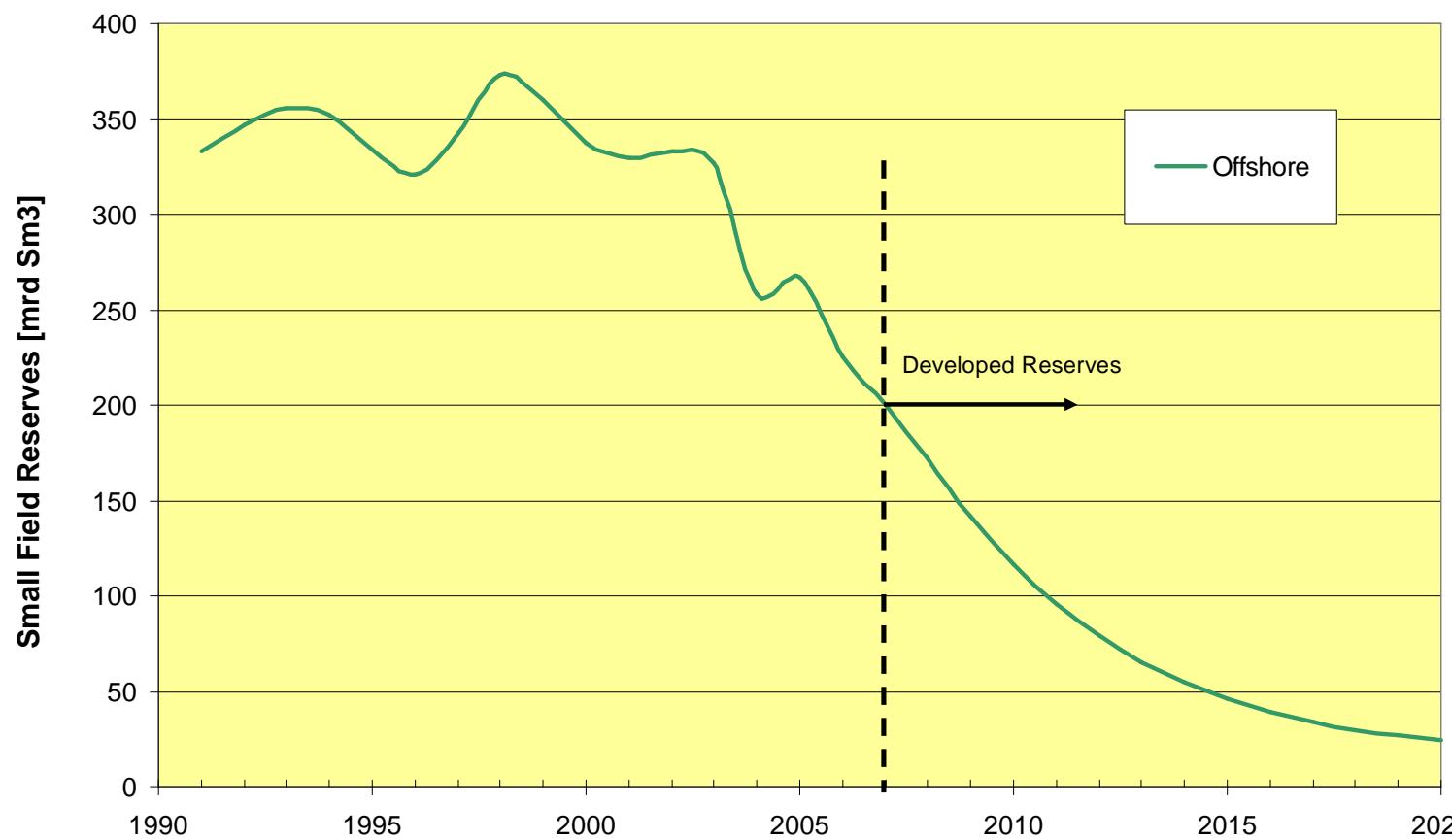
Gasproduction 1962-2030



Drilling Activity Offshore

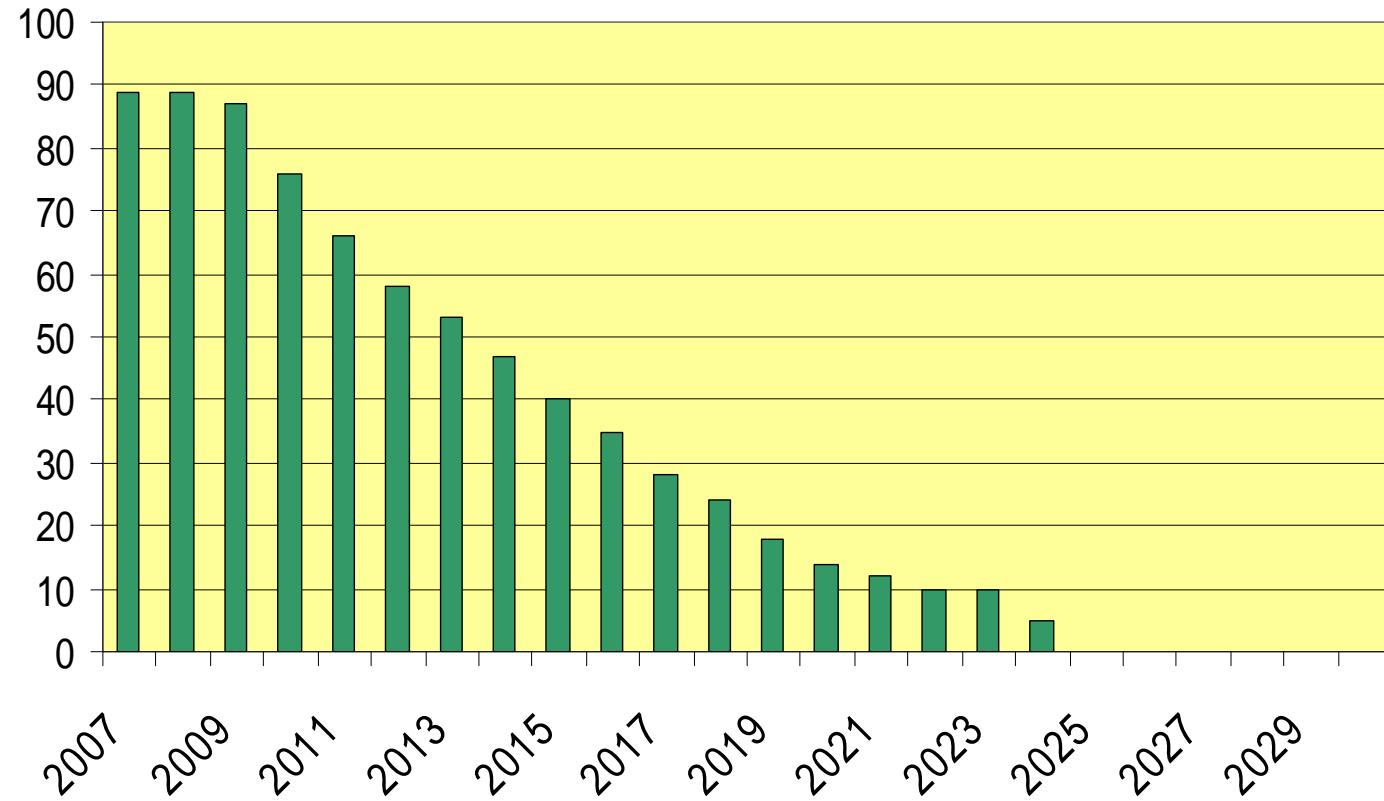


Small Field Reserves



How much time have we left?

- ❖ The offshore infrastructure will remain operational for another 15-20 years





How much time have we left?

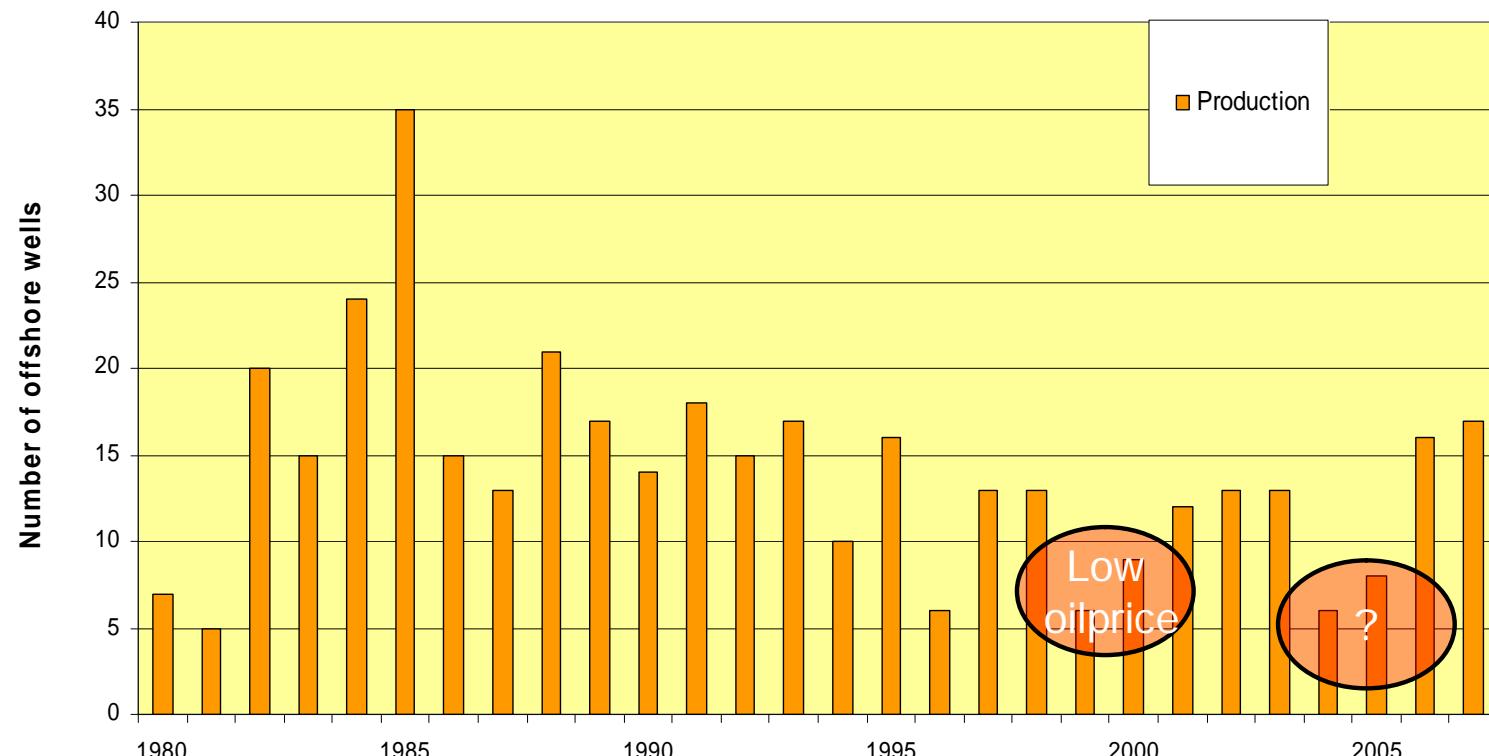
- ❖ The offshore infrastructure will remain operational for another 15-20 years

Let's assume

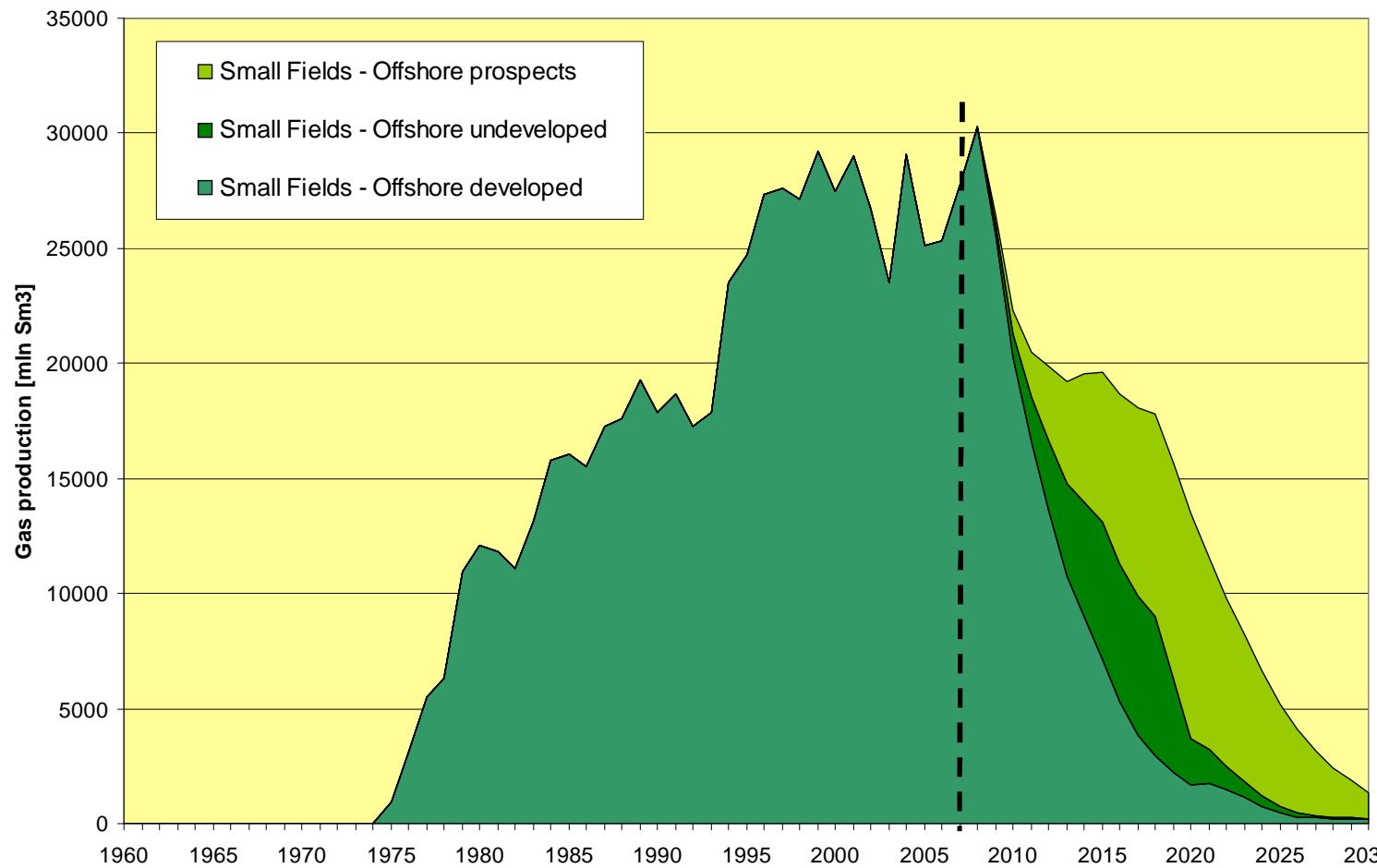
- ❖ It takes on average 5 years from idea generation to start of production
- ❖ The smaller gas fields produce about 5-10 years
- ❖ This means that prospects need to be drilled in the next 5 to 10 years max
- ❖ And with some 100 prospects this requires 10-15 exploration wells per year!



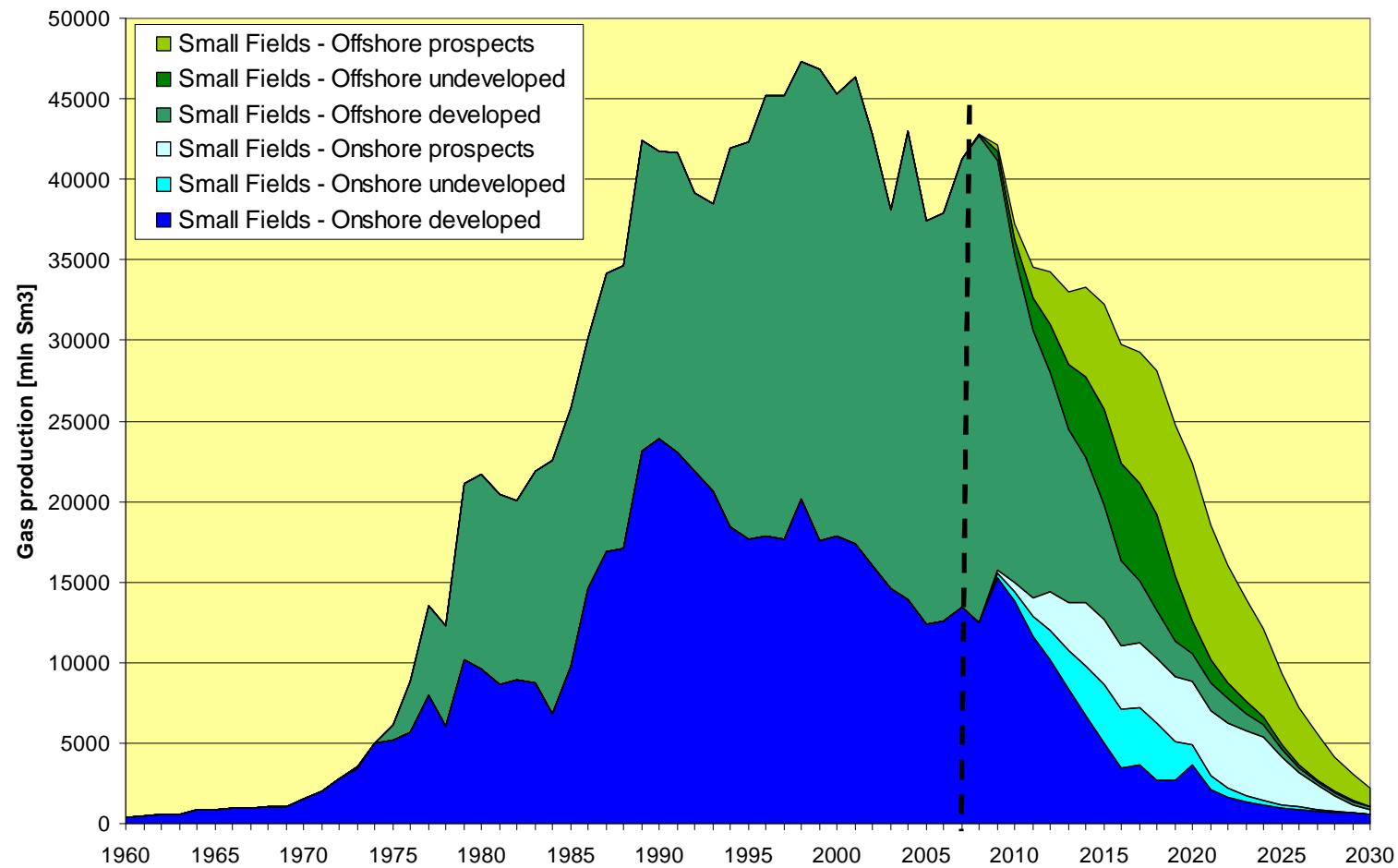
Drilling Activity Offshore



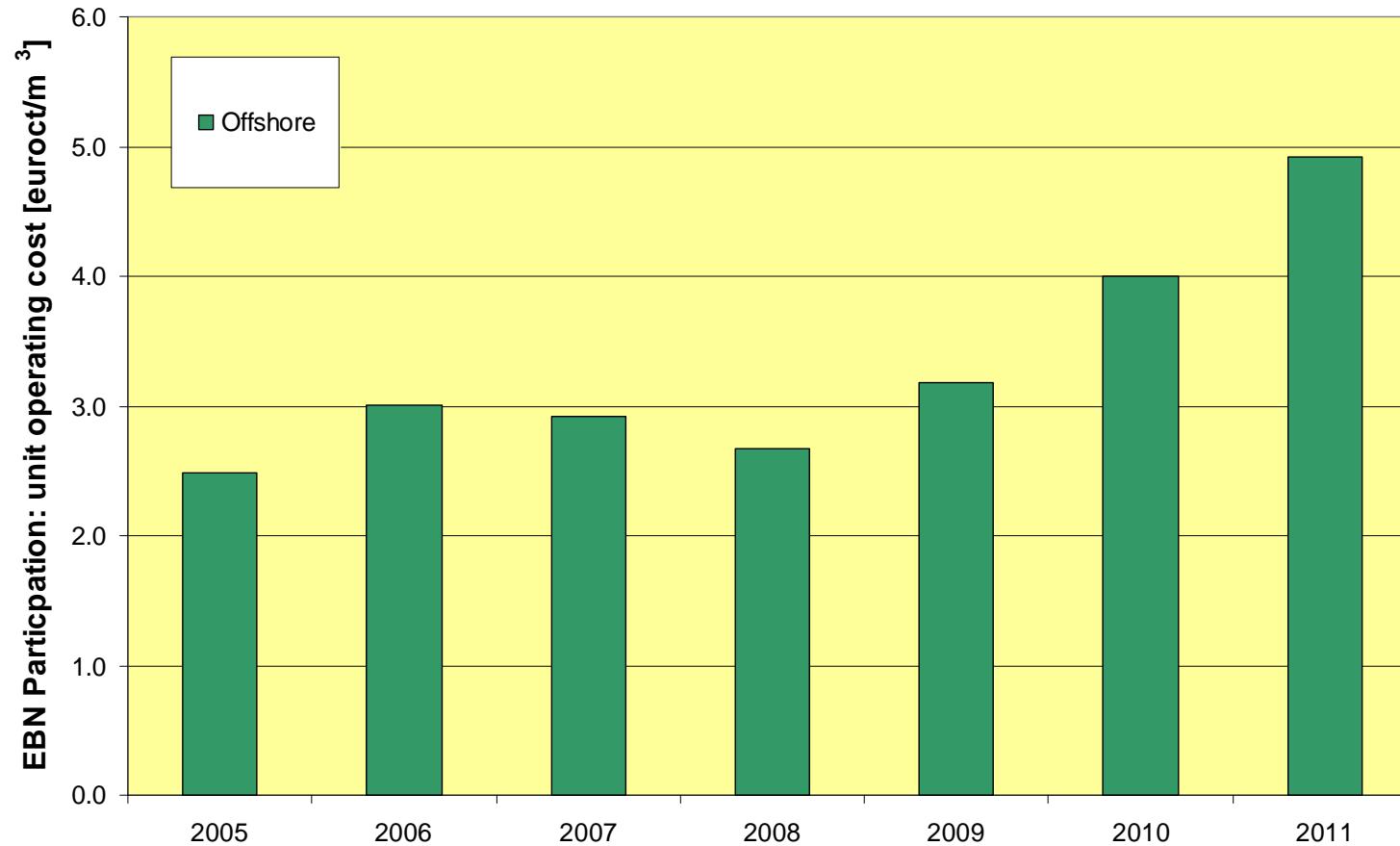
Offshore Production Outlook



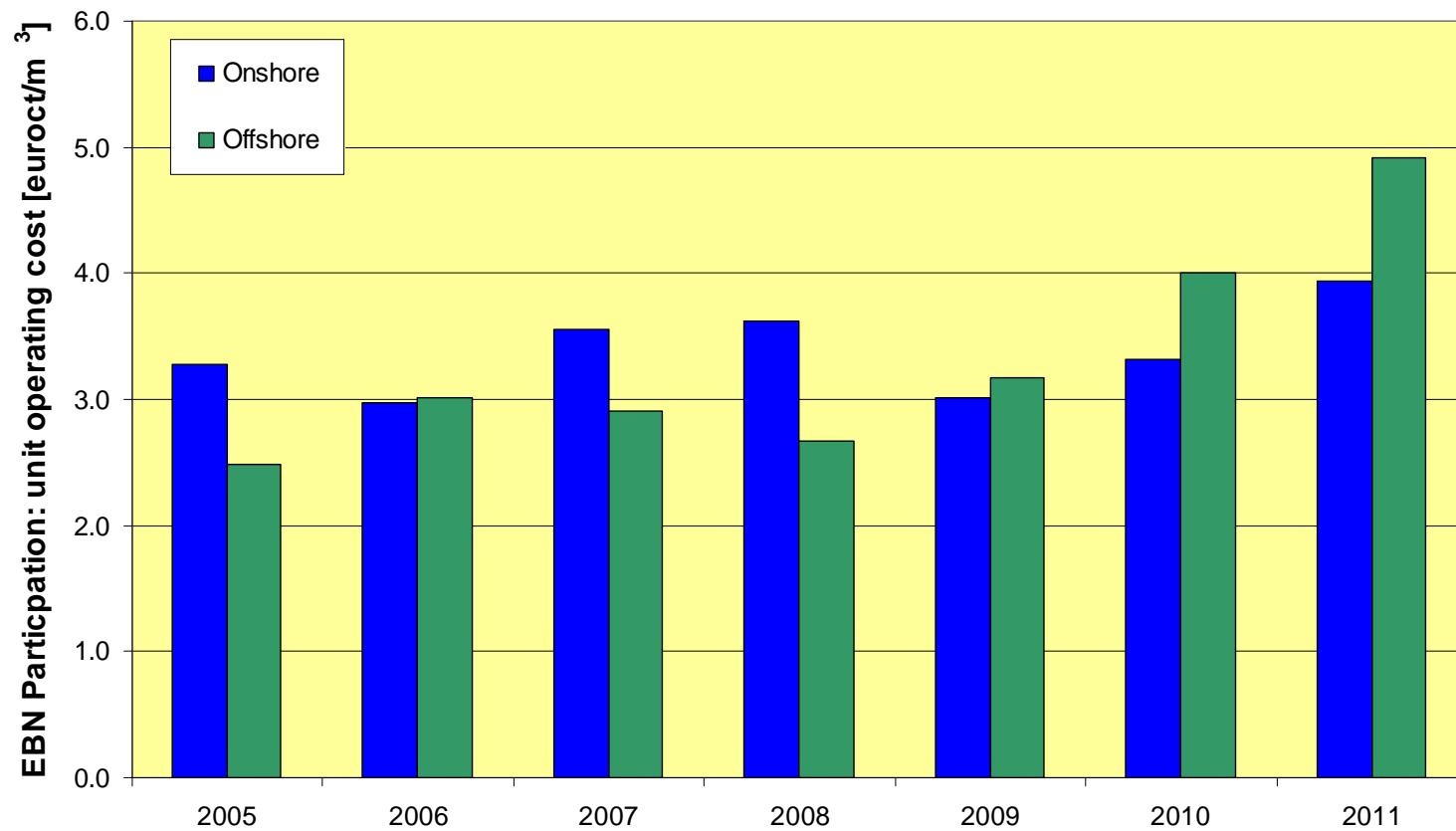
Small Fields Production Outlook



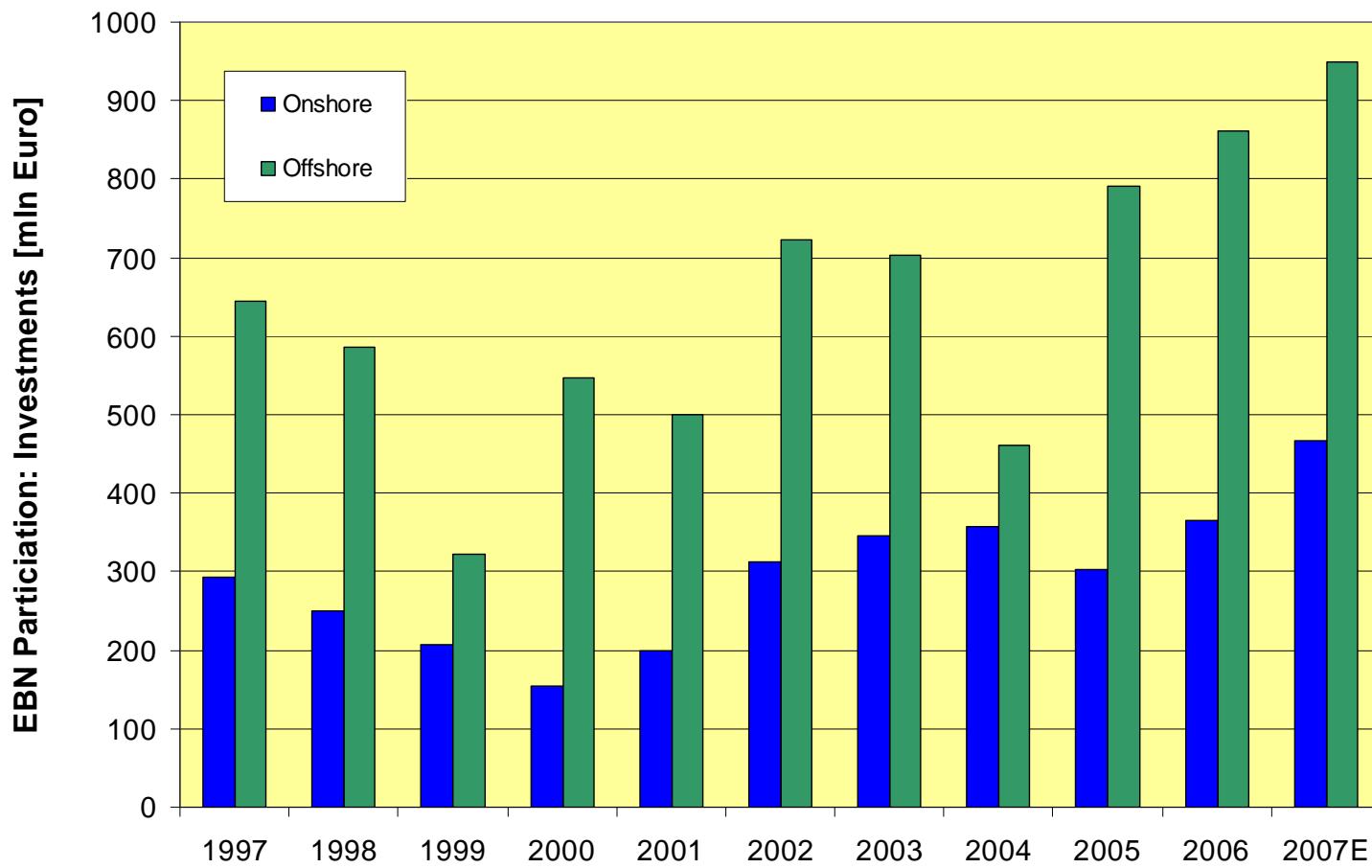
Operating Expenditure Offshore



Gas Operating Expenditure



Gas Capital Expenditure



Technology Challenge (1)

❖ Reservoirs

- Size → smaller than 1 bcm
- Tight gas reservoirs → productivity, multiple fracs
- Carboniferous → connectivity
- Poor(er) gas quality → blending or CO₂ removal

❖ Operations

- Operating costs → maintenance, unmanning
- Compression (wellhead) → suction pressure <5 bar
- Liquid loading → minimum flow rate per well
- Abandonment → postponement, cheapest technology





Technology Challenge (1)





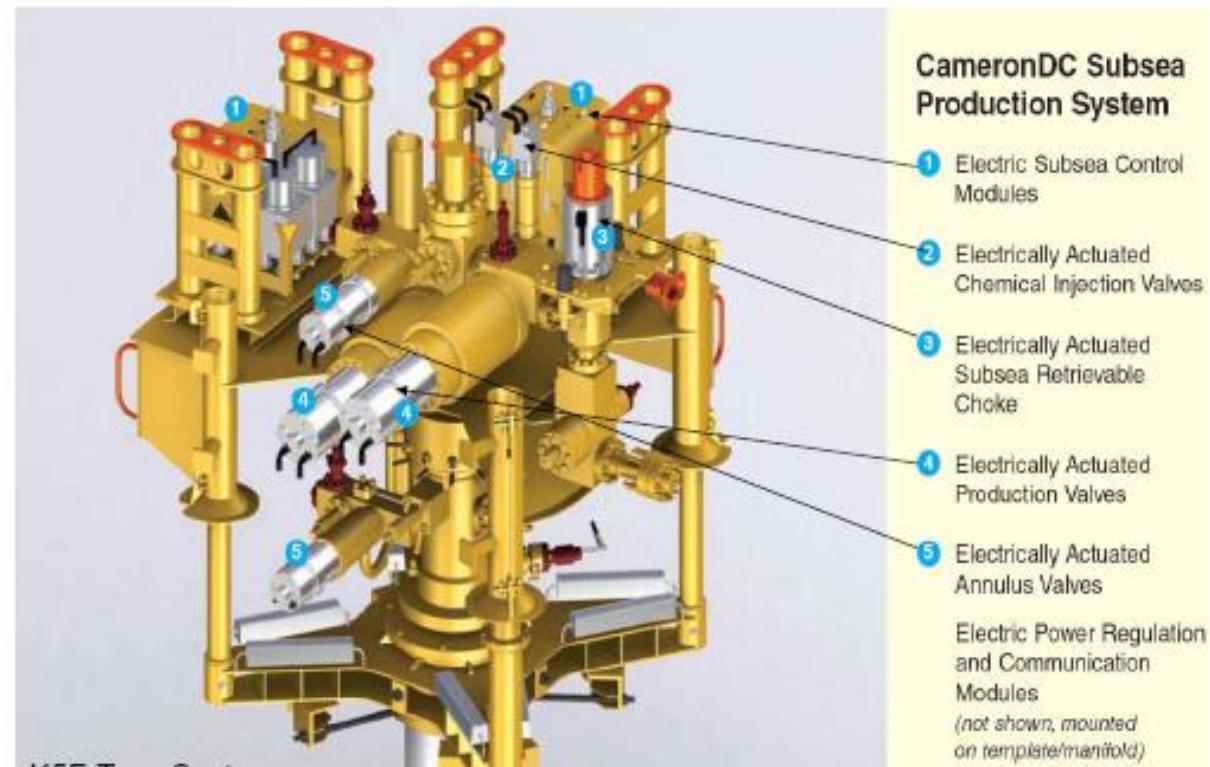
Technology Challenge (2)

❖ Development Costs

- Pipelay → small size from supply boat
- Subsea → more reliable system (all electric), well intervention
- Drilling → well design, multi-laterals, coiled tubing
- Low cost platform → jack-up, monotower, re-use



Technology Challenge (2)





Technology Challenge (2)



Technology Challenge (2)



MOAB type platform



Technology Challenge (2)



EBN information

www.ebn.nl

