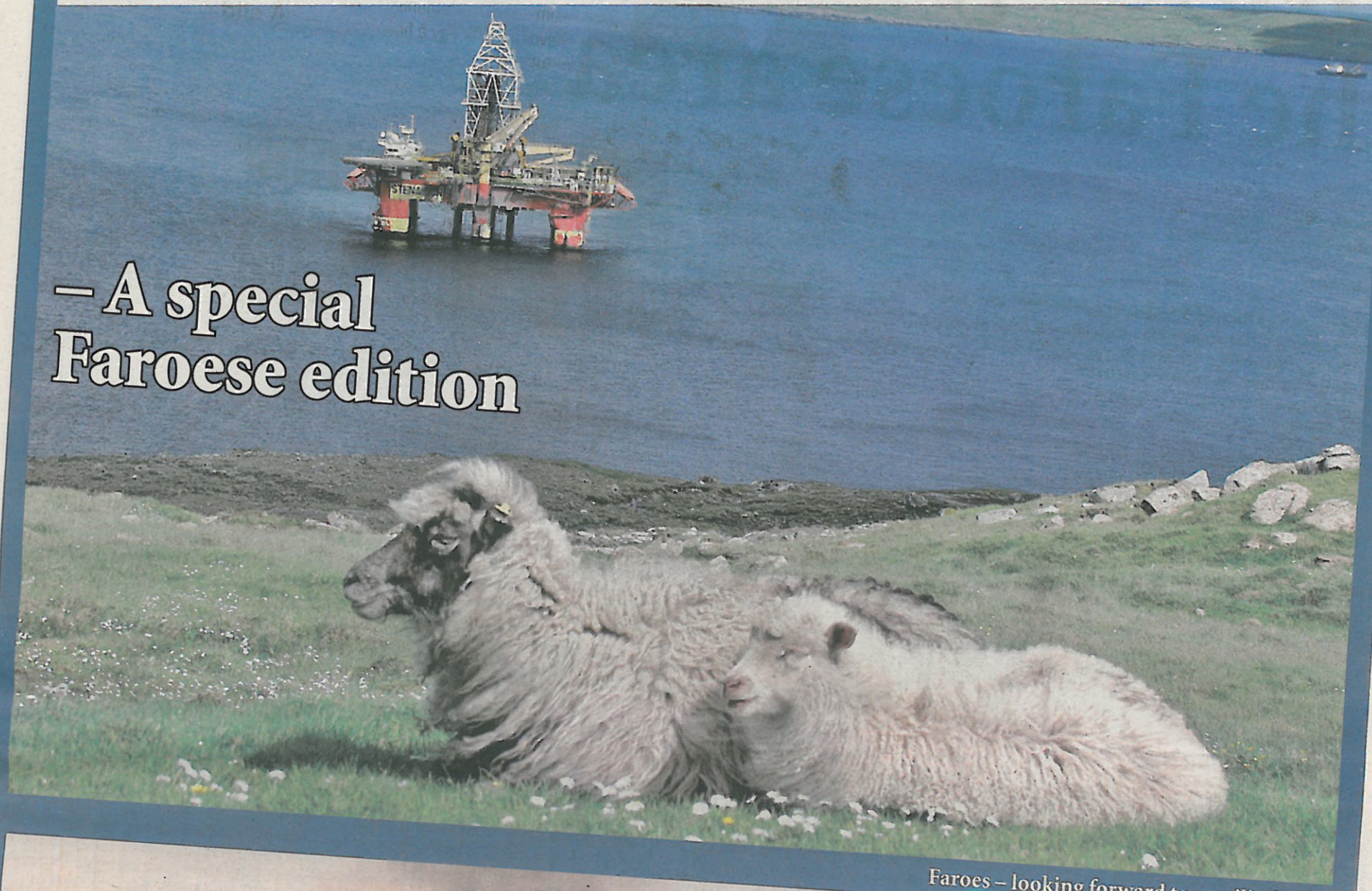
OFFSHORE EUROPE 07

– A special Faroese edition



Faroes – looking forward to an oilindustry

The Rosebank oilfield very close to the Faroese boundary. Transocean Rather flairing gas at its succesful welltest last summer

Growing interest for the Faroese area

By Mr. Bjarni Djurholm, Minister for oil and energy

Bjarni Djurholm, Minister for oil and energy

During the debate of the PM's speech, which he held to the nation on the national holiday the 29th of July, the Minister for hydrocarbon affairs, Mr Bjarni Djurholm had the following comments regarding energy and hydrocarbon issues:

"A general debate has been on a proposed new energy policy, and a new power legislation Act was passed during the last sitting. The overriding aim for a new energy policy is that within 2015, 20% of our energy usage on land shall derive from a sustainable resource, and that our fishing fleet shall reduce its energy consumption by 15% compared to the amount caught.

The Faroes are to large extent dependent upon imported oil and app. 95% of our oil consumption is achieved by imported oil. If we are to change this situation, we must to a much greater extent revert to sustainable energy resources and we must also exploit our energy resources much better, by among other things setting demands towards energy usage in connection with new-building and repairs of older constructions and housing in general.

Investigations to date, in connection with the Nólsoy project, indicate that the island of Nólsoy is very well suited for a large-scale project, with the objective of creating a sustainable independent energy system for Nólsoy, whereby all energy consumption derives from sustainable energy resources.

The project was taken a step forward this spring, when foreign energy companies decided to become members of a project group together with our authorities, tasked with carrying out further surveys to determine how wind energy combined with new technology can achieve the objective of a sustainable society. If all goes to plan the first windmills will be erected on Nólsoy in 2009.

Other steps have also been taken within the energy area; for example a work group has been formed with representatives from Iceland to determine the feasibility of laying a power cable from Iceland to the Faroes, and then there is the project looking at the possibility of converting wave-power into a source of electricity.

Later this autumn, drilling will begin upon a sixth exploration well in our waters and an agreement has been made on a seventh well drilling within the next two years.

Preparations for a third Faroe bidding round have begun and according to plan this will happen later this autumn. It is too early yet to say anything about the interest for this third round, but based upon the activity level, which has been agreed for the Faroe area and the drillings on the UK side of the border, we estimate there is a growing interest for the area west of Shetland and thereby also for the Faroe area".

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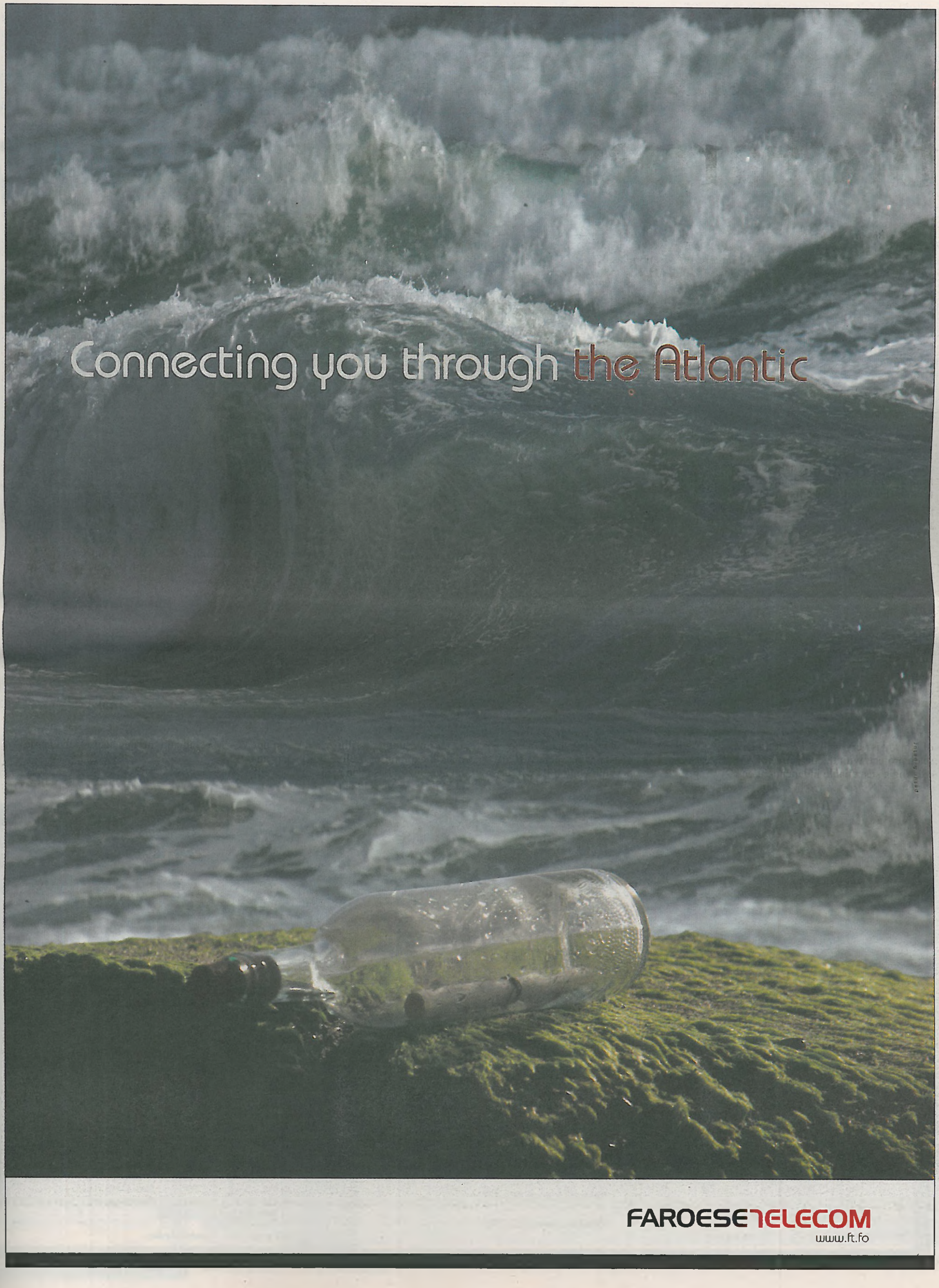
Stena Don in Nólsoyarfirði, just outside Tórshavn, the capital in The Faroe Islands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Atlantic Petroleum – the Fa
– on track to continued gro

By Kjartan Hoydal, Chairman of the Board, AP

The last year has shown very strong growth in Atlantic Petroleum, AP. This is well reflected in the trust shown by investors and the markets in the AP share. An investor that invested 10 thousand DKK in the first two share offers in 1998 and 1999 would be able to cash a return of around 110 thousand DKK if he sold his shares this year, a healthy return by any standard.

The company was founded with a share capital of DKK 25.5 million. Since the foundation there have been five share offerings, and the current share capital is DKK 112 million in nominal value (approx. £10 million). The number of shareholders is now approximately 5600 of which 70 % are from the Faroe Islands and 30 % are Scandinavian privat and institutional investors. The Market capitalisation has been above 1.2 billion DKK in the last months

The Company is still strongly rooted in the Faroe Islands. This has been an overarching principle in the Company's strategy and it has been shown to be a strong commercial point overall.

The listing of AP on the OMX Nordic Exchange in Iceland in 2005 and OMX Copenhagen Stock Exchange in Copenhagen marked a significant development in the organisation of the Company. Meeting the requirements for full transparency in all company matters has been a welcome challenge and all information is now readily available to shareholders, investors, markets and the general public in real time on the AP website/www.petroleum.fo and most elegantly presented in the last Annual and Consolidated Report and Accounts for the year 2006.

Development

The development of Atlantic Petroleum has been in two phases: The first phase running from 1998 to 2001, where we got our first licenses outside the Faroe Islands and the second phase from 2001 to the end of last year. At this point in time the Company is prepared and ready to go into the third phase of its development.

Phase One

The idea behind the establishment of Atlantic Petroleum was to use the upcoming Faroese Licensing Round in 2000 as a basis for building up a Faroese oil and gas company and become partner in a strong group of international oil and gas companies. In that way the necessary skills and knowledge to run a professional, competitive, and independent oil and gas company could be achieved. Furthermore, the company would get access to the industry and to more opportunities. The early development of the Company should be based on the activities on the Faroese Continental Shelf. The shareholder base should be strong and 100% Faroese.

The first phase was a success for the Atlantic Petroleum. The Company signed a very favourable agreement with a partnership consisting of the international companies Amerada Hess, British Gas and DONG Energy. This agreement gave Atlantic Petroleum the opportunity to participate in oil exploration in the Faroe Islands with minimum risk, but with a huge upside. Furthermore, our partners were committed to pave the way for the Company into oil exploration in UK waters.

The partnership was successful in the First Faroese licensing round and was awarded licence number 001.

Phase Two

On the shoulder of phase one the second phase was planned. A Business Plan was formulated in 2001 for the time period 2001 to 2006. The following vision statement was formulated:

To become the leading Faroese independent oil and gas company, financially strong and well-respected in the industry, and prudently managed to provide a robust return to its shareholders, a focus for business integration and development in the Faroe Islands, and benefits to the community as a whole.

The key components of the vision are:

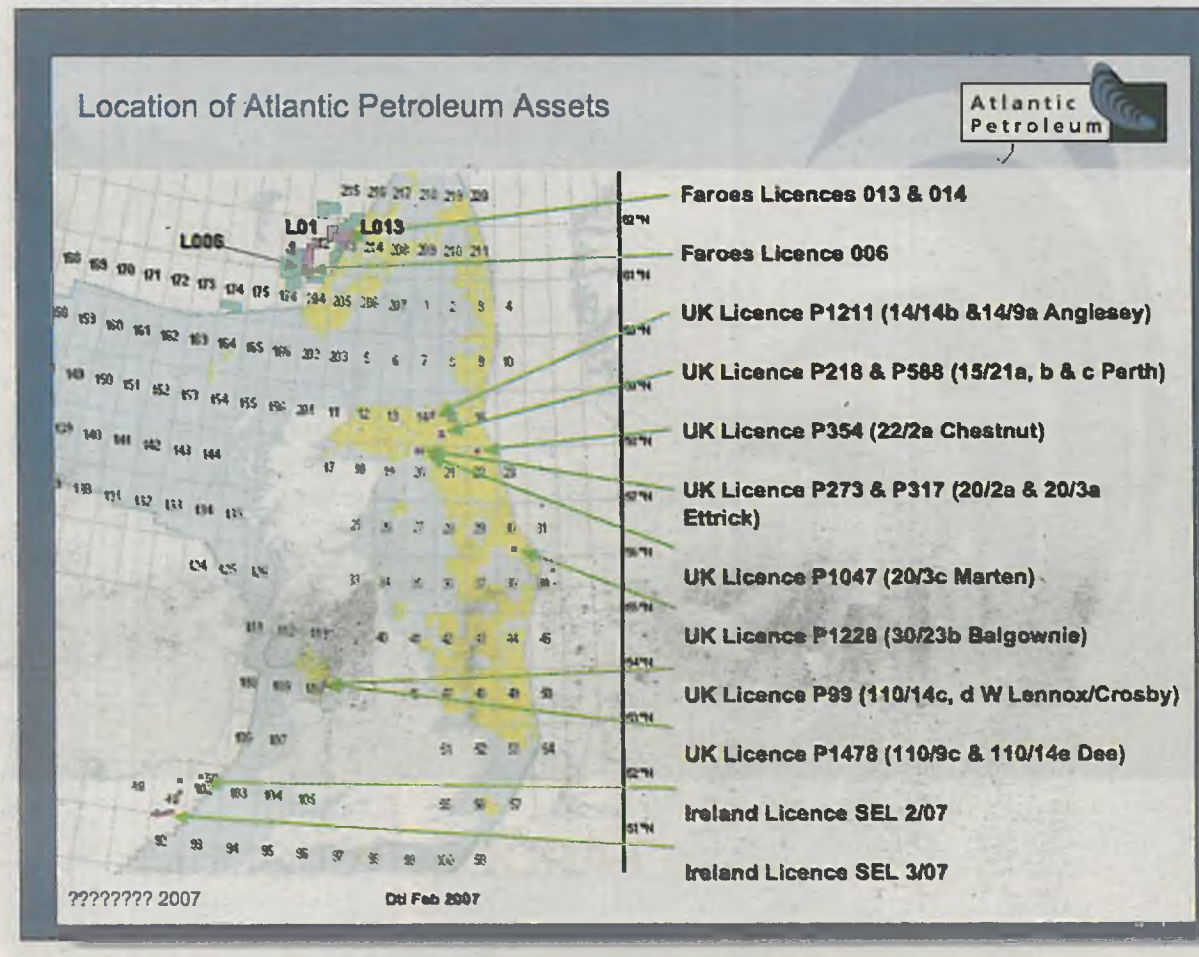
Be active in exploration and production on the Faroese continental shelf
Faroese-based independent upstream oil and gas company
Vehicle for development and diversification of the Faroese business sector as a whole .
Use this situation to grow beyond the Faroe Islands
Financially strong with focus on Risk Management

The start of the second phase went as planned. The first UK exploration assets were acquired in 2001 and a new world of opportunities opened up to the Company. Relations with new international players were established. The Company participated in 22nd UK Round and in 2003 Atlantic Petroleum managed to acquire part in tree oilfields from Premier Oil, of which two fields were under development, a major step in the development. The Company was able to raise the necessary funds to build up the Company as well as to list the Company on two markets. In June 2005 Atlantic Petroleum was listed on OMX in Iceland, and in October 2006 on OMX in Copenhagen.

Phase Three

The third phase will be built on the shoulders of the previous and new building blocks will be added. The main building blocks or instruments we have today are:

A diversified portfolio spanning from exploration to development, and soon also production
A solid capital base
Access to capital for further



Liconce overview - as per 16th August 2007

Licence	Region	Field/Prospect	Exploration
P354	UK	Chestnut Field	
P273 & P317	UK	Ettrick Field	
P218 & P588	UK	Perth Field	
SEL 2/07	IR	Helvick Field	
P 1047	UK	Marten Field	
P273 & P317	UK	North Ettrick - Jarvis Appraisal	
P99	UK	West Lennox Appraisal	
P218	UK	North East Perth Appraisal	
P218 & P588	UK	Dolphin Appraisal	
P218 & P588	UK	Gamma Central Appraisal	
P273	UK	Bright Appraisal	
P218 & P588	UK	Sigma Terraces Appraisal	
SEL 2/07	IR	Ardmore Field	
SEL 2/07	IR	Hook Head Field	
SEL 2/07	IR	Dunmore Appraisal	
P218 & P588	UK	North Perth Prospect	
P218	UK	East Perth Prospect	
P273 & P317	UK	Blackbird Prospect	
P99	UK	Crosby Prospect	
P1211	UK	Anglesey Prospect	
P1478	UK	Dee Lead	
P1128	UK	Cullen Lead	
SEL 2/07	IR	NW Helvick	
SEL 2/07	IR	SW Helvick	
SEL 3/07	IR	Blackrock Prospect	
SEL 3/07	IR	Rushene Lead	
013	FO	Stella Kristina Lead	
014	FO	Morsellus Lead	

Phase terminated
Current Phase
Development - approval pending

aroese oil company wth

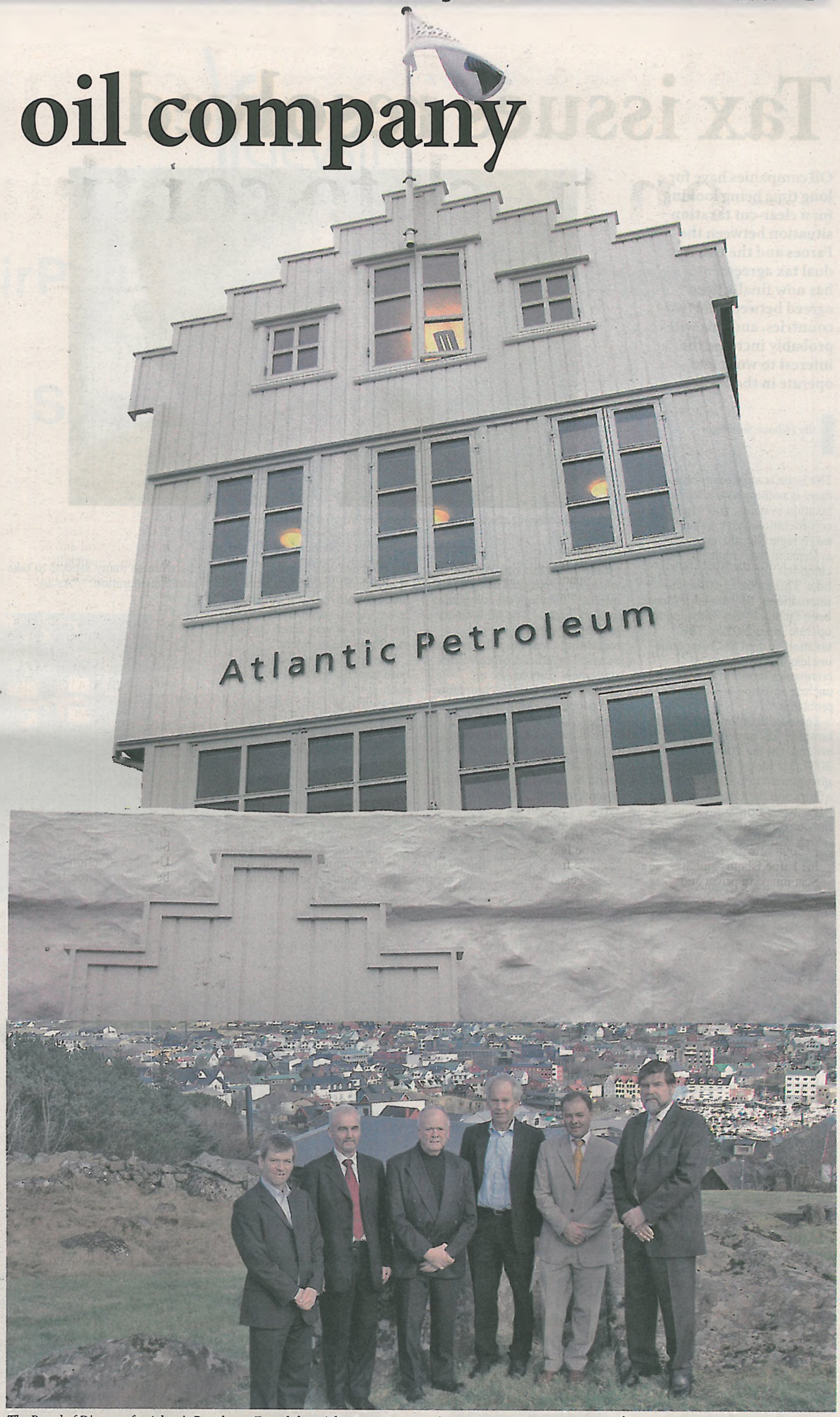
growth, both in terms of equity and senior dept
Strong cash flow from own production the coming years

What do we then want to achieve the coming years? Because the Company will now have its own cash flow it is possible to increase the exploration activities, and offset the exploration cost against the income. It is also possible to take larger steps now in terms of assets acquisitions and corporate acquisitions because of the solid capital base.

So the main elements of the third phase will be to use the instruments achieved in the previous phases to accelerate the growth to become a middle sized oil and gas company with activities in North West European region. The process has already started. The establishment of a subsidiary in Ireland and involvement in the Irish sector, the farming into UK Licence P1047, by purchasing the 17.5% equity held by Enterprise Oil Limited and establishment of senior credit facilities with Bank of Scotland to finance further growth.

Focus will continue to be on preparing the Company for further risk-balanced growth and thus adding value to our shareholders.

Appraisal	Development	Production
		Exp. 2007
		Exp. 2008
		Exp. 2010



The Board of Directors for Atlantic Petroleum: From left to right: Petur Even Djurhuus, Kjartan Hoydal, chairman, Óli Hammer, Poul Mohr, Wilhelm Petersen, CEO and Mortan Johannessen

Tax issues resolved

Oil companies have for a long time being looking for a clear-cut taxation situation between the Faroes and the UK. A dual tax agreement has now finally been agreed between the two countries, and this will probably increase the interest to work and operate in the Faroes

By Hilmar Simonsen

Mr Magni Laksafoss, the government minister for fiscal affairs

The issue is very often raised; there is nothing as unclear as taxation systems, and when considerations have to be taken regarding the tax systems in two countries, the chain has simply come off the bike. This is the situation the international oil companies have been facing, if they intended to operate in the Faroes. The taxation system has been quite unclear and for many oil companies based in London, this unclear situation has created problems.

The new taxation agreement however has turned things around. On the 20th of June 2007, Mr Magni Laksafoss, the government minister for fiscal affairs and the UK tax minister, Mrs. Dawn Primarolo signed a new dual taxation agreement, which will come into force on the 1st of January 2008, after it supposedly is passed both by the UK and Faroe parliaments.

Satisfied minister

The Faroe minister is very pleased with this new agreement, which he hopes will increase the interest of foreign oil companies to work here: -"The oil industry has for a long time been requesting clear-cut rules on tax issues. Therefore I estimate this agreement can only be an advantage for British companies and people working in the Faroes", says Mr Laksafoss.

He is aware of oil companies refraining from working in the Faroes, e.g. activities which could be done here being done abroad instead: -"If the oil revenues, which the Faroes have received to date would have been larger or less if this dual tax agreement had been in force all the time, we will never know, but we are aware of oil companies electing to allocate activities abroad, which could have been performed here, directly due to the unclear tax situation", says the minister, and he adds: -"Foreign oil companies have made it known that their interest in having oil activities based in the Faroes is very much linked to exactly this agreement".

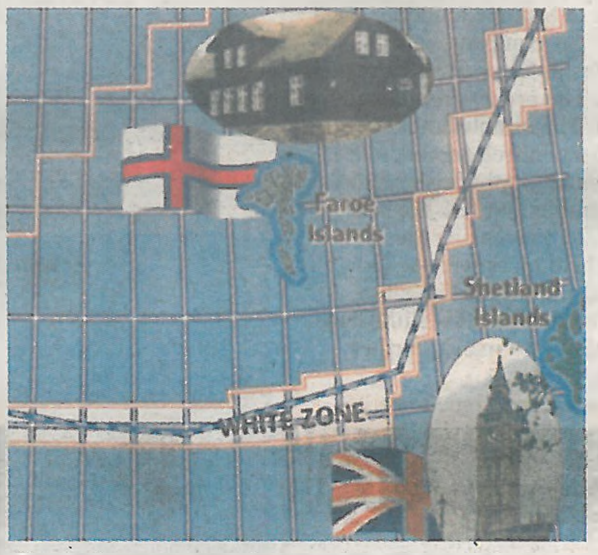
The situation has been that both the UK and the Faroes have each in their own way implemented a so-called "global taxation system", which means that all activity in a specific area was accordingly taxed in that area.

Many birds nests to unravel

- "Through this dual tax agreement you should never be taxed twice. On the other hand an agreement has been reached between the two countries how these tax revenues shall be divided", says Mr Laksafoss.

It normally takes a long time to reach such agreements, as there are so many aspects to take into consideration: -"As an example let me mentioned pension funds. Which country shall receive the tax revenue? The country where the pension receiving person lives or the country in where the pension fund is located? This is just one of the many questions which must be settled before an agreement is signed. Over these past few years there are many examples of Nordic senior citizens, whose official papers have been transferred to southern European countries, where tax is substantially lower. Another issue is, how do you tax people and how do you tax investments?", says the minister.

While all these questions have fallen into place through this bilateral agreement between the UK and the Faroes, the Nordic countries, of which the Faroes and a partner to, are working on a new multilateral tax agreement, which is intended to come into force in 2010.



The dual tax agreement between the Faroes and the UK will benefit both countries and is good news for the oilindustry

Skattligir ivaspurningar ruddaðir av vegnum

Oljufeløg hava leingi eftirlýst greiðum skattligum viðurskiftum millum Føroyar og Bretland. Nú er so ein tvískattaavtala landanna millum endiliga komin upp á plass. Hetta fer helst at økja um áhugan hjá oljufeløgunum at virka í Føroyum

Tað hevur mangan verið hevt á munni, at einki er so flókjaligt sum skattaskipanir. Og tá fyrilit skulu takast fyri skattaskipanum í tveimum londum samstundis, so loypir kettir av hjálinum. Hesari støðu hevur altjóða oljuvinnan verið í higartil, tí tey hava skulað virka í Føroyum. Skattaviðurskiftini millum Føroya og Bretland hava nevniliga verið ógreið, og fyri mong oljufeløg, sum hava sín grundvøll í London, hava ógreiðu viðurskiftini verið til stóran ampa.

Men við nýggju tvískattaavtaluni er vend komin í. Tann 20. juni í ár skrivaðu Magni Laksafoss, landsstýrismaður í figgjarmálum, og bretski skattamálaráðharrin, Dawn Primarolo, undir nýggjan tvískattasáttmála, sum eftir ætlan kemur í gildi tann 1. januar 2008, eftir at hann er samtyktur í ávikavist løgtingnum og bretska parlamentinum.

Væl nøgdur landsstýrismaður

Landsstýrismaðurin er sera fegin um nýggja sáttmálan, sum hann vónar fer at økja um áhugan hjá altjóðiskum oljufeløgum at virka í Føroyum.

- Oljuvinnan hevur í longri tíð eftirlýst greiðar reglur í skattaøkinum. Tí meti eg, at hendan avtalan bert kann vera til fyrimuns fyri bretsk feløg og persónar, sum virka í Føroyum, sigur Magni Laksafoss.

Hann er vitandi um, at nógv virksemi hjá oljufeløgunum hevur verið hildið uttanlands, sum kundi verið hildið í Føroyum, tí skattaviðurskiftini millum Bretland og Føroyar hava verið ógreið.

- Um tær oljumiðstøkur, sum føroyska samfelagið higartil hevur havt, havdu verið stórri ella minni, um tvískattaavtalan hevði verið í gildi alla tíðina, hóast vita vit ikki. Men vit vita, at oljufeløg hava valt at hava sínar virksemi í útlandinum, sum kundi hava verið í Føroyum, tí vit tí skattligu viðurskiftini hava verið ógreið, sigur landsstýrismaðurin.

Og hann leggur afturat:

- Hetta er bert ein av nógvum spurningum, sum greiða skal fáast á, áðrenn ein slík avtala kann gerast, greiðir Magni Laksafoss frá.

Seinastu árini hava nógv dømi verið um norðurlendskar pensionistar, ið á pappírinum eru fluttir til lond í Suðurevropa, har skattaprosentið er munandi lægri enn í Norðurlondum.

- Ein annar spurningur er, hvussu skattur til persónar, og hvussu skattur til lægst, heldur landsstýrismaðurin fram.

Meðan allir hesir spurningar nú eru fingnir upp á plass við hesari skattasáttmálanum millum Føroyar og Bretland, so arbeiða Norðurlond, har Føroyar eisini eru partur, við einum sáttmála millum norðurlendskar skattarættir, sum eftir ætlan skal koma í gildi í 2010.

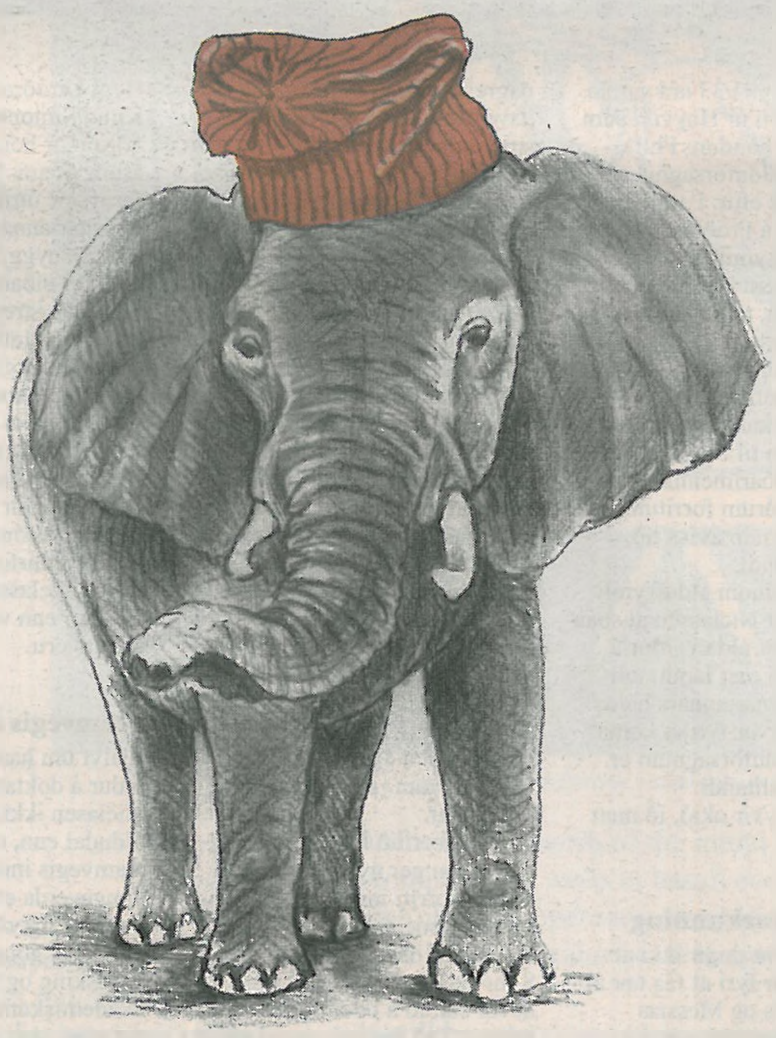
Geysir Petroleum

GeysirPetroleum and Sagex merge

New company name:

Sagex Petroleum ASA

SAGEX



30 experienced scientists are hunting
for the Faroese Elephants!

Bárður temur aldurnar

Bárður Niclassen, stuðul frá oljufeløgum til doktararitgerð

Úr rúgvuni av verkætlanum, sum oljupengar til vinnuliga førleikamenning eru latnir til, telist verkætlanin hjá Bárði Niclassen úr Hoyvík. Hann hevur vart sína doktararitgerð um alduforsagnir, men er longu farin víðari við eini post. doc. Lat okkum siga, at hann "temur" aldur á doktarastigi

GRANSKING OG FØRLEIKAMENNING
Eftir Hilmar Simonsen

Sum umtalað í grein aðrastaðni í blaðnum, so bundu oljufeløgini, ið fingu leitiloyvi á føroyska landgrunninum í 2000 og 2004, seg til at gjalda ávísa upphædd til vinnuliga førleikamenning. Skjótt stóð greitt hjá bæði føroyskum myndugleikum og oljufeløgunum sjálvum, at hesin peningur ikki bert skuldi veitast til førleikamenning við beinleiðis tilknýti til oljuvinnuna, men eisini øðrum vinnugreinum.

Dømi um eina tílíka verkætlan er verkætlanin hjá 33 ára gamla Bárði Niclassen úr Hoyvík, sum fyrr í ár lat úr hondum Ph.D. ritgerð innan alduforsagnir, og sum hann stutt eftir, í apríl mánaði, vardi á Fróðskaparsetri Føroya. Aldufrymilin, ið hann hevur víðariment í samband við hesa verkætlan, tekur støði í veðurforsagnum, streymviðurskiftum og botnviðurskiftum kring oyggjarnar og kann út frá hesum rokna seg fram til longd og hædd á aldunum. Víðarimenningin tekur støði í øðrum forritum, ið eru ment gjøgnum ávísa tíð, serliga í Hollandi.

Saman við sínum aldufrymli megnar Bárður Niclassen at spáa um, hvussu stór alda verður á ymsum leiðum nær landi, um veðurforsagnirnar annars halda. Tað honum tørvar fyri at koma við álítandi alduforsagnum er nevniliga ein álítandi veðurforsøgn yvir økið, ið mett verður um.

Hent útróðrarkunning

Bárður Niclasen dugir ikki at rópa á aldurnar fyri at fáa tær at leggja seg, eins og Messias gjørdi á Genesareth's vatni á sinni. Hinvegin so tørvar honum nágreiniligar upplýsingar um havdýbd, streym og vindmegi sum input til eitt telduforrit, sum kann rokna út, hvussu aldurnar fara at hátta sær inni millum oyggjarnar og tætt inni á landleiðini.

Talan er um alduforsagnir ein slakan fjórðing úr landi og út á einar 12 fjórðingar, ella sum Bárður skemtandi tekur til, so eru tað landkrabbar og frikadellufiskarar, ið fáa størstu nyttuna av hansara arbeiði. Samstundis er tað eisini nær landi, at torførast er at spáa um aldurnar, tí her hava skiftandi streymviðurskifti og veðurlag størstu ávirkan. Øðrvísi er longur úti á havinum, har alduforsagnir longu eru tøkar frá ymsum veðurstovnum. Sostatt ber við frymlinum hjá Bárði til at fáa alduforsagnir ein fjórðing úr landi og út á alt sjóøkið kring Føroyar, sum røkkur út á 200 fjórðingar.

Telduforritið hjá Bárði Niclassen ger nýtslu av einum øðrum forriti innan streymmodelering, sum vegleiðari hansara, Knud Simonsen lektari í havfrøði, hevur staðið á odda fyri at menna. Tað forritið, sum heldur skemtiliga verður nevnt HÚK (= Hent Útróðrarkunning), greiddi Knud Simonsen saman við øðrum úr hondum fyri nøkrum árum síðani. Tað forritið hava føroyskir útróðrarmenn og skip og bátar annars, ið sigla inni millum oyggjarnar, havt stóra gleði av síðani.

Meðan streymviðurskifti eru lutfalsliga løtt at spáa um, tí tey eru tengd at flóð og fjøru og astronomiskum viðurskiftum, so sum fjarleika mánans frá jørðini, so er verri at spáa um aldur. Hetta kemst av, at neyvar alduforsagnir eru treytaðar av neyvum veðurforsagnum. Tí gerast aldurforsagnirnar hjá Bárði Niclassen ongantíð meiri álítandi enn veðurforsagnirnar annars eru.

Framvegis á aldutoppinum

Sjálvt um hann longu "temur" aldur á doktarastigi, so er Bárður Niclasen ikki sokkin í nakran aldudal enn, men granskar framvegis innan sama áhugaverda evnið. Nú doktararitgerðin er løgd afturum, er hann í gongd við víðari gransking og eina verkætlan ið á akademiskum máli verður rópt ein post. doc.-verkætlan.

Bárður leggur dent á, at neyvleikin við aldumodellinum í stóran mun er tengdur at tættleikanum fyri útrokningarnar – ella sagt á annan hátt, hvussu tætt 'grid' ein brúkar. Um upplýsingar um havdýbd, streym og vind eru tøkar fyri til dømis hvørjar 100 fermetrar, so kann aldumodellið gera neyvari útrokningar, enn um somu upplýsingar bert eru tøkar fyri hvønn ferkilometur.

Hinvegin skal havast í huga, at so hvørt sum tættleikin minkar, so krevst størri rokniorka, og tað setur aftur størri krøv til skjótleikan hjá teldunum.

Leggjast kann afturat, at Náttúruvísindadeildin hjá Fróðskaparsetrinum nýliga hevur fingið dagførda telduútgerð, so hetta fer uttan iva at betra um møguleikarnar hjá Bárði at menna ein aldufrymil, ið kann gera enn neyvari alduforsagnir. Hendan telduútgerðin, sum eisini aðrir granskarar á Fróðskaparsetrinum njóta gott av, er sponsorerað av Atlantic Petroleum og Geysir Petroleum.

Post. doc. verkætlanin hjá Bárði Niclaseen kemur væntandi at taka tvey ár og verður stuðlað av Granskingarráðnum og Fiskivinnuroyndum.

Visti tú:
Aldumodellið hjá Bárði Niclassen er ikki tøkt á marknaðinum enn, men til ber at siggja alduforsagnir úti á havinum á til dømis hesum heimasíðum:
http://vs.sigling.is
http://ocean.dmi.dk
www.met.no

Nýtsluokir fyri aldumodell
Ítøkiliga sæð kann aldumyndilin hjá Bárði Niclassen millum annað brúkast til:
- at útvega upplýsingar um alduviðurskiftini í samband við bygging av havnum
- kanningar av, hvønn týdning aldurviðurskiftini hava fyri reinsan av botninum undir alibrúkum, og annars í sambandi við dimensionering av alibrúkum og havnum
- at verða hent amboð hjá skipaferðsluni, umframt til kanningar av undir hvørjum umstøðum ringur sjógvur ávirkar summi okir

Oljupengar figgjað verkætlanina
PhD-verkætlanin hjá Bárði A. Niclasen er figgjað av Statoil-bólkinum, ið er eitt samtak av oljufelagunum Statoil, Phillips, Enterprise og Veba. Liðugtgerð av PhD-ritgerðini er eisini stuðlað av Vísindagrunninum hjá Føroya Sparikassa og av Náttúruvísindadeildini.

Sosialurin: The leading source of information within the oil and gas industry

By Jan Müller, Editor in Chief
jan@sosialurin.fo

The Faroese »oildance« as depicted by the famous Faroese cartoonist, Óli Petersen

The edition of Sosialurin you have in your hand has been prepared in co-operation with numerous Faroese companies that are participating in Offshore Europe 2007. In co-operation with companies that are active in the exploration for oil and gas on the Faroese Shelf.

Sosialurin, founded in 1927, is the biggest newspaper in the Faroe Islands. Sosialurin has focused on the Oil and Gas industry for the last 30 years and is therefore the leading distributor of oil and gas related information in the Faroes. Our focus has primarily been on the Atlantic Margin. In the course of covering developments, we have been present at most of the ONS and Offshore Europe exhibitions in Stavanger and Aberdeen over the last 15 – 20 years.

The Atlantic Margin has changed much in recent years. There was considerable optimism for the area on the back of the UK Schiehallion and Foinaven discoveries, and following the boundary agreement between the UK and the Faroese in 1999 the industry embarked on exploring the Faroese shelf with no less than 8 commitment wells. The initial wells showed that optimism might have been premature, and the oil companies went back to the drawing board looking at prospecitivity further to the north of the initial area of interest. This new-thinking prompted two wells in basalt covered areas. The first of these, with Statoil as the operating company, was a dry hole. The William Prospect with BP as operator is set to spod later this year.

It will be interesting to see what the William well might uncover. In the meantime the Faroese can take some comfort in the fact that the UK Rosebank discovery operated by Chevron seems to be a success. This could mean a lot to the prospectivity on the Faroese side and it will in any case mean that an infrastructure will be located close to Faroese waters which again could lower the economic threshold for potential Faroese discoveries if they are made nearby.

Oil and gas exploration is a long term activity with great uncertainties. Sosialurin has been following this activity for about 30 years and it is our hope that there will be plenty for us to cover over the next 30 years, so that the only uncertainty for you, the reader, will be the geological uncertainty.

Much money although no oil

In the Faroes not a single drop of oil has been produced yet, but this situation has not prevented income from large oil revenues. In total the Faroese society has made app. 200 million kroner directly from the oil industry, since oil exploration efforts begun seven years ago

OLJUINNTØKUR
By Hilmar Simonsen

It pays to explore for oil. This is absolutely clear if you look at the income made by the Faroe society, linked to oil exploration in one way or another. Or more correctly, if we just look at part of these incomes.

An overview compiled by Jarðfeingi shows that during the period from 2000 to the awarding of the first exploration licenses and upto 2006, some of the oil revenues had reached 200 million kroner. In the overview, it is stressed that these are not all the oil revenues, but just some and the period is to end of 2006.

The actual income most probably began in 2001, when drilling started upon the first exploration well in south western part of the Faroe plateau. Drillings continued until 2002, when the last drilling from the first round was completed. Oil revenues however, did not stop there, but did fall somewhat if you study the tax incomes for individuals and companies.

According to the Jarðfeingi overview, incomes from tax and exploration licenses (acreage payments) totalled 19,5 million kroner in 2001, in 2002 they were 22,3 million and during the years 2003 – 2006 between 7 and 9 million. On top of this are duties from the sale of seismic licenses issued to Western Geophysical from 1994-95 gave app. 15 million kroner.

The largest amounts however stem from the support of various industrial competence, which during this period represented 107 million kroner. Of these, 90 million were agreed ultimo 2006, while the remaining 17 million either are or will be agreed sooner or later for various projects.

In total the Faroese society has made app. 200 million kroner directly from the oil industry

No total overview of all the revenues

Mr Petur Joensen, principal at Jarðfeingi told Sosialurin that there are other incomes, for example from Faroe companies working in the oil industry and the taxing of them. However they have not been recorded specially at the Inland Revenue so it is impossible to see and record them.

Neither is there direct or indirect incomes from the Sindri fund, which is a fund established by oil companies in the year 2000, and which objective is to support scientific research within the oil industry, included in the overview. It has to be said that several of these projects are being conducted at foreign institutions and universities, and therefore it is difficult to evaluate how large a part of the money flows through the Faroe economy.

-"Sindri is of a special nature, which possibly can be compared to the work done by the oil companies in connection with the Faroe area. Expenditure of that work is not calculated as an income for the Faroe society. It is all a question of definition", Mr Joensen points out.

He stresses that the overview is only intended to highlight what incomes the various posts in the overview have generated. Therefore we are talking of a minimum amount of 200 million kroner, which the Faroe society has gained from oil exploration. The actual amount is somewhat higher than this.

Nógvir pengar hóast eingin olja

Í Føroyum er eingin dropi av olju framleiddur enn. Men tað hevur ikki forðað fyri stórum oljuinntøkum. Tilsamans hevur føroyska samfelagið forvunnið í minsta lagi 200 mió. krónur, ið hava beinleiðis tilknýti til oljuvinnu, síðani gongd kom á oljuleitingina fyri sjey árum síðani

Tað loysir seg at leita eftir olju.

Tað stendur greitt um vit hyggja eftir teimum inntøkum, sum føroyska samfelagið hevur forvunnið, ið á ein ellan ennan hátt eru knýttar at oljuleiting. Ella rættari sagt, um vit hyggja eftir bert einum parti av hesum inntøkum.

Ein uppgerð hjá Jarðfeingi vísir nevniliga, at í tíðarskeiðnum frá 2000, tá fyrstu leitingarloyvini vórðu givin, og fram til og við 2006 vóru 'nakrar' av oljuinntøkunum komnar upp á 200 mió. krónur. Í uppgerðini verður dentur lagdur á, at talan ikki er um allar oljuinntøkurnar, men um nakrar, og hesar ganga sum sagt fram til endan av 2006.

Tær veruligu inntøkurnar ið muna byrja í 2001 tá farið var at bora fyrstu leitingarbrunnarnar í uttasta landsynningspartinum av føroyska landgrunninum. Hesar hildu á til 2002, tá seinastu boringarnar vórðu gjørdar í tí umfarinum. Men oljuinntøkurnar støðgaðu ikki upp tá, hóast tær minkaðu um hugt verður eftir skattainntøkum frá persónum og feløgum.

Sambært yvirlitinum frá Jarðfeingi vóru inntøkur frá skatti og leitiloyvum (víddargjaldi) tilsamans 19,5 mió. krónur í 2001, í 2002 vóru tær 22,3 mió. krónur, og árini 2003-2006 millum 7 og 9 mió. krónur. Haraftur-at hava avgjøld fyri sølu av seismikkloyvum latin Western Geophysical í 1994-95 givið umleið 15 mió. krónur.

Men størstu upphæddirnar eru komnar umvegis stuðuli til vinnuliga førleikamenning, sum í hesum tíðarskeiðnum vóru tilsamans 107 mió. krónur. Av hesum vóru 90 mió. krónur játtaðar ultimo 2006, meðan eftirverandi 17 mió. krónurnar antin eru, ella verða játtaðar fyrr ella seinni til ymiskar verkætlanir.

Einki yvirlit yvir allar inntøkur

Petur Joensen, fulltrúði á Jarðfeingi, sigur við Sosialin, at aðrar inntøkur eru eisini, sum til dømis inntøkur hjá føroyskum feløgum, ið hava arbeitt í oljuvinnuni, og skatturin av teimum. Men hvørgar av hesum verða gjørdar serskilt upp í landskassaroknskapinum, og tí ber ikki til at síggja tær serskildar.

Heldur ikki eru beinleiðis, ella óbeinleiðis, inntøkur frá Sindri-grunninum, ið er ein grunnur settur á stovn av oljufeløgunum í 2000, ið hevur til endamáls at stuðla vísindaligari gransking, ið burturav hevur við oljuleiting at gera, við í yvirlitinum. Sigast skal, at fleiri av teimum verkætlanunum ganga fyri seg á útlendskum stovnum og lærdum háskúlum, og tí er ringt at meta um, hvussu stórur partur av teimum pengunum renna ígjøgnum føroyska samfelagsbúskapin.

- Sindri hevur ein serligan karakter, kann kanska samanberast við tað arbeiðið, sum oljufeløgini gera í samband við føroyska økið. Útreiðslurnar av tí arbeiðinum verða vanliga heldur ikki roknaðar sum figgjarinntøka til føroyska samfelagið. Hetta er alt sjálvandi spurningur um definitión, vísir Petur Joensen á.

Hann leggur dent á, at nevnda uppgerð bara er ætlað at lýsa, hvat júst teir nevndu postarnir í yvirlitinum hava givið av sær peningaliga.

Sostatt er talan um eina minimums upphædd á 200 mió. krónur, sum føroyska samfelagið hevur fingið burtur úr oljuleiting. Veruliga upphæddin liggur helst nakað væl hægri enn hetta.

Yvirlit yvir nakrar inntøkur til føroyska samfelagið frá oljuvinnuni til og við 2006

Tús. kr.	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Tils.
Skattur								
Persónar		17,351	5,781	4,025	1,477	1,412	538	30,584
Feløg			14,421	3,064	3,407	436	1,059	22,387
								52,971
Viddargjøld	2,107	2,107	2,107	2,107	2,107	6,028	7,120	23,683
Avgjald serlig seismikkloyvi[1]								15,000
								91,654
Játtað til vinnuliga førleikamenning[2]								107,000
								198,654

[1] Provisión av søluinntøkum frá seismikkloyvum latin Western Geophysical 1994-1995. Umleið upphædd
[2] Peningurin játtaður (ikki allur brúktur enn) til føroyska førleikamenning. Partvís brúktur uttanlands.

Kelda: Jarðfeingi 2007

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AND AIM HIGH

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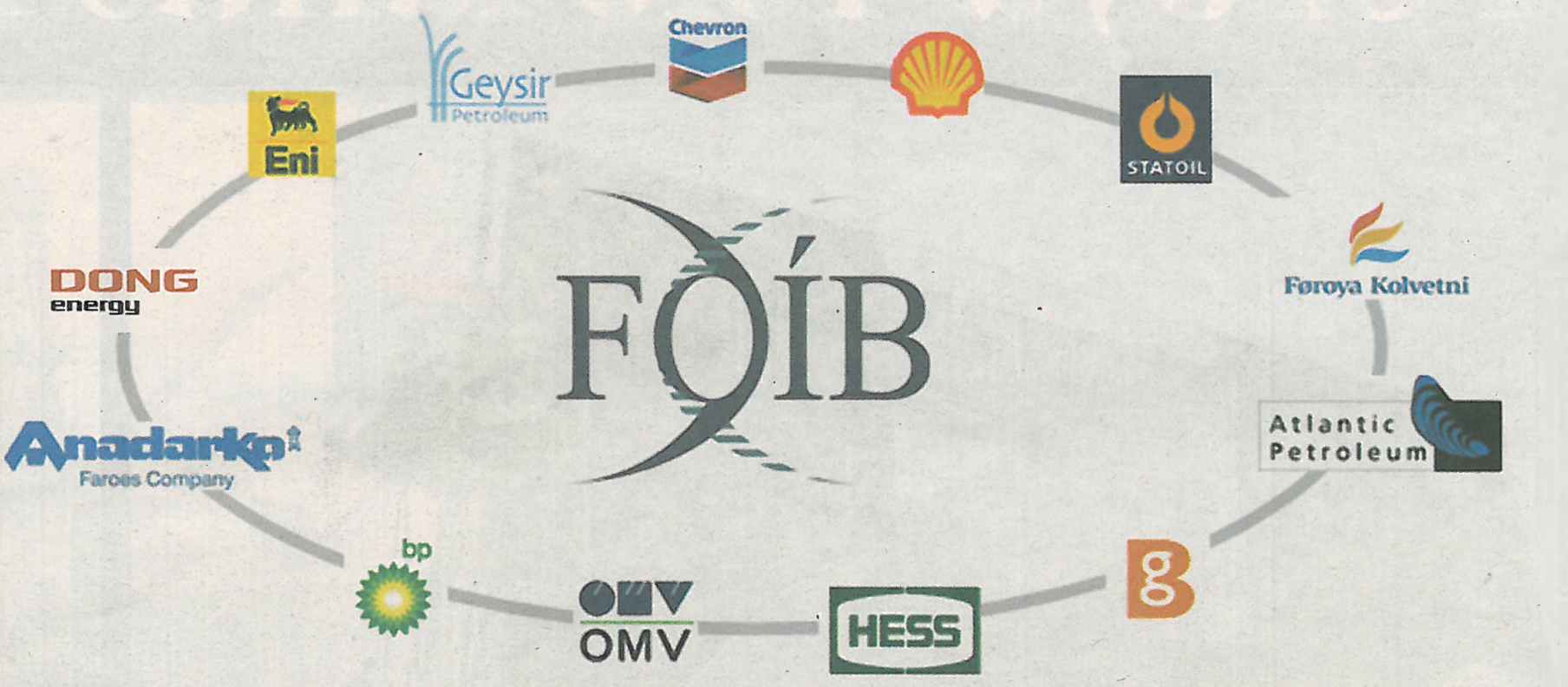

FOÍB acts as the joint association of the oil companies holding licences to explore for hydrocarbons in the Faroese area either as licence holders or partners.

Atlantic Supply Base provides integrated supply base services to oil companies engaged in offshore exploration in the Faroe Islands and the western Shetland area

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Føroya Tele lands lar

1

2

By Jan Müller, journalist and Editor in Chief

FøroyaTele, the largest telecom company in the Faroes, is about to sign a contract with one of the world's largest oil companies British Petroleum or better known as BP. This is a five-year contract and could be close to 100 million kroner writes Sosialurin in its Monday edition.

The contract is to link two of the producing oilfields west of Shetland, Schiehallion and Clair into the SheFar-cable, which is currently being laid between Shetland and the Faroes. This contract could also become the door opener for Føroya Tele as a supplier of various telecommunications to a large oil company.

This is the largest single contract ever signed by Føroya Tele.

Sosialurin understands that negotiations regarding this very exciting cooperation between one of the world's largest oil companies and the largest IT Company in the Faroes are in the final stages.

Considerable savings for BP

There will be considerable savings for BP as they modernise the communications between oilfields where BP is the operating company and the land-based head office. To date BP has been forced to send all data and send IT specialists to the production site to deal with the many issues. This situation requires both transport and accommodation onboard the production platforms involved. By linking these two production units with cables and tying into the SheFar-cable, which will run from Scotland to Shetland to the Faroes, BP will be able to send almost unlimited amounts of data ashore. BP will gain direct access to the Scottish mainland by the SheFar-cable.

It is understood BP will initially rent data capacity for a five-year period.

The linking of oil platforms west of Shetland ashore is not a new idea. The demand for a permanent link ashore has been around for many years and a dialogue has been on-going on how to link oil platforms to the mainland. Already when the FarIce-cable was laid, this issue was debated, and when the SheFar-cable became a reality a link between oil platforms and the mainland also became a natural part of the dialogue.

It is quite clear if we look ahead and at the development of an oil production west of Shetland in general, that it may become a reality to link future oil producing fields by the Faroe border to this cable or more appropriately to the other producing oilfields already connected to the SheFar-cable.

There is, and there will be an ever increasing requirement from the oil companies for telecommunications, which is not being met today. For Faroe telecommunication companies an oil industry west of Shetland and close to the Faroe border could be worth its weight in gold.

Change routines

So then, what can oil companies save by cooperating with a Faroe telecommunications company?

According to sources Sosialurin has spoken to the expenditure saved by BP could be substantial as data can be sent directly ashore instead of transporting experts onboard platforms and the considerable effort involved saved. The question quite simply is also of installing modern telecommunications onboard the oil platforms and the FPSO vessels. This solution demands a cable and IT capacity. An oil company does not normally have telecommunications as its core interest area, and therefore it is sensible to cooperate with a telecommunications company capable of delivering such a service. This is where Føroya Tele comes into the picture, as it is capable of delivering both cables and the services required. It could be asked if not this was a task for British Telecom for example, and an answer could be that this may be regarded as too small a task for the larger telecom companies. On the other hand a certain size of telecom company is required, which the oil companies can fully rely upon as a partner. Føroya Telecom seems to have such a required size as a deal is on the doorstep.

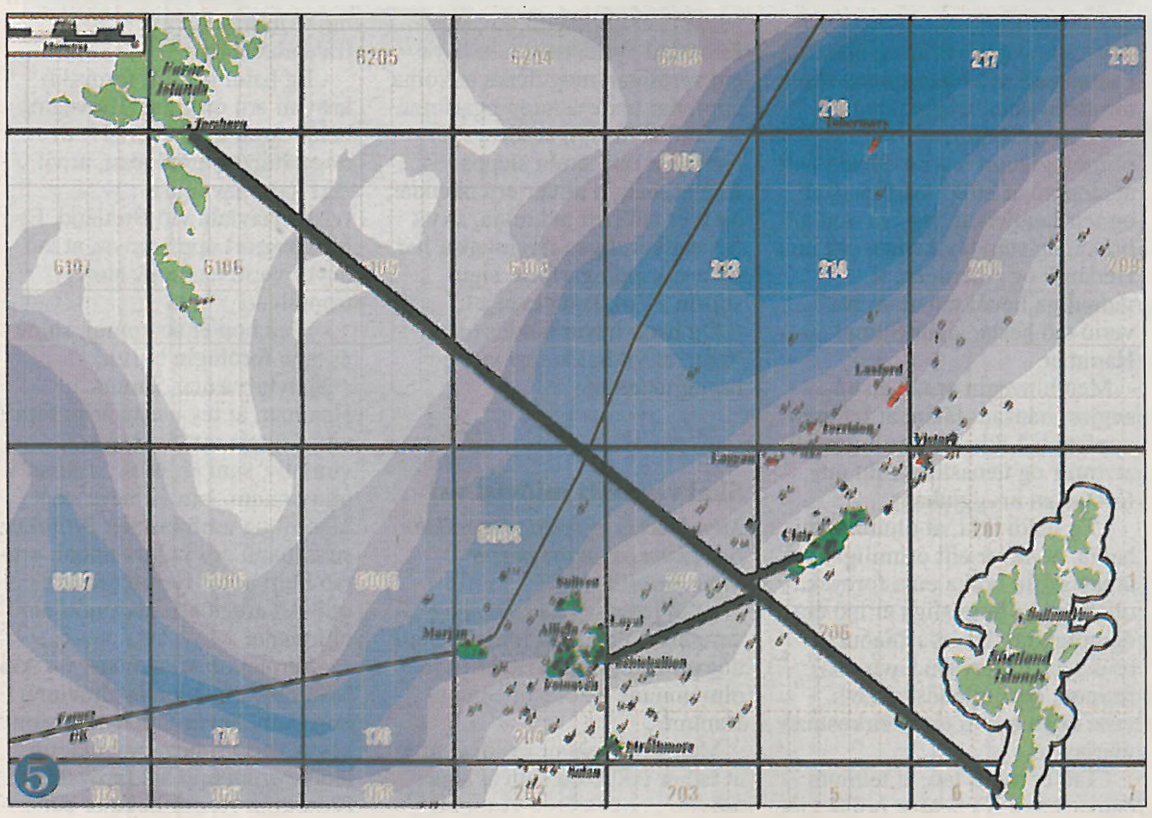
SheFar-cable in the Faroes in September

The question is also what other services could come in the wake of this cooperation. For example, broadband and other wireless services. A futuristic question is how a company like Føroya Tele could handle all telecommunications services onboard an oil platform.

It is understood that the SheFar-cable will come ashore in the Faroes in September and the cables to Scheihallion and Clair are in the process of being laid. Sosialurin has tried to get a comment from the Føroya Tele CEO, Mr Kristian Davidsen, but he does not at the moment wish to make any comments, but he will confirm that negotiations have been with BP regarding cooperation.

The whole issue has been raised in public before however. At a meeting at the Oil Thinge recently, it was mentioned that Føroya Tele is working on intentions of establishing a close cooperation with a giant oil company and in the event these

ge contract from BP



1. Cooperation between FøroyaTele and BP can no doubt become very important for the Faroes

2. A cable in now being laid, which will link the Clair production platform west of Shetland to the Føroya Tele SheFar-cable

3. A cable is also being laid to the production vessel on the Scheihallion oilfield, which is the largest oil producing field in UK waters

4. Working on laying the SheFar-cable from Shetland to the Faroes

5. On the map we see where the SheFar-cable will be laid and how Schiehallion and Clair will be tied in

intentions came to fruition Føroya Telecom saw large future opportunities in becoming a supplier to BP in several of the areas the Faroe company is already engaged in. Recently the Shetland News wrote that the SheFar-cable could possibly form the basis for cooperation between Føroya Tele and BP. The paper wrote that in connection with the 800 kilometre cable project between Scotland and the Faroes, Føroya Tele intended to link the Scheihallion- and Clair oilfields with the SheFar-cable.

Sosialurin understands this large project is most welcome for Føroya Tele, who single-handedly has invested the 130 million required for the SheFar project, as the project immediately becomes more feasible financially.

Door opener

As mentioned previously, this project could become a door opener for Føroya Tele regarding many other services, both here and not least abroad. It is no big secret however, that both patience and professionalism is required if a contract is to be established with a large oil company. The beau racy is immense and it is all important to get a foothold and there are several indicators, which suggest that Føroya Tele is doing just that. The amounts involved could be very large and these would in turn reflect in the export statistics as figures, which have got absolutely nothing to do with our mainstay industry – the fishing industry.

Hava ein fingur við í spælinum á nógvum økjum

- Vit eiga at seta krøv og eg havi ikki vargugan av, at oljufeløgini hava uppfatað føroysku krøvini sum serliga tyngjandi, sigur Símun Hammer á Virkisráðgeving í Runavík

Hetta eru ikki tey, sum eru mest sjónlig í oljuvinnuni, men tey hava ein fingur við í spælinum á nógvum økjum

OLJUVINNA
Eftir Áka Bertholdsen
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Tað er ikki at dylja, at oljuvinnan er ein ógvuliga samansett og fjøltáttað vinna, har summir partar eru sjónligari enn aðrir.

Ein av teimum føroysku fyritøkunum, sum í fleiri ár hevur gjørt seg galdandi í oljuvinnuni á mongum økjum, er fyritøkan, Virkisráðgeving, í Runavík.

Hóast Virkisráðgeving ikki er tann fyritøkan, sum er mest umrødd í oljuvinnuhøpi, hevur hon verið í vinnuni í nógv ár, og tey hava eisini verið við á oljumessum tey seinastu nógvu árini.

Tað, sum tey serliga hava lagt seg eftir, er at veita virkjum og fyritøkum í oljuvinnuni ráðgeving á nógvum økjum.

- Eitt, sum vit gera serliga nógv við, er at hjálpa fyritøkum, sum ætla sær upp í oljuvinnuna at lúka øll tey krøvini og at fáa tær góðkenningar, sum oljuvinnan setir til sínar veitarar, sigur Símun Hammer, stjóri á Virkisráðgeving.

Her kann talan vera um góðskuskipanir, heilsu- og trygdarskipanir, sum oljuvinnan setir stór krøv til og umhvørvisskipanir.

Tað merkir, at ein fyritøka, sum hevur hug at royna seg í oljuvinnuni, kann venda sær til Virkisráðgeving og fáa hjálp til at lúka allar tær treytir, sum oljuvinnan setir.

Og hetta er eitt virki, sum tey hava rakt blett við, tí Símun Hammer sigur, at tað eru fáar føroyskar fyritøkur í oljuvinnuni, har tey ikki hava havt ein fingur við í spælinum undir einum ella øðrum formi.

Tað eru í allar mesta mun føroyskar fyritøkur, tey arbeiða fyri, men viðskiftafólk eru eisini uttanlands.

- Tað eru nógvar fyritøkur, sum venda sær til okkara og har vit hava hjálpt teimum at fáa tær neyðugu góðkenningar.

Hevur ein fyritøka brúk fyri fólki, kann ráðgevingarvirkið í Runavík eisini hjálpa til við tí.

- Vit hjálpa fyritøkum at finna tey røttu starvsfólkini til millumleiðararstøði á ymsum stigum, og tað er eisini ein stórur partur av okkara virksemi.

Á Virkisráðgeving eru 3,5 størv í løtuni, og tey hava útbúgvingar í búskapi, virkisbúskapi, fiskivinnubúskapi og marknaðarføring.

Uppfata tað ikki bindandi

Ein stórur spurningur í sambandi við eina føroyska oljuvinnu hevur verið, í hvønn mun føroyingar skulu krevja at sleppa upp í part, tað verði seg bæði føroyskar fyritøkur og føroysk arbeiðsmegi.

Vit krevja, at vørur og tænastur í sambandi við oljuvinnuna skulu um føroyskan bryggjukant.

- Eg ivist ikki í, at oljufeløgunum høvdu dámað best at sloppið at brúkt tær tænastur og teir hentleikar, tey eru von at brúka, og sum tey kenna, eitt nú í Hetlandi og Aberdeen, tí vinnuliga hevði tað uttan iva verið tað besta, sigur Símun Hammer.

Men hinvegin er tað eisini avgjørt hansara fatan, at feløgini uppfata tað ikki serliga bindandi, at vørur og tænastur skulu um føroyskan bryggjukant.

- Eg haldi ikki, at oljufeløgini halda, at tað er eitt órímiligt krav, at tey skulu brúka eina føroyska oljuhavn, tí lutfalsliga er tað ein ógvuliga lítil meirkostnaður at brúka eina føroyska havn framum eina útlendska havn, vissi talan er um ein meirkostnað yvirhøvur.

- Tað er meiri tað, at teimum dámar uttan iva best at brúka tað, tey kenna. Men tá ið kravið um føroyskan bryggjukant er har, halda tey seg bara til tað, og tað er ikki mín uppfatan, at tað er nakar stórvegis trupulleiki hjá teimum.

Hinvegin heldur Símun Hammer ikki, at tað er rímiligt, at føroyingar skulu hava framíhjá rætt til at virka í oljuvinnuna framum onnur.

- Men eg haldi, at vit eiga at halda fast við kravið um, at føroyskar fyritøkur skulu hava ein veruligan møguleika at koma uppí, har tær eru kappingarførar.

- Tað er skeivt, at føroyskar fyritøkur ikki skulu sleppa framat, bara tí at tær eru ókendar, og tí er tað rætt at krevja, at vit fáa ein veruligan møguleika, har vit eru kappingarførir, sigur stjórin í Virkisráðgeving.

Og hann hevur heldur onki ímóti, at vit halda fast við bryggjukantin.

Skal vera eitt miðvíst val

Men hvussu er so hjá føroyskum fyritøkum at gerast partur í oljuvinnuni?

- Tað letur seg væl gera, og veruleikin er, at tað longu nú eru nógvar føroyskar fyritøkur við í oljuvinnuni, staðfestir Símun Hammer.

Men hann leggur eisini dent á, at tað er ikki bara sum at siga tað.

- Skal ein føroysk fyritøka upp í oljuvinnuna, skal tað vera eitt miðvíst val, og tað skal leggjast ein miðvís ætlan og ein miðvísur málsetningur fyri at koma uppí. Tað er ikki ein verkætlan, sum gongur yvir 14 dagar, men nakað, sum tekur nógva tíð og krevur nógva fyrireiking, tí tað skulu nógvar góðkenningar til og mangan eisini nógv trygdarskeið og onnur skeið til starvsfólk, eitt nú, tá ið ætlanin er at virka í frálandavinnuni.

- Eg haldi ikki, at føroysku krøvini eru órímilig. Hinvegin haldi eg, at tað hevur elvt til nógv størri trupulleikar, at vit ikki hava havt eina tvískattaavtalu við Bretland. Eg havi avgjørt uppfatan av, at tað hevur verið ein nógv størri trupulleiki

- Men hon er so komin, so nú er tann forðingin burtur.

Sjálvur væntar Símun Hammer, at tey næstu árini fara vit at síggja eitt føroyskt vinnulív, sum er nógv virknari í oljuvinnuni, enn vit hava sæð higartil og umframt tær fyritøkur, sum longu eru í oljuvinnuni, eru tað fleiri aðrar fyritøkur, sum miðvíst arbeiða fram í móti eini oljuvinnu.

- Veruleikin er, at hóast vit ikki hava nakra beinleiðis oljuvinnu í Føroyum, hevur virksemið, sum hevur verið rundan um okkum, latið eyguni upp hjá føroyskum fyritøkum fyri, at hetta er ein møguleiki, sum er verdur at taka við, sigur hann.

Chevron

"Fishing Tackle" by Erin Hopps

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We must not be afraid to impose demands

Jens Meinhard Rasmussen, CEO, Supply Service Leirvík

– We must not put ourselves in the position that we compromise safety and our environment, says Mr Jens Meinhard Rasmussen, CEO for Supply Service Leirvík

By Áki Bertholdsen
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– We must not afraid to impose demands upon the oil companies, which are active and intend to work in Faroe waters, says Mr Rasmussen. Supply Service Leirvik, which operated supply vessels from the Norwegian company Havila for the 2001 exploration round: – Since then we have had the opportunity to monitor developments and last year we were able to buy vessels.

Since then they have contracted four new supply vessels, which are currently being built, but they have since sold one of the vessels to a Norwegian company. Delivery will be next year and in 2009. These are so-called PSV vessels, or Platform Supply Vessels.

– Competition is fierce in the oil industry and it takes some doing to gain a foothold. Our operational area is especially capital demanding, but we are quite fortunate to have a cooperation with Havila, who also have a share in Supply Service, and through them we have access to a large amount of knowledge in this field, and this is a great advantage. If we are to establish ourselves in an oil industry, we have to attain the same competence levels as our rivals. If we are not competitive we can forget all about this industry.

Must not be afraid

On the other hand, Mr Rasmussen thinks that everything is entwined through the terms and conditions we impose upon the oil companies, and he is of the opinion that the Faroes must not be shy in this respect.

– Norwegians impose very stringent demands regarding safety and the protection of the environment and they demand knowledge of Nordic languages. It is possible to have the suspicion that some of the demands imposed are there to protect Norwegian interests and Norwegian industry, but at the end of the day it is the dollar everything revolves around. In any case we ought to impose very stringent demands regarding what equipment is permitted into Faroe waters to operate.

– We ought to do as the Norwegian do and set demands towards the oil companies so they are only permitted to use the newest and best vessels, which pollute our waters the least. We must at all costs prevent the old poor much polluting vessels where safety is compromised from entering our waters, just because we are afraid to set demands towards the oil companies, says Mr Rasmussen.

He says that in the Faroes we have strived to meet international demands. In Norway however, they impose their own demands for vessels working in the Norwegian oil industry and these are demands which come in addition to the international demands.

– They have for example a special duty on NOX. This means that a maximum has been set for how much detrimental waste can come from a vessel. In practical terms, this means that a badly polluting vessel must pay so much in duties, that it is not competitive, thereby excluding itself from working in a Norwegian oil industry.

He says that in Norway this duty is applicable to all vessels, also fishing vessels, but he is doubtful if it would be correct of the Faroes to set such demands for all vessels, as he thinks that the current existing industry should receive some years to adapt.

– In the Faroes the oil industry is a new industry and therefore it is perfectly in order to impose duties on vessels from day one.

He is also of the opinion, that we could demand all vessels should be dual-hulled to prevent a pollution situation arising: – Dually-hulled vessels are considerable safer, regarding oil leakage compared to normal vessels, so this is also a demand we ought to consider, says the CEO for Supply Service.

In this connection he adds that the vessels currently being built by Supply Service meet all the latest demands, are in essence in this respect of what is required for our waters. They are also dually-hulled. Simultaneously they have greatly stressed the crew are given the very best conditions in order they thrive onboard. In this respect he means noise levels and amenities, e.g. internet connection in each cabin and so forth.

Correct balance

On the other hand Mr Rasmussen says we should be careful not to impose demands we cannot follow up on. One of the demands he has in mind is the demand of a Faroe quayside. He thinks that as long as we are exploring for oil, we can defend such a demand, but the question how do we follow up and control such a demand if an oil industry emerges.

– I am not saying that such a demand is right or wrong, I am just saying that we should think carefully so we do not create an inflexible system, by imposing demands which are difficult to administer. A demand stating that all must pass a Faroe quayside also demands a large workforce and it is a question of where this workforce is to come from, as the current situation stands.

He believes one way is to open the doors fro foreign labour, but having a large number of foreigners come to the Faroes, poses its own problems and challenges.

– It is quite clear however, that if we end in a situation where we impose demands we are not capable of administering we will not create growth and we will make no progress, says Mr Rasmussen.

– Instead we should make it interesting for the oil companies, by having a legislation which is flexible to administer, and make it easy to operate in the Faroes, instead of imposing demands upon the license holder, where we cannot control if these demands are being complied with or not.

He adds that he suspects that the Faroese are somewhat afraid of imposing demands upon the oil companies in case they scare them off:

– I think there is no reason for such an attitude, because as long as the oil price is where it currently is, the Faroes will definitely be interesting. The oil companies are used to countries in our part of the world setting demands, says Mr Rasmussen.

Vit mugu ikki vera bangin fyri at seta krøv

TRYGD OG UMHVØRVI

Eftir Áka Bertholdsen
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Vit mugu ikki koma okkum sjálvum í ta støðu, at vit ikki seta trygdina og umhvørvið í hásæti, sigur Jens Meinhard Rasmussen, stjóri í Supply Service Leirvík

- Vit mugu ikki vera bangin fyri at seta krøv til oljufeløgini, sum virka og fara at virka í føroyskum sjóøki.

Tað heldur Jens Meinhard Rasmussen, stjóri í Supply Service í Leirvík.

Supply Service hevði veitingarskip frá Havila við í leitingarumfarinum í 2001.

- Síðani tá hava vit fylgt gongdini, og í fjør fingu vit høvi at keypa skip.

Tey hava síðani gjørt sáttmála um fýra nýbygd veitingarskip, men hava síðani selt tað eina skipið til Noregs. Sostatt hava tey trý skip eftir, sum øll eru í gerð og verða liðug næsta ár og í 2009.

Talan er um PSV skip, ella "Platform Supply Vessel".

- Tað er ógvuliga hørð kapping um at verða við í oljuvinnuni, og tað skal nógv til at sleppa upp í part.

- Á okkara øki er tað serliga kapitalkrevjandi, men vit eru so heppin, at vit hava fingið samstarv við Havila, sum eigur í Supply Servive, og í gjøgnum teir hava vit atgongd til ein ógvuliga stóra vitan á økinum, og tað er ein stórur fyrimunur.

- Men skulu vit fóta okkum í oljuvinnuni, er tað ein fortreyt, at vit koma upp á sama støði, sum kappingarneytar okkara, tí eru vit ikki kappingarfør, kunnu vit gloyma alt um hesa vinnuna.

Mugu ikki vera bangin

Hinvegin heldur Jens Meinhard, at alt hetta er samantvinnað við tær treytir, vit seta oljufeløgunum, og her heldur hann ikki, at føroyingar eiga at smæðast burtur.

- Norðmenn seta oljufeløgunum stór krøv til trygd og til at verja umhvørvið og teir seta krøv til kunnleika til norðurlendskt mál.

- Tað ber til at hava ein illgruna um, at summi av hesum krøvum verða sett til oljufeløgini fyri at verja norsk áhugamál og norskt vinnulív, men í síðsta enda er tað krónur og oyru, alt snýr seg um.

Men undir øllum umstøðum heldur Jens Meinhard Rasmussen, at vit eiga at seta stór krøv til ta útgerð, sum kemur inn á føroyskt øki at arbeiða.

- Vit eiga at gera sum norðmenn og seta oljufeløgunum krøv, so at tey bara sleppa at brúka tey nýggjastu og bestu skipini, sum dálka minst, her um okkara leiðir. Vit eiga fyri alt í verðini at forða fyri, at tey vánaligu, illa dálkandi skipini, har trygdin ikki er í topp, enda inni hjá okkum, bara tí at vit ikki tora at seta oljufeløgunum krøv.

Hann sigur, í Føroyum hava vit lagt okkum eftir at lúka altjóða krøv.

Men í Noregi hava tey sett síni egnu krøv til skip, sum arbeiða í norsku oljuvinnuni, og hetta eru krøv, sum koma omaná tey altjóða krøvini.

- Eitt nú hava tey serligt avgjald á NOX. Tað merkir, at hámark er sett fyri, hvussu nógv skaðiligt úrlát kann koma frá einum skipi. Í praksis merkir tað, at skip, sum dálka illa, skulu betala so nógv í avgjaldi, at tey verða ikki kappingarfør, og sostatt forbjóðar tað seg sjálvt at brúka tey í norsku oljuvinnuni.

Hann sigur, at í Noregi hava tey sett hetta avgjaldið á øll skip og sostatt eisini á fiskiskip. Men hann ivast í um tað er rætt av føroyingum at seta slík krøv til øll skip, tí hann heldur, at vinnan, sum longu er, eigur at fáa nøkur ár at tillaga seg.

- Men í Føroyum er oljuvinnan ein nýggj vinna, og sostatt ber væl til at seta avgjald á skipini í oljuvinnuni frá fyrsta degi.

Hann heldur eisini, at vit eisini kunnu krevja, at skipini skulu hava tveir skrokkar fyri at forða fyri dálking, skuldu tey verið fyri óhappi.

- Skip við tveimum skrokkum eru rættiliga nógv tryggari, tá ið tað kemur til at leka olju, enn vanlig skip, so tað er eisini eitt krav, vit eiga at umhugsa, sigur stjórin í Supply Service.

Í hesum sambandi leggur hann afturat, at skipini, sum Supply Service nú byggir, lúka øll tey nýggjastu krøvini um okkara leiðir og nakað væl afturat, og tey hava tveir skrokkar. Samstundis hava tey lagt stóran dent á, at manningin fær so góðar umstøður sum gjørligt fyri at fáa fólk at trívast umborð. Her hugsar hann bæði um larm og um hentleikar umborð við interneti á hvørjum kamari og so framvegis.

Røtt javnvág

Hinvegin heldur Jens Meinhard tó, at vit eiga at vara okkum fyri at seta krøv, sum vit ikki megna at hava eftirlit við.

Eitt av krøvunum, hann hugsar um í hesum føri, er kravið um, at allar vørur skulu um føroyskan bryggjukant.

Hann heldur, at so leingi vit leita eftir olju, kann tað forsvarast. Men spurningurin er, hvussu tað verður at hava eftirlit við einum slíkum kravi, tá ið ein verulig oljuvinna tekur seg upp.

- Eg sigi hvørki at eitt slíkt krav er rætt ella skeivt. Eg sigi bara, at vit eiga at hugsa okkum um, so at vit ikki gera skipanina ov ósmidliga við at seta krøv, sum tað er torført at hava eftirlit við.

- Eitt krav um, at alt skal ganga yvir føroyskan bryggjukant, krevur eisini stóra arbeiðsmegi, og tað er ein spurningur, hvaðani hon skal koma, sum støðan í samfelagnum er.

Hann heldur, at ein máti er sjálvandi at lata dyrnar upp fyri útlendskari arbeiðsmegi, men at fáa útlendska arbeiðsmegi til eitt lítið samfelag, sum Føroyar í stórum tali, førir eisini sínar avbjóðingar við sær.

- Men tað er heilt greitt, at enda vit í eini støðu, har vit seta krøv, sum vit ikki klára at halda, skapa vit ikki vøkstur, og so koma vit ikki viðari, sigur Jens Meinhard Rasmussen.

Har eiga vit heldur at gera tað áhugavert hjá oljufeløgunum við at hava eina lóggávu, sum er smidlig at umsita, so at tað verður lætt at arbeiða í Føroyum, ístaðin fyri at seta loyvishavarum krøv, har vit ikki fáa kannað eftir, hvussu tey vera hildin, sigur Jens Meinhard Rasmussen.

Hann sigur, at hann hevur varhuga av, at føroyingar eru eitt sindur bangnir fyri at seta oljufeløgunum krøv av ótta fyri at styggja tey vekk.

-Men tað haldi eg ikki, at nøkur orsøk er til, tí so leingi oljuprísurin er á hesum støðinum, eru Føroyar avgjørt áhugaverdar, og oljufeløgini eru von við, at londini um okkara leiðir seta teimum krøv, sigur Jens Meinhard Rasmussen.

STATOIL still positive

By Jan Müller, journalist and Editor in Chief

The question is being asked 'why is Statoil remaining in the Faroes for hydrocarbon exploration after drilling two dry wells?' Statoil answers this on several fronts.

First it is a 30% partner in the exciting Rosebank-Lochnagar Field, discovered in late 2004 and currently undergoing a three well appraisal programme. As the latest press release indicates the field's third well (205/1-1) has just been tested and produced hydrocarbons at the rate of 6,000 barrels a day. In addition and importantly, the structure of the Rosebank-Lochnagar field is similar to large structures mapped by Statoil and its partners in the Faroes offshore. These constitute significant untested exploration potential in the Faroes.

In 2006 Statoil and its partners did drill the Brugdan prospect in the Faroes (well 6104/21-1); an analogous structure to Rosebank. The well was abandoned due to bottom-hole problems and time constraints before the well had tested all its objectives. Despite this, the well has given positive indications for future exploration. Not least the well drilled a significant thickness of basalt without problems. This was because Statoil invested heavily in early research with drilling companies to improve the technology and drilling speeds required to drill a large thickness of basalt. This research program involved large pieces of Faroe lava being collected and delivered to the USA for drill testing.

Of course the drilling of Brugdan with its thick basalt cover could not have been attempted without the great success Statoil and its partners have achieved in geophysical sub-basalt imaging. This has taken painstaking research over several years but now the results allow Statoil to explore other basalt covered areas for potential hydrocarbon bearing structures in the Faroes offshore with much greater confidence.

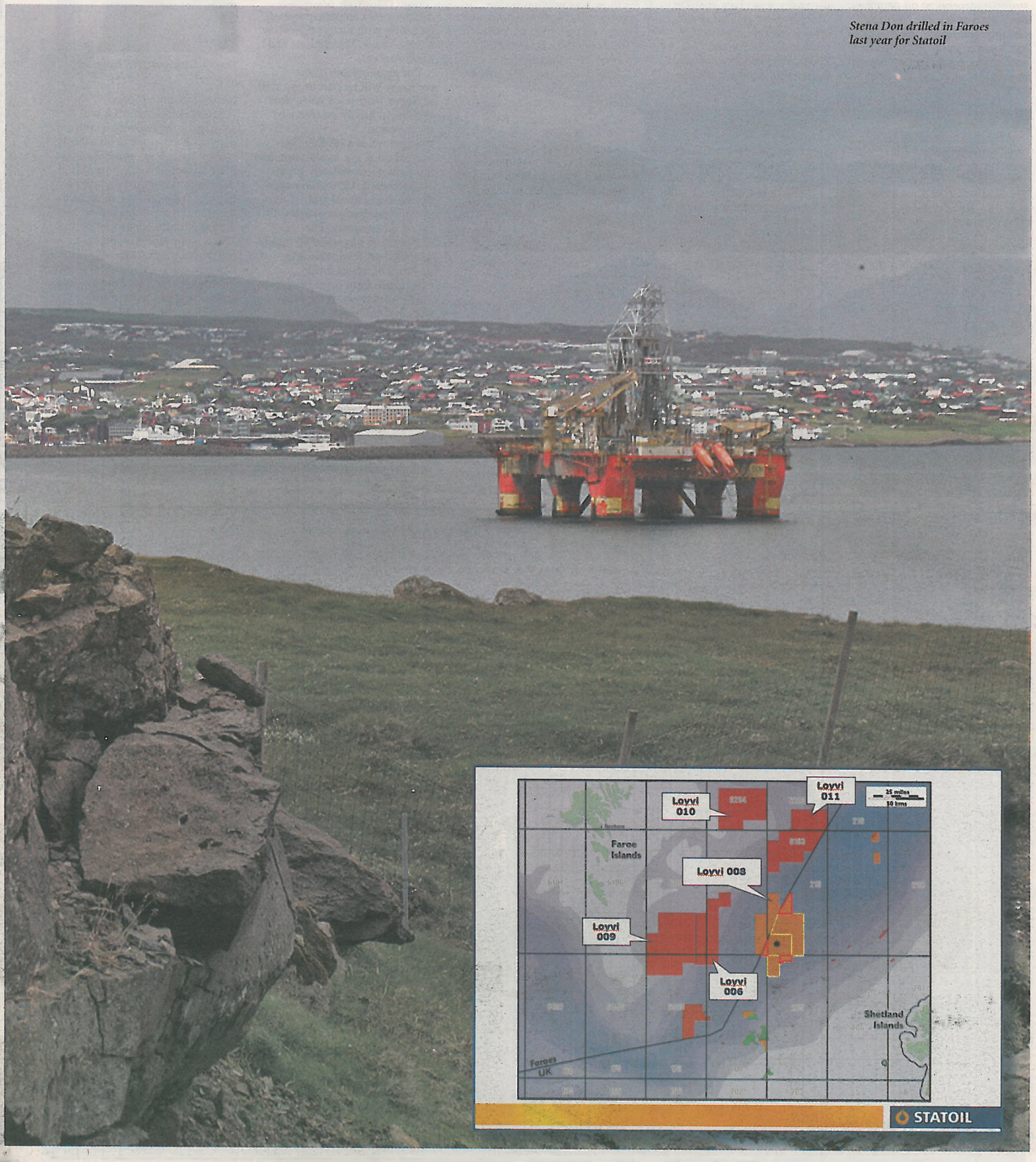
Offshore wells allow us to get pinpoint data at specific locations. However in the Faroes offshore, an unexplored frontier area, a large area remains more speculative between these data points. To gain better insight to what these areas may contain, Statoil, Jardfeingi and other institutions are re-examining the geology of the Faroe Islands.

Finally, in early wells drilled in the Faroes offshore there were encountered small amounts of hydrocarbons. Together with radar, satellite and sea bed cores they suggest at depth an active hydrocarbon system . Therefore with only five wells drilled into the Faroes offshore area, four in a confined area close to the UK producing Foinaven-Schiehallion Fields, the exploration companies still need to investigate, research and understand the Faroes offshore hydrocarbon system. Where were hydrocarbons generated, when were they generated and where have they gone? Until we can answer these questions Statoil still will remain positive about future Faroes exploration. Further wells will be required and the drilling of the William Prospect by BP-Shell later this year will be another important milestone.

Rúni M. Hansen, Statoil Business Manager, Exploration Europe and Gareth Allinson, Exploration Manager

Transocean Rather drilling postive appraisal well at the border between UK and Faroes

for Faroes exploration



Stena Don drilled in Faroes last year for Statoil

New oil company: Sagex Petroleum ASA

The three companies GeysirPetroleum, Sagex and Inoil have entered into an agreement to merge. The merged company will be named Sagex Petroleum ASA, and will be a strong, independent oil company working Norway, the North Sea and internationally. The company has licences in the UK, Denmark and Faroes, a number of projects in progress globally, access to technology and the expertise of around 30 employees.

GeysirPetroleum hf is an Icelandic oil company with licences in the UK, Denmark and Faroes. In the UK an oil discovery was made last year which will be appraised with three wells this summer. Oil production is scheduled for 2008/2009. The three operated licences in Denmark and the Faroes are in an active exploration phase with acquisition and interpretation of 2D and 3D seismic. The company is registered on the OTC broker list.

Inoil AS commercialises projects and technology related to the oil and offshore industry. The company has two wholly owned subsidiaries:

Inoil Technology AS, which develops applications based on web and geographical information systems comprising maps and databases on petroleum accumulations, prospects and field development modules.

Inoil Petroleum AS, which develops oil company projects presently with focus on Norway, North-Africa, Middle East and Latin America.

The shareholders of the company will be part of the staff of Sagex Petroleum ASA, thus securing a highly incentivised organisation.

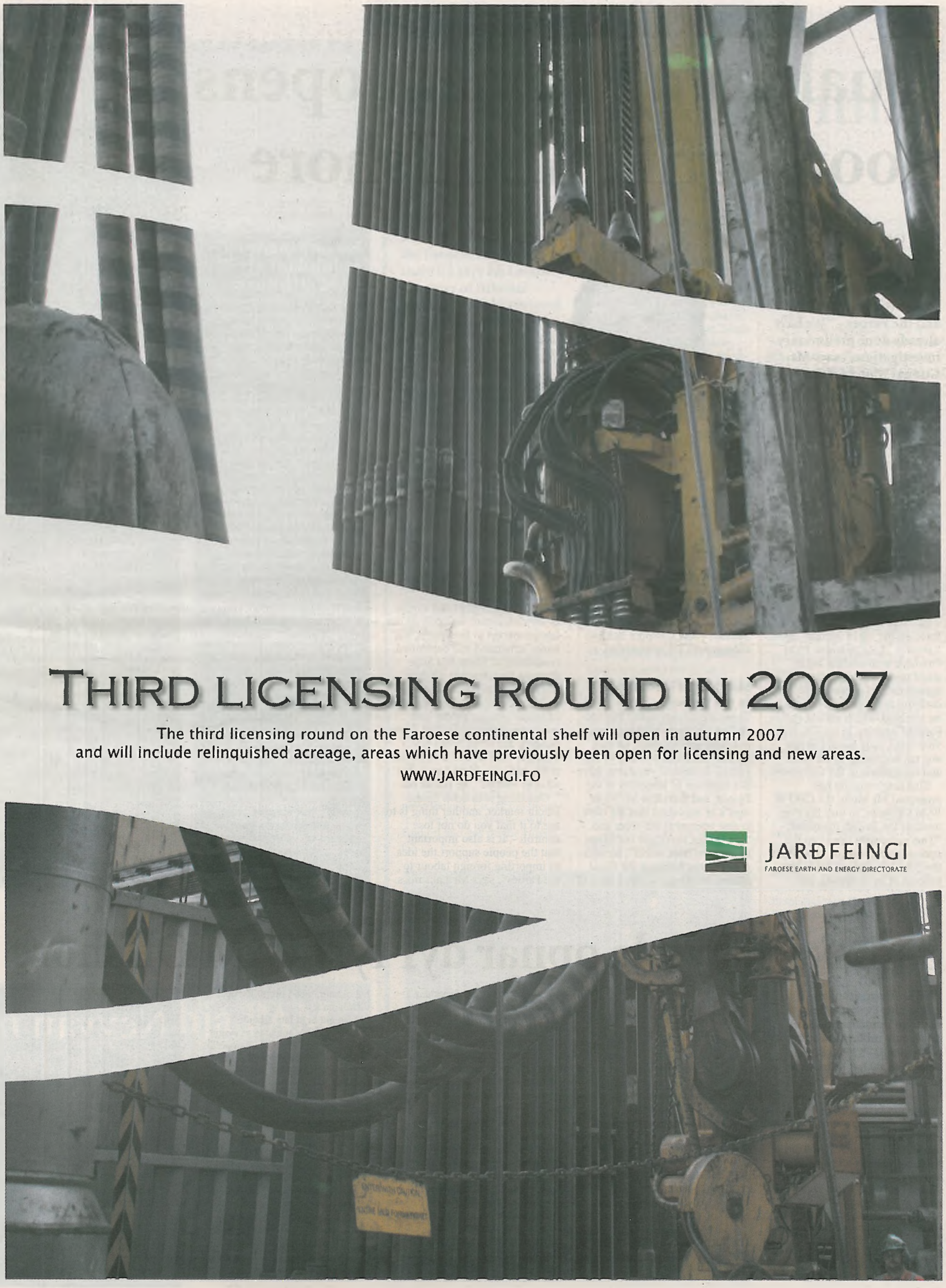
Sagex AS is a leading Norwegian oil & gas exploration and production consultancy group established in 1999 with expertise in all technical and managerial disciplines relevant for an oil company. The organization has some 30 highly qualified professionals, a majority of whom have experience from Saga Petroleum ASA, working both the Norwegian Continental Shelf and internationally. Offices are located in Oslo and Stavanger.

The acquisition will be settled entirely in shares. The combined company will have a market capitalization of some NOK 700 mill, and will apply for listing on the new Oslo Axess before summer. First Securities has been financial advisor in connection with the transaction and has been engaged as manager for the planned listing process.

Dag O. Larsen og Terji Hagevang, directors

Sagex Petroleum ASA will be a strong, independent oil company with expertise in all aspects of exploration and production, both offshore and onshore. All necessary infrastructure will be in place from day one in order to develop the current portfolio and evaluate future opportunities. The organisation has long operational experience in Norway, the North Sea and internationally. The company's ambition is to secure several licences in the upcoming Norwegian licensing rounds. Prequalification as an operator is anticipated by the end of the year. The company will be headed by Terje Hagevang, now Managing Director of Sagex and former VP Exploration of Saga Petroleum and Amerada Hess.

The transaction is subject to due diligence and acceptance in the necessary company governing bodies.



THIRD LICENSING ROUND IN 2007

The third licensing round on the Faroese continental shelf will open in autumn 2007
and will include relinquished acreage, areas which have previously been open for licensing and new areas.

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JARÐFEINGI
FAROESE EARTH AND ENERGY DIRECTORATE

Dual tax agreement opens doors for PAM Offshore

PAM Offshore is not just sitting around after the dual taxation agreement has been signed between the UK and the Faroes – "We have already done preliminary investigations", says Mr Gunnar Mohr, CEO

By Hilmar Simonsen

Gunnar Mohr, CEO, PAM Offshore

PAM Offshore, which is a daughter company of Tórshavnar Skipasmiðja, has for a few years had people working abroad in the oil industry. To date most of them have been working within the Norwegian oil industry, where a dual tax agreement exists. The newly signed tax agreement with Great Britain, which hopefully will come into force on the 1st of January 2008, has most likely provided PAM Offshore with another leg to stand upon. Through this agreement, all questionable and doubtful taxation issues ought to be resolved, which should enable Faroese working in the UK and vice versa, only having to pay one tax according to the rules and regulations in the agreement.

This new situation has prompted Mr Mohr, the CEO at PAM Offshore, to turn his eyes towards the British mainland: -"This agreement opens up the option to send people to work in the UK also, and we are in the process of investigating the possibilities", says Mr Mohr. He will however not give any details, but says PAM Offshore has had contact with UK companies.

Shortage of labourers in the Faroes

There are already many Faroese skilled labourers working abroad, but there are not many foreign skilled labourers working in the Faroes. In several vocations there is a shortage of labourers in the Faroes, and therefore Mr Mohr says it is important that the door is also opened at the other end: -"We cannot barricade ourselves in our own little world", he says.

The Faroe Minister for fiscal affairs, Mr Magni Laksafoss is in complete agreement and says it is very important we open up our labour market to foreigners, but under structured and controlled conditions: -"There is a huge demand for labourers all over Europe and this is coming in the wake of the ever increasing wave of senior citizens (More and more are getting older, but fewer children are being born, Edit.) Therefore the shortage of labour is not just a problem for us, but all over Europe", he points out.

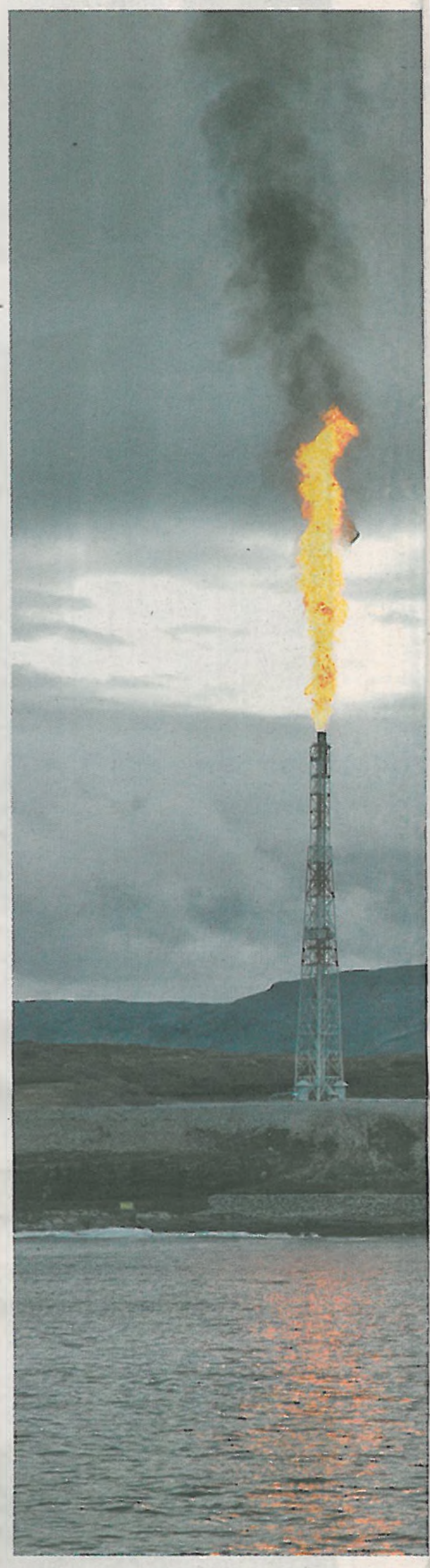
One thing is to open up the labour market, another thing is to see to it that you do not lose control: -"It is also important that the people support the idea of importing foreign labour to the Faroes", says Mr Laksafoss.

No one made redundant at PAM Offshore:

Most skilled labourers working for PAM Offshore, have been working in the Norwegian oil industry, and have recently returned home for their summer holidays. App. 40 men, mainly electricians and welders, have been stationed in Egersund, where a floating barge has just been completed and delivered to Kashagan by the Caspian Sea.

After the work on the barge became prolonged, they succeeded in completing the work on the 23rd of August and could return home for their summer holidays, but several similar barges are to be constructed, and there are several indicators hat the same men will be requested to continue working after the summer holidays. New plans are being drawn up, but it looks like work will begin again in September", says Mr Mohr, CEO. He expects all the skilled labourers to retain their jobs as they are so well liked in Norway: -"We are trying to get as many as possible to go to Norway", he assures us.

In northern Norway, at Melkøya, PAM Offshore has had many people employed in connection with the development of the Snøhvit-field – now only four remain. This project is almost completed and the whole installation has been delivered, and subsequently people are being withdrawn from the area.



Samskattaavtala opnar dyr fyri PAM Offshore

PAM Offshore situr ikki sjóvarfallið av sær, nú tey skattligu ivamálini eru beind av vegnum millum Føroyar og Bretland. – Vit hava longu skattað dýpið har niðri, sigur Gunnar Mohr, stjóri

Felagið PAM Offshore, ið er dóttirfelag hjá Skipasmiðjuni, hevur í nøkur ár havt starvsfólk í arbeiði í oljuvinnu uttanlands. Higartil hava flest teirra arbeitt í norskari oljuvinnu, har samskattaavtalan millum Norðurlond, sum Føroyar eru partur av, er galdandi. Men við nýggju samskattaavtaluni við Bretland, sum væntandi kemur í gildi 1. januar 2008, hevur PAM Offshore fingið eitt nýtt bein at standa á. Við hesi avtalu skuldu allir skattligir ivaspurningar verið beindir av vegnum, so at føroyingar sum fara til Bretlands at arbeiða, ella bretar sum koma hendanvegin at arbeiða, bert verða skattaðir einaferð samsvarandi teimum reglum, sum eru galdandi í sáttmálanum.

Hetta hevur fingið Gunnar Mohr, stjóra í PAM Offshore, at venda eyguni móti bretska meginlandinum.

- Hendan avtalan opnar møguleikan at senda fólk tann vegin eisini at arbeiða, og vit eru í gongd við at kanna møguleikar, sigur Gunnar Mohr, sum tó ikki vil siga nærri, hvørjar møguleikar tey kanna. Kortini avdúkar hann, at PAM Offshore hevur havt samband við bretskar fyritøkur.

Trot á arbeiðsmegi í Føroyum

Tað eru longu nógvir føroyskir handverkarar, sum arbeiða uttanlands, men í Føroyum eru ikki nógvir útlendskir handverkarar. Í nógvum vinnum er trot á arbeiðsmegi her heima. Tí heldur Gunnar Mohr tað vera av stórum týdningi, at "latið verður upp í hinum endanum eisini", sum hann málber seg.

- Vit kunnu sjálvsagt ikki byrgja okkum inni í einari ostaklokku, sigur hann.

Magni Laksafoss, landsstýrismaður í figgjarmálum, er púra samdur í, at tað hevur stóran týdning at lata upp fyri útlendskari arbeiðsmegi, men undir "skipaðum viðurskiftum", sum hann málber seg.

- Tað er stórur eftirspurningur eftir arbeiðsmegi í øllum Evropa, og kemur hetta í kjalarvørrinum á vaksandi eldrabylgjuni (alsamt fleiri gerast eldri, men færri børn verða fødd, blaðm.). Tí er mangul upp á arbeiðskraft ikki bert ein trupulleiki hjá okkum, men í øllum Evropa, vísir hann á.

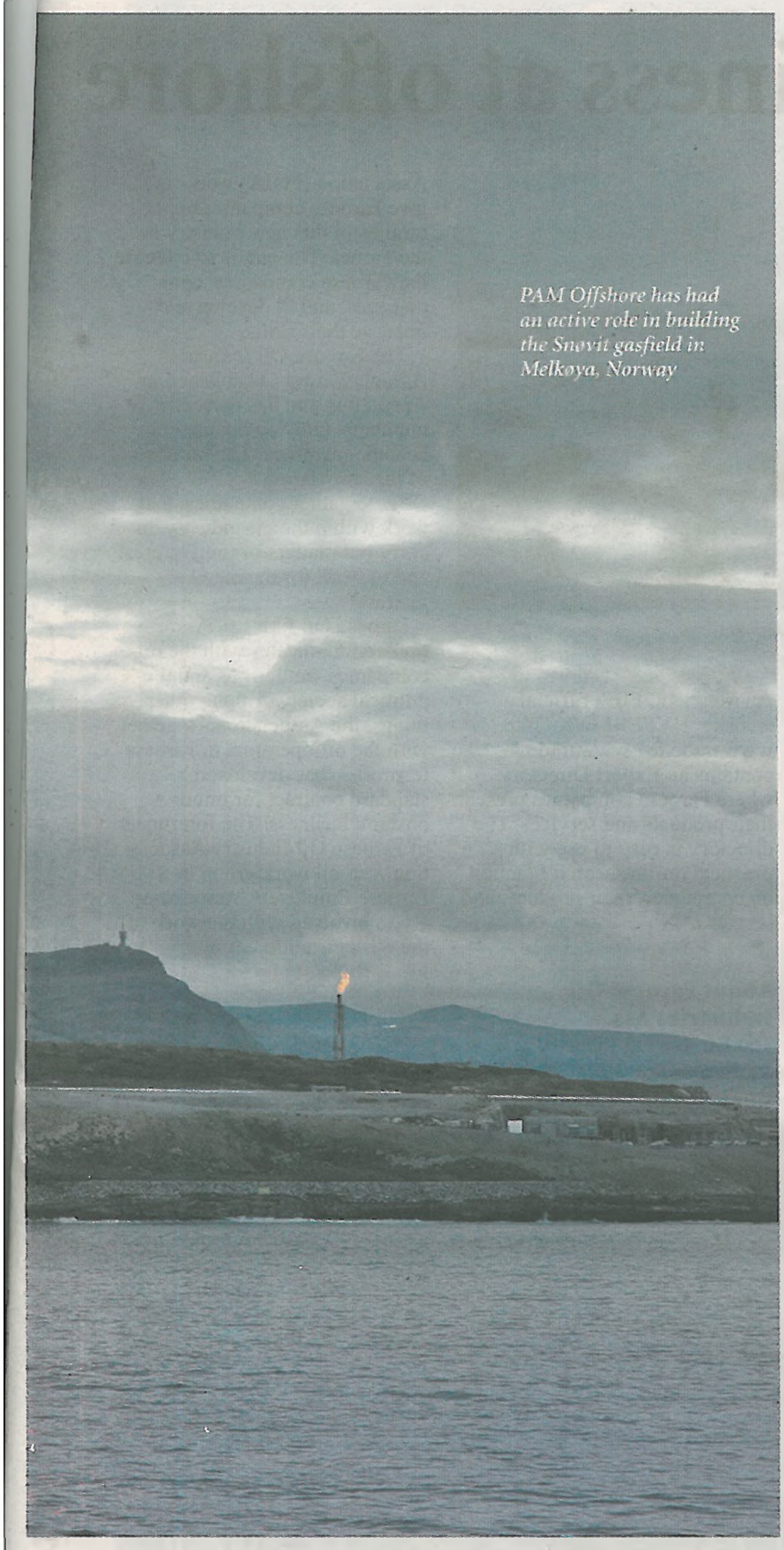
Men eitt er at lata arbeiðsmarknaðin upp, annað er at syrgja fyri, at ein ikki missur tamarhaldið.

- Tað hevur eisini týdning, at fólkið tekur undir við, at fremmand arbeiðsmegi kemur til Føroya, sigur Magni Laksafoss at enda.

Neyvan nøkt

Flestu hondverkararnir hjá PAM Offshore, sum hava starvast í norskari oljuvinni, eru stutt síðani komnir heim til Føroya í summarfrí. Einir 40 mans, flestu elektrikarar og nakrir sveisarar, hava starvast Egersund, har ein flótandi flaki (ein lektari) júst er gjørdur liðugur og leveraður til Kashagan við Kaspiska Havið.

Eftir at arbeiðið við lektaranum hevði drigið út, eydnaðist at fáa hetta liðugt tann 23. august, so at



PAM Offshore has had an active role in building the Snøvit gasfield in Melkøya, Norway

ur uppsøgn hjá PAM

mennirnir loksins kundu sleppa í summarfrí eftir drúgva arbeiðstíð. Men fleiri líknandi lektarar skulu gerast afturat, og tí er nógv sum talar fyri, at somu menn kunnu halda fram at arbeiða, tá gongd kemur á aftur verksmiðjuna í Egersund, sigur Gunnar Mohr stjóri.

- Nú verða nýggjar ætlanir lagdar, men sum tað sær út, so kemur gongd á aftur í september, sigur hann.

Hann væntar, at allir hondverkararnir varðveita arbeiðið, millum annað tí at teir eru væl umtóktir har yviri.

- Vit royna í øllum førum at fáa so nógvar inn sum møguligt, vissar hann fyri.

Í Norðurnoreg, á Melkoya, har PAM Offshore hevur havt nógvar mans í arbeiði í sambandi við útbyggingina av Snøhvit-leiðini, eru bert 4 mans eftir. Tann verkætlanin er nærum liðug, installatiónin er tikin í brúk, og tí verður avmannað haðani.

Eli Lassen:

We will find oil within three to five years

-I am convinced that we will find oil and gas on the Faroese continental shelf/CS says Eli Lassen, manager of Atlantic Supply Base, abbreviated ASB. In his opinion, the oil should be transported to the oil terminal in Shetland instead of constructing a huge oil terminal in the Faroe Islands

Eli Lassen is manager of Atlantic Supply Base. They are quite optimistic in their views that oil will be extracted from the Faroese CS. They are preparing themselves for a possible oil industry in the Faroes.

Atlantic Supply Base in Runavik has been an active participant in the exploration drilling that have been made in the Faroes since 2001, i.e. 5 wells.

ASB was founded in 1999.

Now, new challenges are ahead of us.

The Statoil explorations well "Brugdan" last year, unfortunately, failed to show any large quantity of oil and gas, but, anyhow, now we possess experience in drilling through basalt, and the basalt must have given many oil companies sleepless nights, but, nevertheless, Eli is convinced that the Oil Companies will find oil and gas on the Faroes CS.

We are making preparations for the BP exploration "William" well later this year and the challenges ahead of us, says Eli.

I would like to use Offshore Europe 2007 as an opportunity for me to meet Oil Companies that may wish to come to Faroe Island to drill and, of course, also those who work at a short distance from the Faroese/UK border. If Oil Company works on the Atlantic Frontier, Oil Companies will be able to save about 24 hours by sailing to ASB/Runavik as compared with other supply ports.

This is important, and at the same time, this means protecting the environment by saving fuel and less green house effect.

If the vessels need pot/drill water, bunkers, crew change, provisions, bulk, e.g. Barite, Bentonite and Cement, NaCl brine, KCL brine and mud, and other logistic tasks, we are able to offer all this at the Atlantic Supply Base, says Eli.

Skalafjord the best place

I am convinced myself that Skalafjord is the best place for a supply base.

- By nature, the Skalafjord is very good. When tenders were invited for the supply port, several ports offered their services, but the Oil Companies chose Runavik. This means that foreigners and people with knowledge of the oil industry chose Skalafjord.

- We have now six years of experience with supply base service, and the Oil Companies who have done there exploration well's, have been well satisfied with our service, so I do not think there is any reason to move the supply base away from Runavik, says Eli Lassen.

It is very important to be able to offer good conditions when a rig owner sends a rig for repair in a short/long period of time.

The Oil Companies want sheltered water, and there is no doubt that Skalafjord is best suited for this. .

Transport the oil to Shetland

I am of the opinion that oil and gas will be found on the Faroese CS within three to five years, and this is because Chevron has found good and light oil only 8 km from the Faroese/UK border.

The question is, of course, whether the oil found on our CS is of sufficiently good quality to extract, says Eli, who does not think that the oil should be extracted and taken to the Faroes.

It does not make sense to transport the oil to the Faroes and then export it directly to (main land) again. I think that the oil found on the Faroese CS should be connected to the pipes and infrastructure, which are on the Atlantic Frontier between the Faroes and Shetland. It would be much too expensive to make a terminal and lay new pipelines to our islands.

In Shetland, we find an oil terminal with all the equipment necessary; we can, sell the oil to them and take the proceeds home again.

If it later on appears that, there is oil to the North and the West of the Faroes we have another challenge, which we must solve then.

All the equipment for oil prospecting on the Faroese CS must, of course, cross Faroese quayside, as well as equipment for construction of a possible oil field.

We have many Faroese enterprises that are fit for being sub-contractors to the oil industry and they must, of course, have an opportunity to make an offer for various works on equal terms with others, says Eli Lassen finally.

Eli Lassen, CEO, Atlantic Supply Base

Marketing Faroese business at offshore

Faroese companies have participated in Offshore Europe since 1995. This year, ten companies are represented at the Faroese national pavilion at Offshore Europe

By SamVit
The Faroese Oil Industries Association

– Faroe Islands Enterprise coordinates the national pavilion at Offshore Europe in close cooperation with the Faroese Oil Industries Association. The companies represented at Offshore Europe this year are Atlantic Airways, Smyril Blue Water, Beras, PAM Offshore Service, Thor Offshore, Atlantic Supply Base, FT International, Virkisráðgeving, Vagar Airport and the Port of Runavik.

To many of the companies, Offshore Europe is among the most important events of the year, and a great opportunity for them to showcase their services. Many of them have participated in the exhibition earlier, and are already competitive actors on foreign markets - building an area of expertise, which will be of great importance for a potential future oil industry to flourish.

There is a lot of excitement in the air this autumn with the drilling of the William well in October and the third licensing round being prepared, and probably announced later this year. "We hope that the increased activity will attract many visitors to the Faroese national pavilion," is the message from the organisers.

About SamVit - Faroe Islands Enterprise

SamVit - Faroe Islands Enterprise is the name of the two merged public organisations the Faroe Islands Tourist Board and the Faroe Islands Trade Council, which merged at year-end 2006. SamVit – Faroe Islands Enterprise (FIE) is to carry out the chosen national policy regarding trade and industry. Among the main responsibility of the organization is to encourage innovation and enterprise, to advance and develop Faroese trade and industry and to market

SamVit has its office in the hearth of Tórshavn

Faroese products and services as well as the Faroe Islands themselves as a business and investment opportunity.

FIE coordinates the participation of Faroese companies at international trade fairs, and has organised national pavilions for a cross-section of industries at major events in cities such as Brussels, Glasgow, Stavanger and Vigo.

FIE assists businesses outside the Faroe Islands with information about the country's business environment. FIE's official website HYPERLINK "http://www.trade.fo" www.trade.fo contains an Export Directory where Faroese companies present their products and services. The directory is easy to use with a practical on-line search function on companies, their products and services.

About Faroese Oil Industries Ass.

The Faroese Oil Industry Association (FOIA) works to give Faroese companies opportunities in this new industry in the Faroes. The aim is to increase the Faroese companies' competences, and to develop and improve their skills.

The Faroese Oil Industries Association was established in April 2001 and has currently 39 members. Only companies can become members. The purpose of the association is:

"...to gather companies, that work within the oil-industry, to carry out matters of joint interest and to work for the members' interest."

Faroese Oil Industry Association communicates with the oil-companies, authorities and the political society. Among other things, the Association - together with the oil-operators in Faroese territory – has developed a standard contract for minor onshore business. The forerunner of Faroese Oil Industry Association – an oil work group in Faroese Employers' Association – was involved with the work of the oil-legislation.

Port of Runavík

provides services for fishery,
cargo, tourism and offshore industry

Runavík Municipality

Guardians of safety

Thor in Nordic mythology was the god of thunder, a very strong and powerful god who was also the guardian of the gods.

Thor was established 10 August 1994 and now operates 23 vessels. In the past the company was mainly active in the fishing industry operating gillnetters/longliners. However since 1997 it has become increasingly active in supplying chase/guard vessels for the off-shore oil industry and cable/pipe-laying operations and has gained a lot of its expertise and experience by working for some of the world's largest seismic companies.

Thor prides itself on being an innovative, trustworthy and creative company. The company has an ambitious quality policy. All work is carried out according to a high standard Quality, Safety and Environmental Manual.

Thor's policy of looking after its human resources has resulted in a low turnover of employees. Therefore the company has built up a workforce, on land and sea, of well-motivated, experienced and flexible people who are fluent in Scandinavian and English.

Thor Ltd is an experienced company that you can rely on for work around the Faroe Islands and all over the world. Do not hesitate to contact us whatever your requirements are.

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Thor continues to grow

The shipping company Thor from the village of Hósvik has no less than 24 vessels under their wings. Of these 16 are vessels for the offshore industry and 8 are fishing vessels. A brand new seismic supply vessel is on its way to the Thor fleet and next year another sister vessel will join. Upto 700 people work for Thor and it is to be counted as one of the largest companies in the Faroes

By Hilmar Simonsen

Hans Andreas Joensen, CEO of Thor and part of his staff

The two brothers, Mr Hans Andrias Joensen and Mr Gunnbjørn Joensen, are holding their own. Since the founded the company Thor in 1994, they have continually expanded their activities. Activity begun on a small scale in 1990, and upto 1997 mainly encompassed fishing vessels. Today, their activities encompass the offshore industry, fishing, and cable and pipe-laying. They have established themselves to such an extent within the offshore industry, that they deliver services to the world's largest seismic companies.

Mr Gunnbjørn Joensen admits the pace has been fierce since they founded the company thirteen years ago, but this is due not least to the many good staff they have acquired, he adds.

Two new seismic supply vessels

The Thor fleet today counts 24 vessels, but the fairytale does not stop here, because in mid-November 2007, the new seismic supply vessel "Thor Alpha" is set to join the fleet and in the autumn of next year a sister vessel, which has not yet been named will join.

The hull of the Thor Alpha was floated from the Skála shipyard dock on the 21 of July 2007 and is currently being completed. It should be ready to begin operations by mid-November, after it has been to the Danish town of Hirtshals to sandblasted and painted.

The Thor Alpha is 55 metres long and will cost in the region of DKK 76 million. The sister vessel, which is expected to be ready in mid-September next year is expected to cost app. DKK 80 million. Mr Gunnbjørn Joensen says the Thor Alpha will set course directly for Mexico when it is ready. The company is providing offshore services all over the world, so there is nothing strange in this situation.

To Aberdeen to meet friends

Asked what errands they have at Offshore Europe 2007, Mr Joensen says they first and foremost go to meet cooperation partners and visit old friends: - "We will exhibit at the Faroe joint stand, hold meetings and ply our cooperation partners", he says.

It is rare to sign new contracts at a conference, but a conference can lay the basis for coming activities.

Thor has become a provider of services in its field and according to Mr Joensen the company has enough tasks for all its supply vessels.

It is important for a company like Thor to participate at such conferences as the company is active globally with most of its activities outside of the Faroes.

At the moment, app. 500 people are employed by the Thor group.

Thor heldur á at vaksa

One of the Thor wessels in the beautiful village of Hósvík

Reiðaríið Thor í Hósvík hevur ikki færri enn 24 skip undir sínum veingjabreiði. Av hesum eru 16 frálandaskip og 8 fiskifør. Eitt nýtt seismikkveitingarskip er á veg í flotan, og í næsta ár kemur eitt annað sama slag. Upp í 700 fólk starvast hjá Thor, sum er millum størstu fyritøkur í Føroyum

Teir halda tørn, brøðurnir Hans Andrias og Gunnbjørn Joensen í Hósvík.

Síðani teir stovnaðu felagið Thor í 1994, hava teir áhaldandi vaksið um virksemi. Virksemið byrjaði í tí smáa í 1990 og umfataði fram til 1997 einamest fiskiskap. Í dag umfatar virksemið frálandavinnu, fiskiskap, kaðal- og rørleggingarvirksemi. Teir hava fingið fótin so mikið fastan innan frálandavinnu, at teir í dag veita tænastur til heimsins størstu seismikkfeløg.

Gunnbjørn Joensen, annar av stjórunum í Thor, ásannar, at tað hevur gingið við rúkandi ferð, síðani felagið varð stovnað fyri 13 árum síðani. Men hetta skyldast ikki minst, at teir hava nógv góð starvsfólk afturat sær, leggur hann afturat.

Tvey nýggj seismikkveitingarskip

Samlaði flotin hjá Thor er í dag 24 skip, harav 16 eru frálandaskip og 8 eru fiskifør. Men ævintýrið steðgar ikki her, tí hálvan november í ár kemur nýggja seismikkveitingarskipið Thor Alpha inn í flotan, og á heysti næsta ár kemur eitt seismikkveitingarskip afturat, sum er systirskip til Thor Alpha. Hetta seinna skipið er ikki navngivið enn.

Skrokkurin til Thor Alpha fór av bakkastokki á Skála Skipasmiðju tann 21 juli í ár, og verður í løtuni bygt liðugt. Tað verður klárt at fara í vinnu um hálvan november, eftir at tað hevur verið í Hirtshals og er blivið sandblást og málað. Thor Alpha er 55 metrar langt og kemur at kosta umleið 76 mió. krónur (DKK). Systirskipið, sum eftir ætlan skal vera liðugt hálvan september næsta ár, kemur at kosta góðar 80 mió. krónur (DKK).

Gunnbjørn sigur, at Thor Alpha fer beina kós til Meksiko at gera frálandatænastur, tá tað er liðugt. Felagið ger longu tænastur í frálandavinnuni kring allan knøttin, og tí er einki ókent í hesum sum so.

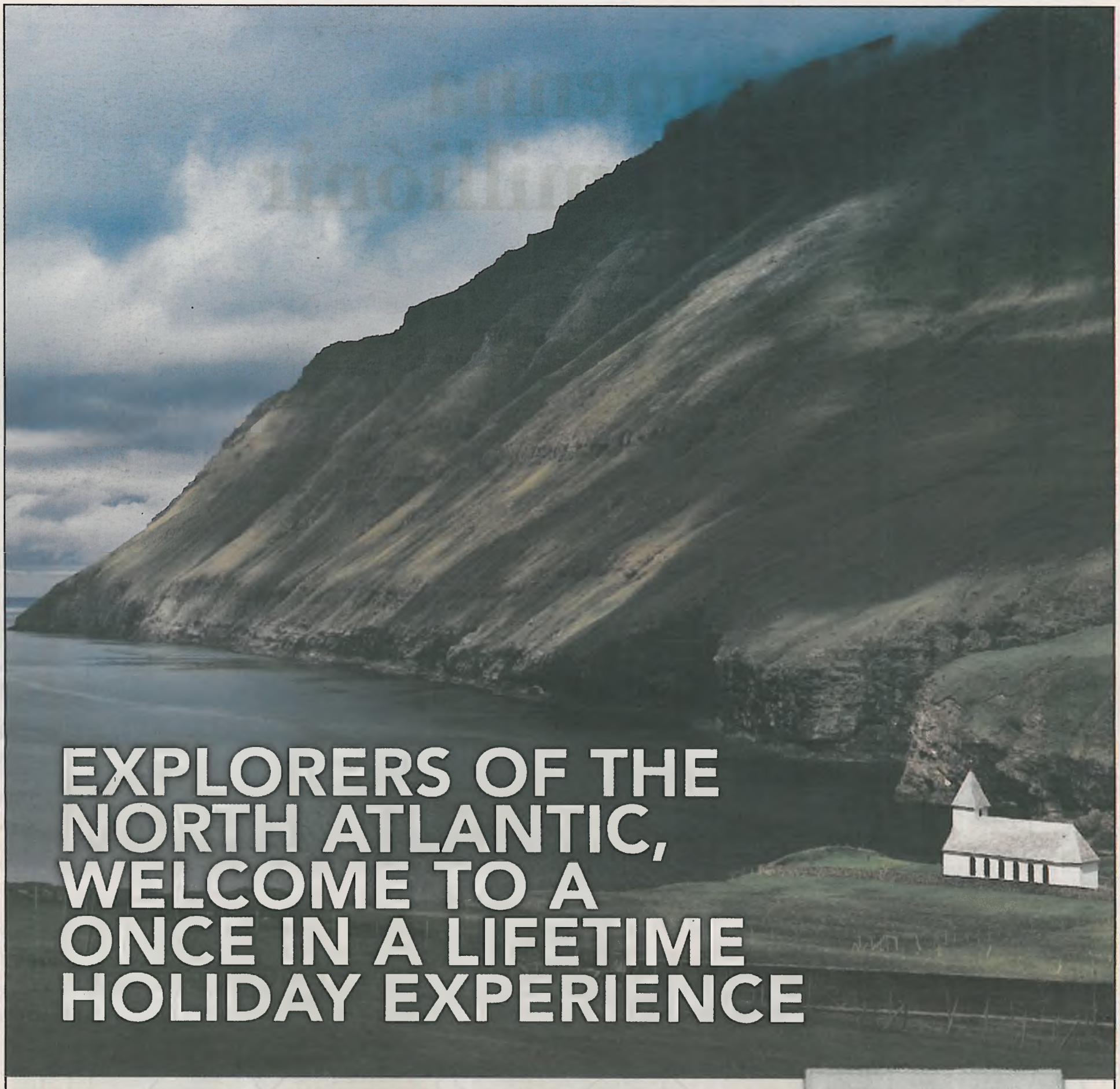
Til Aberdeen at røkja vinarbond

Spurdur hvørji ørindi teir hava á olju-ráðstevnuni í Aberdeen, sigur Gunnbjørn Joensen, at teir fyrst og fremst fara at hitta samstarvsfelagar og røkja gomul vinarbond.

- Vit fara at vísa fram á føroyska felagsbásinum, halda fundir, og annars halda tey samstørv og bond við líka, sum vit hava, sigur hann.

Tað er sjáldan, at ein undirskrivar nýggjar sáttmálar á einari ráðstevnu, men ráðstevnan kann vera við til at leggja lunnar undir komandi virksemi. Thor er eftirhondini vorðin ein kendur veitari á sínum øki, og sambært Gunnbjørni, so hevur felagið í løtuni nóg mikið av uppgávum til øll veitingarskipini.

Tað hevur týdning fyri eitt felag sum Thor at luttaka á slíkum ráðstevnum, tí felagið virkar sera globalt og hevur størsta partin av sínum uppgávum uttan fyri Føroyar. Tað starvast í løtuni umleið 500 fólk í samtakinum hjá Thor.



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Oljuvónir menna Føroyar fyri milliónir

Hóast tað verður rópt "stuðul til vinnuliga førleikamenning", so er talan ikki um nakra menningarhjálp. Talan er um eitt gjald afturfyri at sleppa at troyta okkara náttúrutilfeingi. Við teimum báðum loyvisumførunum higartil er henda upphæddin blivin til 107,5 mió. krónur

VINNULIG FØRLEIKAMENNING
Eftir Hilmar Simonsen

Kirkjutorn og oljutorn hvørt um annað nýggja ímyndin av Havnini

Í samband fyrsta og annað útbjóðingarumfar í føroyskum øki bundu oljufeløgini seg til at gjalda ávísar peningaupphæddir til vinnuliga førleikamenning. Við fyrsta útbjóðingarumfar í 2000 var samlaða upphæddin ásett til 85 mió. krónur, galdandi fyri loyvir fram til 2006. Við aðru loyvisrundu í 2005 var ein upphædd á 14 mió. krónur ásett.

Nøkur av fyrru loyvunum vórðu seinni longd fram til 2009, og tá bundu viðkomandi oljufeløg seg til at gjalda eina eyka-upphædd á góðar 8 mió. krónur. Samlaða skyldan hjá oljufeløgunum til vinnuliga førleikamenning var við árslok 2006 sostatt komin upp á 107,5 mió. krónur, vísir ein uppgerð hjá Jarðfeingi, sum Sosialurin hevur fingið innlit í.

Petur Joensen, deildarleiðari á Jarðfeingi, vísir á, at meginparturin av hesum peningi longu er játtaður til ymsar verkætlanir, hóast sumt er fallið aftur orsakað av, at verkætlanir ikki eru gjørdar til endans. Eingin dagførd uppgerð er yvir einstakar játtanir, men eitt sindur av peningi er framvegis tøkur frá útbjóðingarumførunum.

- Tann upphæddin fellur ikki aftur til oljufeløgini, men verður játtað fyrr ella seinni, sigur Petur Joensen.

Golf til vælhavandi ferðafólk

Oljufeløgini umsita sjálv hesar játtanirnar, og tey avgera sjálv, hvørjar verkætlanir tey vilja stuðla. Einasta treytin frá føroysku myndugleikunum er, at peningurin verður játtaður so ella so.

Til dømis er nógvur peningur játtaður til gransking, upplæring, góðskustýring, leiðslumenning, og ymsar útgávur og framleiðslur. Harumframt er stuðul eisini latin til ymsar útbúgvingar úti sum heima. Talan hevur bæði verið um bókligar og praktiskar útbúgvingar.

Til stuttleikar kann nevnast, at tutlað var nógv í krókunum, tá ein golf-stjóri fekk 200.000 krónur í lumman. Men hetta var ikki tað bera fjant og fjas, vísir Petur Joensen á:

- Ætlanin hjá fyrireikarunum var at kanna, um tað ber til at skipa fyri golfspæli í Føroyum, sum eitt tilboð til vælhavandi ferðafólk. Tí var hesin stuðul givin sum menning í ferðavinnuhøpi, sigur hann.

Úr stóru rúgvuni av verkætlanum, útbúgvingum og persónum, sum hava fingið stuðul til vinnuliga førleikamenning kunnu nevnast: fjarlestur á Robert Gordon University í Aberdeen, ymsar verkætlanir á Fróðskaparsetrinum, vindorkukanningar hjá SEV, kanningar í samband við alduorku, orðabøkur (Sprotin), Óli Breckmann (bókaútgáva um skatt), og mangt mangt annað. Ymsu oljufeløgini, ella samtøk, hava stuðlað ymsum endamálum hvør í sínum lagi.

Førleikapeningur hevur eisini ført til, at føroyingar nú eru farnir at læra aðrar oljutóðir at leita eftir olju. KT-fyritøkan Simprentis hevur nevniliga fingið førleikapening til at menna oljuforritið OilSim, sum nú verður brúkt til undirvísing í nógvum heimsins londum.

Gjald fyri at troyta náttúrutilfeingi

Petur Joensen heldur, at orðið "førleikamenning" kann misfatast, tí í veruleikanum er talan ikki um menningarhjálp. Hann metir ei heldur, at útlendsku fyritøkurnar meta Føroyar sum nakað menningarland.

- Hugsanin við stuðuli til førleikamenning er, at tað verður hildið rímuligt, at útlendskar fyritøkur, sum koma higar at troyta okkara náttúrutilfeingi, rinda eitt gjald afturfyri, sigur hann.

Hann vísir á, at útlendingar sum koma higar ofta eru sera hugtiknir av, hvussu væl samfelagið er útbygt, hóast Føroyar liggja so forfjónaðar mitt úti í Atlantshavinum.

Fakta

Ein uppgerð pr. 31. desember 2005 vísir, at játtaðar vóru 81 mió. krónur til førleikamenning, meðan 27 mió. krónur vóru eftir. Tølini eru ein samanlegging frá nýggjasta yvirlitinum yvir einstakar játtanir.

Fyrsta loyvisrunda (status pr. 31.12.2005):

Øki	Upphædd (mió. krónur)
Vinnulig endamál	54
Útbúgvingar	25
Onnur endamál	2
Tilsamans	81
Samlað skylda	**94 mió. krónur**
Eftir at bruka	**13 mió. krónur**

Onnur loyvisrunda (status pr. 31.12.2005):

	Upphædd (mió. krónur)
Brúkt	0
Samlað skylda	**14 mió. krónur**
Eftir at bruka	**14 mió. krónur**

Lengjast skal afturat at pr. 31. desember 2006 vóru 10 mió. krónur blivnar játtaðar afturat. Sostatt vóru tilsamans 17 mió. krónur eftir við árslok 2006.

Kelda: Jarðfeingi

We know the drill

Statoil is building a world-class international oil and gas company. This requires that we are among the absolute front runners in health, safety and the environment (HSE). No other avenue is open.

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STATOIL

Faroe Petroleum framleiðir nú kolvetni

Nú dálka vit fingrarnar

Vit eru farin undir at framleiða kolvetni úr Minke Main kelduni, sum er ein av fleiri kolvetniskeldum hjá felagnum í Norðsjónum.
Sostatt er Faroe Petroleum farið frá at vera eitt leitifelag til eisini at vera eitt altjóða, føroyskt felag, ið framleiðir olju og gass. Nýggja framleiðslan gevur stórt fíggjarligt íkast og góðar vakstrarmøguleikar.

Faroe Petroleum plc er skrásett á virðisbrævamarknaðinum í London.

www.faroe-petroleum.com

Felagið hevur skrivstovur í Tórshavn, Aberdeen og Stavanger. Í løtuni hava vit 34 loyvir til leiting, útbygging og framleiðslu í føroyskum, norskum, bretskum og hollendskum øki.
Faroe Petroleum plc er móðurfelag hjá fyrsta føroyska oljufelagnum, Føroya Kolvetni p/f, sum varð sett á stovn í 1998.

Øll kunnu keypa partabrøv í Faroe Petroleum.
Keyp partabrøvini í føroysku peningastovnunum.

Føroya Kolvetni
Altjóða føroyskt oljufelag

Teinurin til Runavíkar nógv styttri enn til Aberdeen

- Taka vit kanningarbrunnarnar hjá Cheveron, sum eru funnir í bretskum øki beint hinumegin markið, er fjarstøðan millum økið og Aberdeen tilsamans 240 fjórðingar – og bert 97 fjórðingar millum leiðina og Runavík. Hetta merkir, at teinurin av økinum og til Aberdeen er 150 fjórðingar longri hvønn vegin, enn hann er av økinum og til Runavíkar, sigur Eli Lassen, sum er stjóri á Atlantic Supply Base

OFFSHORE EUROPE
Eftir Vilmund Jacobsen
vilmund@sosialurin.fo

Eli Lassen fer at umboða Atlantic Supply Base á oljuráðstevnuni, sum verður í Aberdeen 4. og 5. september.

Hann hevur verið í føstum starvi hjá felagnum, sum stendur aftanfyri virksemið á havnalagnum hjá Runavíkar havn, síðan 25. apríl í fjør.

Seinni er hann eisini vorðin nevndarlimur í ASB, sum felagið verður ropt.

Hann riggar til

Eli Lassen sigur, at hóast einki leitingarvirksemi hevur verið á føroyskar landgrunninum í seinastuni, hevur hann havt til uppgávu eitt nú at viðlíkahalda útbúnaðin hjá ASB, samskifta við fólk og at luttaka í skeiðvirksemi av ymiskum slagi. Skeiðvirksemi er ein liður í førleikamenningini.

- Nú er so henda boringin eftir, ið BP sum høvuðsfelag fer undir á landgrunninum seinni í heyst ella tíðliga í vetur. Enn vita vit ikki rættiliga, nær leitipallurin verður leysur hinumegin markið og verður klárur at seta borin í føroysku undirgrundina.

Eli sigur seg hava varhugan av, at BP og tey feløg, sum eru við í samtakinum hesaferð, eru spent eftir at sleppa í gongd – ikki minst, nú olja er funnin í bretskum øki beint hinumegin markið.

- Sjálvandi gevur hetta ein ávísan spenning og eitt ávíst bjartskygni, bæði hjá teimum, sum eiga hetta leitiloyvi og hjá okkum, ið standa aftanfyri tænastuna og virksemið uppi á landi.

Eingin útseting

Hann heldur eisini, at tað týðir upp á ein stóran áhuga fyri hesi leitiboring, at BP ikki útsetir boringina, nú heystið og veturin stunda til.

- Hinvegin hevur hesin pallurin borað á atlantsmótinum í eitt heilt ár, og tá hann var egnaður til hetta virksemi síðsta vetur, er hann sjálvandi eisini egnaður í vetur, sigur Eli.

Hann vísir á, at tá ið virksemið á Atlantic Supply Base nú av álvara verður tikið uppaftur, er altíð nógv at takast við, serliga í byrjanini.

- Síðan stabiliserar virksemið seg aftur, tá ið gongd er komin á, leggur hann aftrat.

Tað er ógjørligt at siga, hvussu langa tíð tað fer at taka at bora hetta seinasta holið í hesum umfari, men Eli væntar, at tíðin man fara at liggja um einar tríggjar mánaðir ella stívliga tað.

Eli Lassen, stjóri á Atlantic Supply Base, sigur, at teir eru um at verða klárir til oljuboringina, men enn restar tó okkurt í, sum skal fáast upp á plass. – Vit verða til reiðar í góðari tíð, sigur hann

Mynd: Vilmund Jacobsen

- Hetta veldst tó alt um, hvussu tað fer at gangast at bora, sigur hann.

Bulkskip á Runavík

Leygardagin var niðurlendska bulkskipið Ritske á Runavík við tilfari, sum skal nýtast til borivirksemið hjá BP.

- Skipið hevði tilsamans 1200 tons av sementi, barite og bentonite, ið verða brúkt, tá borað verður. Níggju av silounum á ASB eru til turrtilfar og fimm tangar eru til flótandi tilfar.

Eli Lassen sigur, at teir eru um at verða klárir á basanum til oljuboringina, men enn restar tó okkurt í, sum teir skulu fáa upp á plass.

Hann vissar kortini um, at Atlantic Supply Base í góðari tíð stendur til reiðar við øllum tí, sum skal til, tá tíðin kemur.

- Nú oljuráðstevna verður í Aberdeen, verið eg burtur í 14 dagar, harav eg í eina viku fari at vitja BP í sambandi við komandi leitiboringina, sigur Eli.

Føroyar áhugaverdar

Stjórin á Atlantic Supply Base heldur avgjørt, at geografiska plaseringin hjá okkum er sera áhugaverd, nú oljuøkini nærkast okkum sunnaneftir.

- Taka vit kanningarbrunnarnar hjá Cheveron, sum eru funnir í bretskum øki beint hinumegin markið, er fjarstøðan millum økið og Aberdeen tilsamans 240 fjórðingar – og bert 97 fjórðingar millum leiðina og Runavík. Hetta merkir, at teinurin av økinum og til Aberdeen er út við 150 fjórðingar longri hvønn vegin, enn hann er av leiðini og til Runavíkar. Fram og aftur er talan soleiðis um smáar 300 fjórðingar á muni, og tað er ikki lítið, sigur Eli.

Hann vísir á, at skulu vit gerast veitarar til oljuvirksemi á hesum leiðum, er neyðugt, at ein partur av rávøruni kemur til Føroyar fyrst, men hetta skuldi ikki verið nakar trupulleiki, nú so góðir flutningsmøguleikar eru millum londini.

- Hinvegin hava vit bæði vatn, olju, proviant, útgerð og fólk at bjóða fram, sum eru tøk her heima, leggur hann aftrat.

Stórir møguleikar

Hann vísir á, at tímalønin er hægri í Føroyum enn í Bretlandi, men hinvegin er nógvur peningur at spara í olju og tíð, um veitingarnar og tænasturnar koma úr Føroyum heldur enn úr Aberdeen.

- Jú, eg síggi avgjørt stórar møguleikar í hesum, nú virksemi flytir seg nærri okkum, sigur Eli Lassen, stjóri á Atlantic Supply Base.

Leygardagin var niðurlendska bulkskipið Ritske á Runavík við tilfari, sum skal nýtast til borivirksemið. Skipið hevði tilsamans 1200 tons av sementi, barite og bentonite

Mynd: Eli Lassen

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Føroyar kunnu koma í

OFFSHORE EUROPE
Vilmund Jacobsen
vilmund@sosialurin.fo

– Føroyar kunnu koma at sita í eini lykla-støðu, nú olju-og frálandavirksemi flytir seg norðureftir. Eg vænti, at vit við tíðini fara at merkja hetta við veksandi og støðugari aktiviteti innan flutning, útgerð og tænastu. Vit eiga at síggja positivt upp á hesa gongd, sigur havnanevndarformaðurin í Runavíkar kommunu, Klæmint Østerø

- Eg havi ongantíð ivast í, at olja í rakstrarverdum nøgdum fer at verða funnin í føroyskum øki. Spurningurin er bara, nær tað verður – og ikki um tað verður. Vit vita longu nú, at aktivt kolvetni er í føroysku undirgrundini, sigur Klæmint Østerø, sum er maskinverkfrøðingur við sergrein í flótandi boripallum

Mynd: Vilmund Jacobsen

Runavíkar kommuna verður við á føroyska felagsbásinum á oljuráðstevnuni í Aberdeen, 4. og 5. september. Tað verður stjórin fyri Runavíkar havn, Jón Rosenblad, sum fer at umboða kommununa á básinum.

Klæmint Østerø er formaður í havnanevndini hjá Runavíkar kommunu.

Sum grundútbúgving er hann maskinverkfrøðingur, men hann hevur eisini lisið tað, sum á fakmáli verður rópt offshore konstruktión við serfrøði innan flótandi boripallar.

Undir landi

- Vit plaga at vera betri mannaðir á slíkum oljuráðstevnum, nú oljuútgerðarhavnin og Atlantic Supply Base liggur í okkara kommunu. Vit plaga soleiðis eisini at hava umboð fyri "politiska systemið" við. Men tað er dýrt at senda fólk avstað, og spurningurin er, um tað er neyðugt hesaferð, nú flestu avtalur í sambandi við komandi leitiboringina eru komnar upp á plass.

Hann sigur, at ein hópur av fólki, bæði framsýnarum og vitjandi, eru í Aberdeen, meðan oljuráðstevnan er, og hetta ger, at torført er at fáa innivist á hotelli. Haraftrat kemur, at hotellini seta prísirnar upp í gjøgnum, tá eftirspurningurin eftir kømrum er so stórur.

- Aberdeen og Stavanger skiftast um at skipa fyri hesi ráðstevnu, og eg haldi, at hjá okkum føroyingum er við árunum meira at fara eftir í Stavanger enn í Aberdeen. Eg haldi, at tað er lættari hjá okkum at fara til Stavanger og fáa nakað burtur úr, enn tað er at fara til Aberdeen. Feløgini í Noregi liggja okkum nærri enn tey í Bretlandi, eisini Statoil, og nú tey áhugaverdastu økini flyta seg norðureftir, talar hetta eisini fyri, at áhugin flytir seg tann vegin.

Klæmint Østerø vísir á, at eisini Shell hevur flutt sína skrivstovu innan frálandavinnu og útgerð til Stavanger.

Meira áhugavert

- Eg haldi, at tendensurin er, at feløg so smátt byrja at rigga av í Aberdeen, tí býurin gerst minni og minni áhugaverdur, samstundis sum áhugin veksur norðari á havinum. Orsøkin er, at so hvørt, sum olju-og frálanda-virksemið veksur norðanfyri, gerst tað ov langt at sigla til Aberdeen.

Hann heldur, at henda gongdin ger tað uppaftur meira áhugavert hjá okkum føroyingum, sum

lyklastøðu

Hóast einki oljurelaterað tænastuvirksemi er við oljubryggjuna hjá Runavíkar havn í løtuni, kemur atløgan kortini væl við. Mánamorgunin lógu hesi stóru skipini við bryggjuna

Mynd: Vilmund Jacobsen

liggja fram við í frálanda-vinnuni.

- Eg haldi, at Føroyar kunnu koma at sita í eini lyklastøðu, og eg vænti, at vit fara at merkja hetta við veksandi og støðugari aktiviteti innan flutning, útgerð og tænastu, sum árini ganga. Vit eiga at síggja positivt upp á hesa gongd, heldur hann.

Klæmint vísir á, at nú seinasti brunnurin í hesum umfari verður boraður í føroyskum øki í vetur, bendir hetta á, at áhugin fyri føroyska landgrunninum er stórur og veksandi.

- At olja í rakstrarverdum nøgdum nú er funnin so stutt úr føroyska markinum, at teinurin ikki er longur enn av Nesi til Havnar, hevur ivaleyst økt um áhugan hjá oljufeløgum at seta borin í aftur.

Aktivt kolvetni

Klæmint Østerø heldur, at tað sigur ikki so lítið um áhugan í føroyskum øki, nú henda seinasta boringin verður framd, tá tað fer at stunda móti vetri.

- Eg havi skilt, at tað eru somu strukturar í undirgrundini, sum breiða seg úr bretskum øki og inn í føroyskt øki, so hetta sær rættiliga spennandi út. Sjálvur havi eg ongantíð ivast í, at olja í rakstrarverdum nøgdum fer at verða funnin í føroyskum øki, men spurningurin er bara, nær tað verður – og ikki um tað verður.

Hann sigur, at vit longu nú vita, at aktivt kolveti er í føroysku undirgrundini.

- Feløgini skulu bara finna rætta staðið at bora í. Jú, eg haldi, at tað hevur ongantíð verið so spennandi við einari leitiboring sum hesaferð. Vitanin um jarðfrøðina gerst størri alla tíðina, og bæði seismiskar skjótingar og tær leitiboringar, sum longu eru framdar, eru við til at geva áhugaðu feløgunum eina størri vitan um okkara undirgrund og møguleikarnar at finna olju í rakstrarverdum nøgdum, sigur Klæmint.

Seinasti sáttmálin

Hann vísir á, at framvegis er galdandi, at veitingar í sambandi við oljuboring á føroyska landgrunninum skulu ganga um føroyskan bryggjukant, og tí kemur boringin, sum verður í vetur, aftur at skapa eitt ávíst virksemi á Atlantic Supply Base og á havnaøkinum hjá Runavíkar havn.

- Tað skapar nokso fitt av virksemi, meðan boringin stendur upp á, og hetta virksemið er ikki bara í okkara øki, men eisini í avleiddum virksemi, sum sæst aftur aðrastaðni í landinum, sigur Klæmint.

Hann vísir á, at tá ið hendan leitiboringin er liðug, hevur Atlantic Supply Base ikki fleiri sáttmálar á hesum sinni.

- Vit hava bara eina oljuútgerðarhavn í Føroyum, og her hevur eydnast okkum at byggja upp eina munandi ekspertisu á økinum. Tað skulu tí góðar grundgevingar til at flyta oljuhavnina aðrastaðni, tá nýggir sáttmálar skulu gerast í framtíðini. So, tað vænti eg ikki kemur upp á tal, sigur Klæmint.

Førleikamenning

Havnanevndarformaðurin hjá Runavíkar kommunu sigur, at Atlantic Supply Base eisini hevur syrgt fyri, at fólk hava fingið ta førleikamenning, sum skal til, og soleiðis hava fólk alla tíðina ment seg – eisini, meðan leitiboringarnar hava ligið stillar.

- Fólk hava luttikið á skeiðum, bæði trygdarskeiðum og skeiðum, sum krevjast til frálanda-virksemi og oljuútgerðarhavn, og fylgt hevur alla tíðina verið við gongdini á økinum, sigur Klæmint Østerø.

Rúni Berg

Mynd: Vilmund Jacobsen

BERAS veitir supply-tænastu

Síðan 2001 hevur Teymavirkið hjá Rúna Berg í Runavík verið veitari til oljuvinnuna um sølunavnið Beras, sum felagið hevur brúkt í marknaðarføring av síni tænastu á hesum øki

Sølunavnið Beras, sum Teymavirkið í Runavík eigur, er eitt av føroysku nøvnunum, sum seinastu árini hava luttikið á oljuráðstevnunum ávikavist í Stavanger og Aberdeen.

- Hetta er ein tænasta, sum vit hava skipað við tí endamáli at vera veitari av øllum tí leysa, sum oljufeløgini, ið bora á føroyska landgrunninum, hava brúk fyri, meðan tey eru her. Vit hava tí eisini verið við á fleiri av oljuráðstevnunum, sum verið hava seinastu árini.

Tvey eftirnøvn

Rúni Berg sigur, at navnið Beras er sett saman av eftirnøvnunum Berg og Rasmussen.

- Kenneth Rasmussen hevur arbeitt hjá okkum fram til várs, og tað eru eftirnøvnini hjá okkum báðum, sum mynda navnið Beras.

Hann sigur, at Beras er ikki nakað sjálvstøðugt felag, men bert eitt sølunavn – ella eitt konsept, ið Teymavirkið hevur brúkt í marknaðarføringini av hesi supply-tænastu.

- Tað hevur serliga verið Kenneth, sum hevur tikið sær av hesum virksemi, og nú hann ikki arbeiðir hjá okkum meira, fellir henda uppgáva mær í lut.

Ivasom luttøka

Ætlandi skuldi Teymavirkið eisini verða við á oljuráðstevnuni í Aberdeen hesaferð, men tá vit høvdu Rúna í telefonini sunnukvøldið, var ivasamt við luttøkuni.

– Soleiðis, sum støðan er í dag, noyðist eg á ein fund í Noregi um somu tíð, sum ráðstevnan er í Aberdeen. Men nú fáa vit at síggja, hvussu leikur fer. Vit hava verið við og hava víst andlit – eisini, tá ongar boringar hava verið á føroyska landgrunninum.

Hann sigur, at virksemið hjá Beras hevur virkað væl, og við seinastu leitiboring á føroyska landgrunninum høvdu teir størsta virksemið, sum higartil hevur verið.

Á einum stað

- Tað er soleiðis, at tá ið oljufeløg leiga pallar til leitiboring, taka feløgini yvir, sum eru við í verkætlanini, og tað er hesi feløg, vit servisera um Beras, sigur Rúni.

Hann vísir á, at sølunavnið hevur verið veitari av øllum tí leysa, sum hesi feløg hava havt brúk fyri – heilt frá klæðum og provianti til amboð, maskinlutir og stál.

- Endamálið við okkara tænastu er, at feløgini, sum arbeiða á føroyska landgrunninum, kunnu venda sær til ein veitara, sum so syrgir fyri, at tey fáa allar tær tænastur, sum tey hava brúk fyri. Soleiðis sleppa feløgini undan at leita eftir ymiskum veitarum fyri at nøkta tann tørv, tey hava, meðan tey arbeiða um føroyskan bryggjukant, leggur Rúni aftrat.

Ikki samanhangandi

Hann sigur, at trupulleikarnir hjá slíkum veitara sum Beras kundi verið, at virksemið av hesum slagi ikki er samanhangandi.

- Men vit hava eina stóra fyritøku, sum kortini er virkin alt árið, og tí hava vit umstøður til at skipa hetta "konseptið", sum Beras er, tá oljufeløgini hava brúk fyri hesi tænastu, sigur Rúni Berg.

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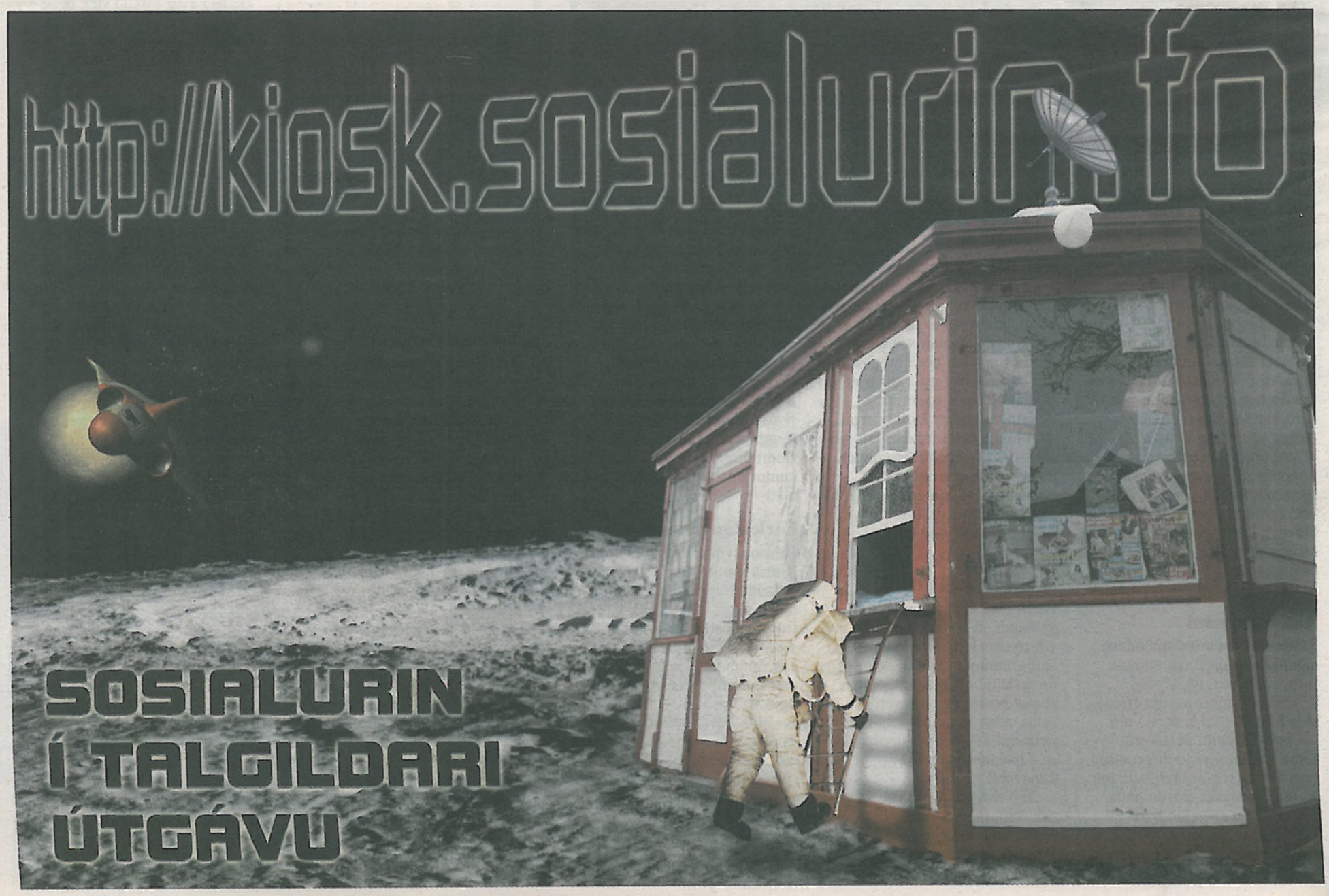
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