

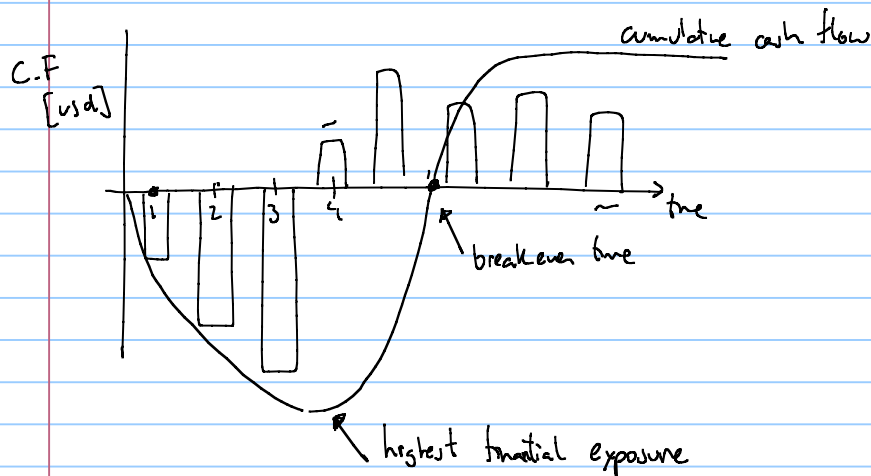
- Suzan, Mohammad, Maximilian (Visund, Facilities)
- Diego (decommissioning and abandonment)
- Rashad, Shamsi (Decommissioning and abandonment)
- Anna, Markus, Arman (Volve, Reservoir).
- Petter, Jon Anders, Jon Olav, Volve (reservoir, field performance and economics)
- Semyon (Tax incentives)

$$OCF = \frac{CF}{(1+i)^t}$$

[illegible]

$$NPV = \sum_{t=1}^N \frac{CF_t}{(1+i)^t} = \sum_{t=1}^N \frac{\text{Revenue}_t}{(1+i)^t} - \sum_{t=1}^N \frac{\text{expenses}_t}{(1+i)^t}$$

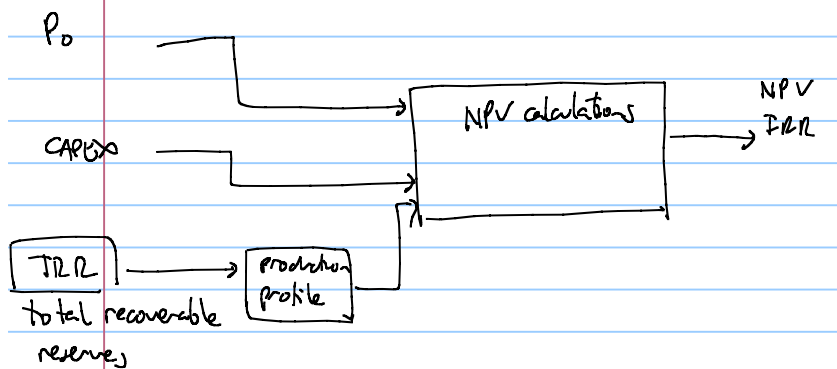
↳ discount



A hand-drawn graph on lined paper. The vertical axis is labeled 'NPV' at the top. The horizontal axis is labeled 'i' at the right end. A downward-sloping line starts from the vertical axis and crosses the horizontal axis. The intersection point is marked with a dot and labeled 'IRR' with an arrow pointing to it. On the vertical axis, there is a tick mark labeled '7'. On the horizontal axis, there is a tick mark labeled '1'.

Break even Hydrocarbon price oil price / gas price that makes NPV = 0

It is always important to evaluate the effect of uncertainties on NPV

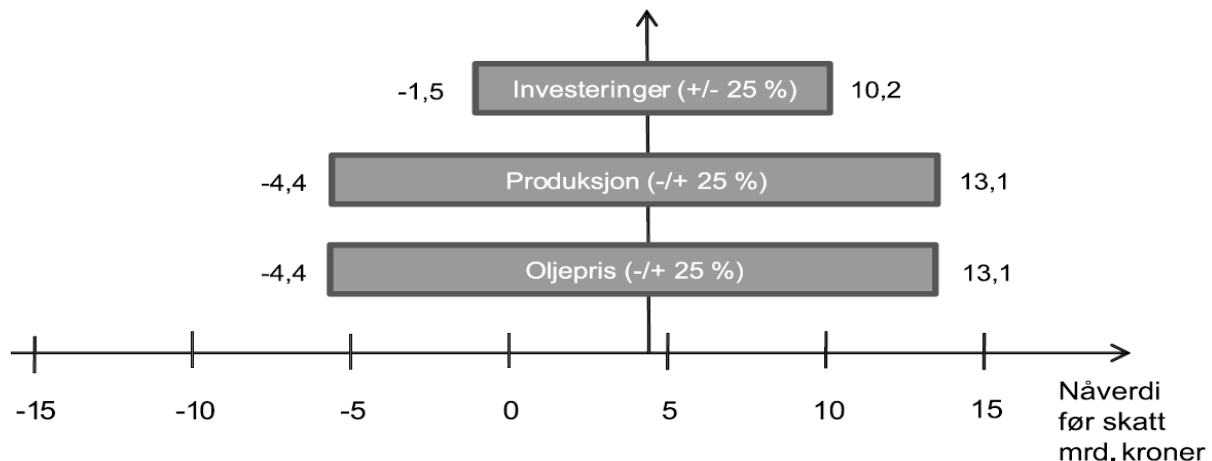
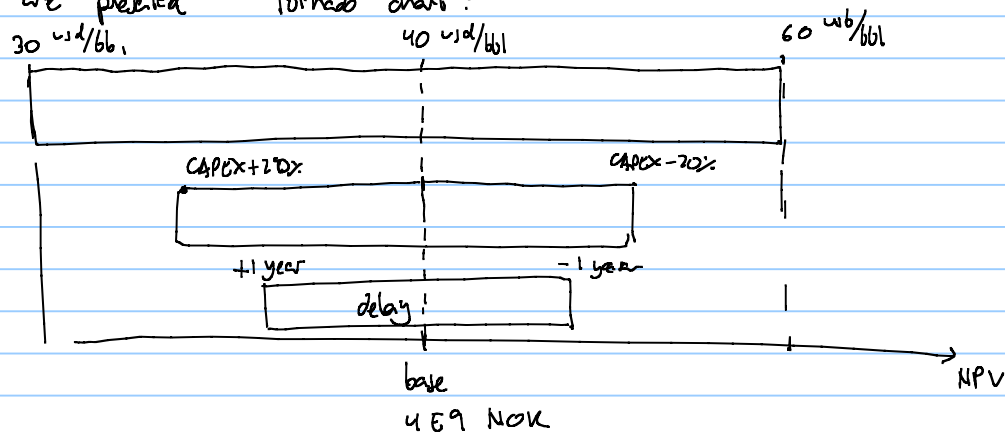


Ceteris Paribus : perform sensitivity analysis by changing one variable at a time keeping all others constant

↓ oil price

	20	40	60
NPV ()	()	()	()

results are presented Tornado chart:



Spider plot

