Copenhagen Section

Solutions. People. Energy.℠

SOCIETY OF PETROLEUM ENGINEERS

SPE NEWS

COPENHAGEN SECTION

FROM THE SECTION CHAIRMAN

DEAR SPE COPENHAGEN MEMBERS,

I hope you have enjoyed this season's meetings as we are now moving into the second half of the 2024/25 season. A special thank you to BlueNord and DTU Offshore for hosting the January and February meetings.

BlueNord

More than 50 participants attended the Distinguished Lecture at BlueNord, where Kåre Langaas, Principal Advisor at Aker BP, delivered an inspiring presentation on inflow control in wells. It was fascinating to gain insights into how autonomous inflow control technology enables the development of thin oil rims close to the gas cap. The presentation demonstrated how passive and autonomous inflow control devices (AICD) can be combined in long horizontal wells, dynamically adjusting their choking mechanisms in response to changes in fluid properties such as GOR and water cut. The presentation also highlighted that AICD can be integrated into reservoir simulation models. The presentation sparking engaging discussions and numerous questions.

After the presentation, BlueNord treated us to a delicious tapas selection, which we all enjoyed. We hope to see BlueNord host another meeting in the future, where SPE members can further explore their technical solutions to North Sea development challenges.

DTU Offshore

DTU Offshore is a research center at DTU specializing in offshore technologies, focusing on CO_2 storage, wastewater management, and environmental impact. At our SPE meeting, we were fortunate to have two insightful presentations. The first, by Charlotte N. Larsen (Programme Manager) and Hans Horikx (Advisor), emphasized the critical importance of understanding natural subsurface processes such as geomechanics, geochemistry, and geobiology. This knowledge is essential for safely and sustainably scaling CO_2 storage in Denmark while minimizing environmental impact.

The second presentation, by Dave Quirk (Energy Transition Advisor), explored Denmark's future energy system. He outlined the steps required to achieve net zero by 2025, emphasizing the need for integrated power generation, hydrogen production and storage, CO_2 removal, and power-to-X solutions. His talk underscored the technical, political, and societal challenges involved in this complex transition.

Future Meetings

We are currently planning the remainder of the season and the upcoming 2025/26 season.

We look forward to hosting a meeting at TotalEnergies on May 1st and welcoming our third Distinguished Lecturer in May Paul Lyford from Santos Ltd. who will discuss *the CO_2 Storage Resource Management System: Application and Learnings from the World's First Booking*.

If your company is interested in hosting an event, please do not hesitate to contact our Programme Chair, Natalia Krygier from Innargi, to hear more about the possibilities.

Tyra II TotalEnergies

If you have not already seen the news, the Tyra field is now back in full operation! TotalEnergies has launched a website detailing the field and its redevelopment: *Tyra II – TotalEnergiesHome EN - Tyra II – TotalEnergies*.

We have had several fascinating and well-attended SPE meetings covering the Tyra redevelopment project by TotalEnergies, including presentations by Morten Hesselager Pedersen in 2021 and Lars Bo Christiansen & Jens Kloster in 2022. A huge congratulations to everyone involved in this project - this achievement ensures that Denmark is once again a net exporter of gas.

We look forward to seeing you at future events!

Warm regards,

Peter Tybjerg
Section Chair
SPE CPH

Peter Tybjerg
SPE Copenhagen Section Chair

THE BOARD

SECTION CHAIR
Peter Tybjerg, Calsep A/S
Tel.: +45 4597 0817
E-mail: pt@calsep.com

PROGRAMME CHAIR
Natalia Krygier, Innargi A/S
Amerika Plads 29, 2100 Copenhagen Ø
Tel.: +45 5031 5176
E-mail: natalia.krygier@innargi.com

TREASURER
Mette Juncker Brædstrup, SLB
Dampfærgevej 27-29 3rd floor,
2100 Copenhagen Ø
Tel.: +45 6035 0711
E-mail: mhansen4@slb.com

SECRETARY
Hans Horikx, DOTC
Tel.: +45 6114 1852
E-mail: horikx@dtu.dk

MEMBERSHIP CHAIR
José Antonio Pérez Acero , INEOS Energy
Tel.: +45 3018 6261
E-mail: jose.perez@ineos.com

COMMUNICATIONS CHAIR
Nikolai Andrianov, GEUS
Øster Voldgade 10, 1350 Copenhagen K
Tel.: +45 9133 3488
E-mail: nia@geus.dk

STUDENT LIAISON OFFICER
Jedrzej Bryla, INEOS Energy
Teknikerbyen 5, 1st floor, 2830 Virum, Denmark
Tel.: +45 3018 0898
E-mail: jedrzej.bryla@ineos.com

TECHNICAL CHAIR:
DRILLING & DECOM AND DATA SCIENCE
Michal Stepien,
Wintershall Noordzee B.V.,
Tel.: +45 9185 4263
E-mail: stepien.michal01@gmail.com

TECHNICAL CHAIR: CCS
Lucas Correa, SLB Capturi
Tel.: +45 9185 7543
E-mail: l.falcchi@gmail.com

YOUNG PROFESSIONALS CHAIR
Patryk Bijak, Ross Energy
Store Kongensgade 81D, 2, 1264 Copenhagen K
Tel.: +45 5017 2167
E-mail: patryk.bijak@rossoffshore.dk

ASSISTANT YP CHAIR + WEBMASTER
Bartosz Bula, INEOS Energy
Tel.: +45 3018 6211
E-mail: bartosz.bula@ineos.com

EVENTS CHAIR
Søren Weiss Hartmann, Drillconsult
Fagerlunden 23, 2950 Vedbæk
Tel.: +45 3111 1101
E-mail: swh@drillconsult.dk

SECTION ADVISOR
Jonathan Hastings, TotalEnergies
Amerika Plads 29, 2100 Copenhagen Ø
Tel.: + 45 5164 0531
E-mail: jonathan.hastings@totalenergies.com

FACULTY ADVISOR
Wei Yan, DTU
Department of Chemistry
Kemitorvet, 206, 261, 2800 Kgs. Lyngby
Tel.: +45 2245 0662
E-mail: weya@kemi.dtu.dk

STUDENT CHAIR
Maximilian Wirth, DTU
Department of Chemistry
Kemitorvet, 206, 261, 2800 Kgs. Lyngby
Tel.: +45 7155 5938
E-mail: mawir@dtu.dk

It's going to be interesting to work in CCS

INTERVIEW WITH HENRIK SULSBRÜCK (DANISH ENERGY AGENCY)

Henrik Sulsbrück

Henrik Sulsbrück is, since 2022, Head of the CCS Division at the Danish Energy Agency. He has been with DEA since 2018. He worked at Maersk Oil and TotalEnergies as geologist prior to joining DEA. Henrik holds MSc and PhD degrees from University of Copenhagen.

Denmark has made a big name in CCS worldwide; it is often compared to a speed boat as opposed to Norwegian Longship. What were the challenges in this process and how were they addressed?

I'm not sure I'm keen on the speed boat – longship analogy, but I do recognize and acknowledge the work that has been ongoing with CCS in Denmark over the last four or five years, it has been impressive across the entire industry. We have seen two major challenges in CCS in Denmark and Europe, but especially in Denmark. The first one is the lack of a business case, and the second is the time aspect because a lot is driven by political ambitions for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by a specific time – 2025, 2030, or beyond. Some of these projects are big infrastructure projects where five years is not a long time. So, time has been a critical challenge from day one.

How have we addressed that? First of all, by acknowledging that that is a critical element from the political side, that you live up to your promises and deliver on time or, if this is not possible, state this very early on.

One of the aspects that we have seen in Denmark is the collaboration between the political world, the government/administration world, the private companies involved in the projects, and the research community. That sort of push and pull collaboration between those different parts has been critical in Denmark. For instance, the very early political agreements in Denmark stated that in 2025 we needed the first CCS value chain up and running. However, the companies made it clear that it was not possible at all, so the timeline has been adjusted accordingly while we worked on barriers. The same happened to the latest CCS-funding scheme that was originally planned for 2028 but has been now shifted to 2030. The backside of that there is a shared responsibility for the companies to deliver in 2026 for Ørsted and in 2030 in terms of the new tender.

Speaking specifically on CO_2 storage, time has been a key challenge because we started late compared with the Netherlands, Norway, and the UK. In order to address that we

have decided to use the same framework for issuing the license awards which was already in place for the oil and gas exploration. It might not be perfect for CO_2 storage, but we preferred to use a known framework instead of spending say three years to develop a new paradigm.

How do we maintain the pace for CCS and create a sustainable business for Denmark?

In order to create a sustainable business in Denmark, we need to address the three CCS components – capture, transport, and storage – separately and together.

Focusing on CO_2 storage, it is difficult to make more than one storage site in Denmark based on Danish emissions only. Therefore, we have to have open borders in order to import and/or export CO_2 from neighboring countries, which aligns with the political ambition to be a European hub for CO_2 storage.

In order to have a viable business case, the price of emitting CO2 has to be higher than the price of capture, transport and storage. The two aspects of that are the taxes and ETS system, and the other is the evolution of the technology of get down the price of CO_2 capture - which is probably going to happen over the next 5-10 years, when more capture units will be installed, more companies maturing, and more technologies ready.

The CCS business is probably not going to be fully sustainable within the next years. That's why the Danish state is funding the gap between the cost and the income. But CCS has to become sustainable at some point, the state can't keep on subsidizing it.

CCS is a marginal business, and it is important to de-risk it, which is primarily based on data. In the previous licensing rounds the DEA was capitalizing on the data that has been already acquired for many years, which allowed the DEA to offer the five structures relatively quickly. How do we ensure that in the future more structures will be available for licensing? Will the DEA support more data acquisition, or should we rely on companies` data?

In the early days, the state was willing to sort of acquire or ask GEUS to acquire new data and pay for it. This helped to lower the threshold and to reduce some of the risks. Currently, there are no plans that are made public for any subsequent data acquisition.

For now, we are going to rely on existing data and on the new data that will be acquired by the companies in their license areas, which will be made public after certain lead time. This is also going to help increasing the value of the existing data that we have.

Several license areas are targeting the same geological formation (Gassum), which can be also used for other purposes (e.g. geothermal). What are the key principles that DEA follows when setting up the terms & conditions for the different users of the subsurface?

At the moment, the key principle is, if you have exclusive right, then you have an exclusive right: first in time, first in right. For instance, if there is a geothermal company working with an asset, then any subsequent users of the subsoil need to demonstrate to the DEA that they are not adversely impacting the business of that geothermal company. Then it's for us in the DEA to strike the balance for that. It's important to state that if a company has an exclusive right, and if that is impaired by something else then it is the DEA's responsibility to make sure that the company can continue their business.

What opportunities do you see for international collaboration, particularly with the North Sea CCS initiatives? And what are the barriers to achieve this?

A good fundament for collaboration is that all the countries around the North Sea are following the EU CCS directive, despite the fact that neither Norway nor UK are part of the EU. We do talk a lot with our counterparts in both UK's NSTA and Norway's Sokkeldirektoratet, for instance with regards to regional pressure studies.

On the other hand, there also some aspects where the industry has a responsibility, for example to contribute to developing the standards and making sure that solutions are adequate and not tailor made for one specific project. That's challenge as well, because we see that CO_2 is not created equal in the sense that the chemical composition of CO_2 e.g. depends on whether it is captured from a cement factory, a biogas plant, or a processing facility for natural gas. This fact has an impact on CCS inventory, and ultimately on costs. The challenge that we need to solve pretty fast is how to avoid too many different solutions.

How important are CDRs (e.g. the Ørsted-Microsoft deal), and does DEA play a role in certifying that the CDRs are trustworthy?

CDR is a quite natural element of CCS in Denmark, because in 2040 only 20-30% of the carbon capture potential in Denmark are from fossil CO_2 or covered by the EU ETS system. The DEA are not involved directly in setting up certification for CRDs, because there is an ongoing work within the European Union on it, and it is important that it's not a national but a global verification system for that. Furthermore there are several global verification companies who work on the CDR certification.

The companies who are going to store CO_2 in Denmark will have to provide us with certifications on the amount of CO_2, its source, and some information about the chemical composition. This is going to follow the EU ETS rules and guidelines.

If CO_2 comes from a biogenic source, say from the waste to energy or biomass, the source must be documented as well. In most of those instances, companies must get a certification that they are not part of the EU ETS system but are from a biogenic source. This type of controls is largely in place already, so we haven't had any interest in providing another certification system on top of something that's already there.

Offshore storage is attractive, but the Helsinki convention prevents that CO2 can be stored in domestic waters, which pose a potential problem for the Havnsø and Rødby structures. What is the status on solving that issue?

The intention of the Helsinki Convention (HELCOM) is to protect the marine environment from for example dumping of waste. Since CO_2 is classified as waste in HELCOM, which then means that it is not allowed to dump CO_2 in the marine environment. We at the DEA agree with that. However this also means that storing CO_2 a kilometer or two below the seabed is still consider as dumping waste in the marine environment. This is the question that has been raised within HELCOM in terms of the license rounds for CO_2 storage.

The Helsinki convention was signed in 1974, so to discuss how do you read the convention in 2025 perspective, one must agree with all the neighboring countries. That might not be a problem, except for one country, which is Russia, where we don't really have diplomatic relations with so it's very difficult to have sort of some of their questions.

It is not the DEA but the Ministry of Environment who is primary responsible for the Helsinki Convention, and we are in dialog with them with regards to the interpretation. We did an environmental impact assessment for the Havnsø and Rødby structures, and the corresponding license areas were limited in order to ensure we do not break the international convention.

The situation is somewhat similar to the onshore CO_2 storage in the Natura 2000 and nature protection areas, where it is not allowed to do permanent surface installations in those areas, but you are able to store CO_2 below. So, if there are no activities in the sea, and if one can demonstrate that CO_2 is not going to leak into the marine environment, are you then in contradiction with the Helsinki Convention?

This is work in progress not just in Denmark, but also in

Sweden which has lately published intentions to consider CO_2 storage, which includes sites in the marine environment.

So, we will see where that work ends.

What are key areas where more R&D investment is needed? How can regulatory frameworks better support innovation in CCS, ensuring that novel technologies can be scaled up efficiently?

It's important to think and remember that CCS is a combination of capture, transport and storage, and for each of these elements one can buy a solution. The innovation is needed to address the scale, which has to be much larger than it is today. Some of the new methods and technologies are going to be incremental, but in some areas new paradigms are needed – especially in the areas with the heaviest costs.

For capture, which is energy intensive, it is important to utilize the produced energy – and this is where Denmark has some benefits in terms of the district heating setup. For the transport and storage, a lot of it has got to be around scale which is going to drive the cost down. There is the challenge between acknowledging that the first elements might be more expensive than the later, but you can't wait for the last because you know you're never going to get there if nobody takes the first step.

I wouldn't say we at the DEA do a lot to foster innovation, unfortunately. However, we try not to put up demands and criteria's that are inhibiting the technological development. The tenders that we put out are flexible in terms of your technical solution – we basically just ask people to capture and store CO_2 by 2030 without putting any technical specifications on that. Another example is the new act on CO_2 pipelines, which was prepared by the DEA last summer. There, the challenge was to make sure that on one hand the projects are safe, and on the other hand the regulations follow the development of best practices in CO_2 pipelines, especially given the fact that now there are no CO_2 pipelines in Denmark, very few in Europe, and some thousand kilometres in the US – but under a different regulation.

With Denmark`s decision to stop hydrocarbon production by 2050 the popularity of subsurface education has dropped. Do you see the shortage of young talents as a limiting factor for Denmark in the global CCS competition (e.g. in the North Sea)?

We've been able to move this far with CCS in Denmark among others things because we have had people and companies with applicable competences across the entire value chain – not just the companies that were granted the licenses, but also the suppliers from the capture and storage sides.

We need to make sure that continues, and there's a big task ahead for companies to recruit, but also for universities to make the pool of available candidates there. There are relevant competences say in structural engineering, fluid dynamics, or another science background. We can also get benefits from sharing the resources with other elements of the green transition, say windmill farms which can be co-located with CO_2 storage sites.

The political ambition in Denmark and the law of free competition in EU imply that we need to open the door for everybody in Denmark to get the net-zero goals accomplished. This in particular applies to oil and gas companies, which have the needed competencies.

How do you view the role of professional societies (e.g. SPE) in establishing CCS as a sustainable industry for Denmark?

Organizations and societies like the SPE or e.g. IDA are important on both a global and also on a national level. It's a lot easier to do collaboration if you know your colleagues who can work for a competing company, but possess the relevant knowledge and the know-how.

In the very early days of the CCS there were discussions on how do we connect the right people? Should we establish new forums, new organizations? However, we realized that the people are organized already, and now we start seeing clusters getting together around Denmark.

Having said that, it is also important that SPE needs to develop and acknowledge that they have to probably do more than just

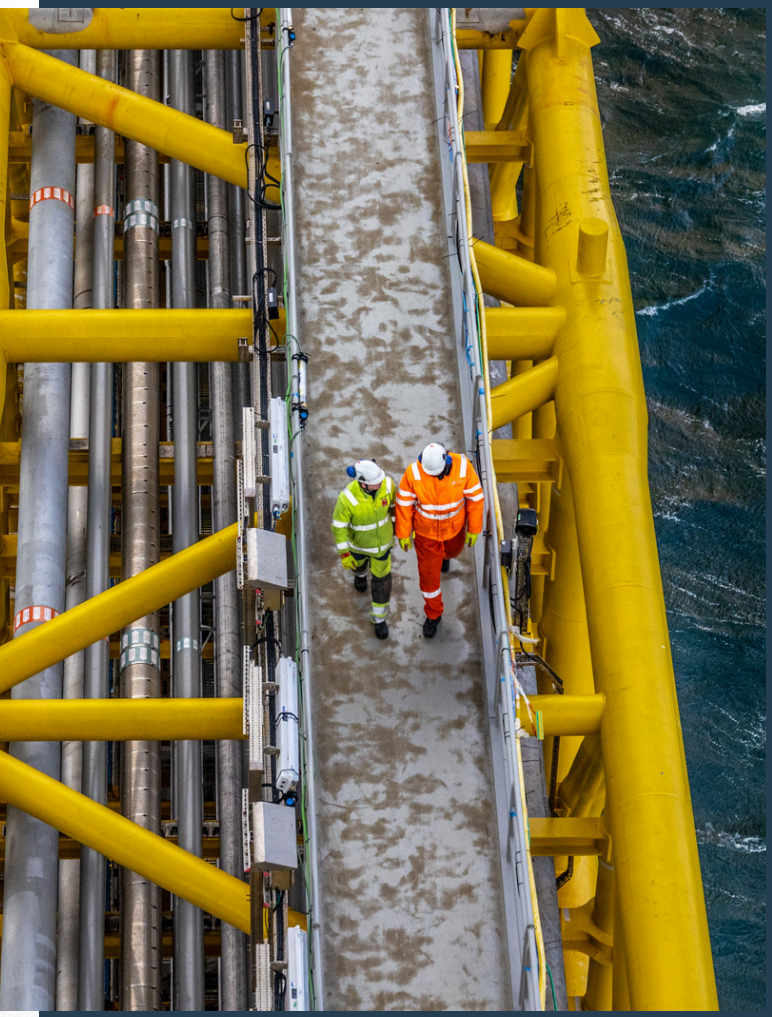
oil and gas, especially in Denmark, in order to remain relevant around after 2050.

Thank you for the interview, is there any other topic that you wanted to talk about?

We are at a critical stage now after the first big investment decisions in Denmark with Ørsted for capture and with INEOS/Greensand with storage, focusing on making sure that those are not the only ones. We need CCS at a big scale, and we need to keep the momentum going – by showing to the politicians that CCS can be done in a clever and economic way. The next few years will be critical in terms of more investment decisions. This is not the first time that we try to roll out CCS and it's not simple.

There is a wide consensus with IPCC and EU that we need to do electrification, renewable energy, energy efficiency, using CO_2 for e-methanol and so on, but we are still left with emissions, and CCS needs to be part of the toolbox. In the next couple of years, at least in Denmark, we need to show that we can take investment decisions or at least have the discussion around what is required to do that. It's going to be interesting to work in CCS.

THE TYRA REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT OFFICIALLY COMPLETED



On 28 February 2025, on behalf of the Danish Underground Consortium, TotalEnergies announced that Denmark's largest gas field, Tyra, has reached full operation and the major redevelopment project was herewith officially completed. Now Denmark will once again become both self-sufficient and a net exporter of gas, supporting Danish and European energy security.

"It's crucial for us that Tyra has now achieved full operation. We have been working to achieve this since 2019, when production was temporarily shut-in to enable the redevelopment. Production ensures Denmark a stable gas supply as we develop a greener energy system. The Tyra gas hub is expected to supply up to 2.8 billion cubic meters of gas per year, which is comparable to Denmark's annual gas consumption of 1.4 billion cubic meters in 2024. Therefore, the production also contributes to the energy security of our European neighbors", says Ole Hansen, Managing Director at TotalEnergies EP Denmark.

Tyra has been a key part of Denmark's gas supply since 1984. Due to the subsidence of the seabed beneath Tyra, it was decided in 2017 to rebuild the facilities to secure production for decades to come. Thousands of TotalEnergies employees and experts at suppliers have been dedicated to removing, reusing and recycling the old Tyra and building new state-of-the-art facilities. Since restarting production in March 2024, we have focused on increasing production and restoring gas flow from the surrounding fields.

"Tyra will play an important role in Denmark's energy landscape for decades to come supplying Danish gas from the North Sea at 30% lower CO_2 emissions compared to the former facilities. The highly complex redevelopment is an illustration of the world-class offshore capabilities of the North Sea offshore industry based in Esbjerg. A task that would not have been possible without the thousands of skilled and dedicated people from several global and local companies, who have spent more than 46 million man-hours getting us to where we are today," says Ole Hansen.

Tyra is located 225 kilometers off the west coast of Denmark in the North Sea. As one of the most technologically advanced offshore installations in the world, Tyra can be remotely controlled from shore and can produce gas at lower emissions. This is possible due to the simplified infrastructure, 100,000 data points collected through sensors, new processes, lower production levels and improved energy efficiency.

Tyra can produce and export gas from several fields, including Tyra East, Tyra West, Tyra Southeast, Harald, Valdemar and Roar. The gas is delivered to Europe through export pipelines to Nybro in Denmark and Den Helder in the Netherlands.

TotalEnergies operates the Danish Underground Consortium with a 43.2% share together with partners BlueNord (36.8%) and Nordsøfonden (20%).

SPE Meeting

From Prospect to Production: The Harald East Middle Jurassic Well

Discover more about the latest gas discovery in the Danish North Sea – the Harald East Middle Jurassic (HEMJ) well at the Harald field. Niels Hauberg Schødt and Rene Siggaard Pedersen will delve into the complex preparation, teamwork, and offshore operations to safely bring the HEMJ well into production in the end of 2024. Learn about the current status and next steps for this new well, and its contribution to Denmark's and Europe's energy security in line with the Danish National Compromise.

Speaker : *Niels Schødt*, Subsurface Geoscience Advisor at *TotalEnergies*

Niels has 35 years industry experience. Following 7 years with SLB he has held multiple positions working with exploration and reservoir management at Maersk oil and then TotalEnergies. Through his career Niels has worked in Holland, Norway, and Denmark. He holds a MSc in Geology Natural Science from Aarhus University.

Speaker : René Siggaard Pedersen, Decommissioning Manager at *TotalEnergies*

René has been in the oil industry for over 25 years, working at Maersk, Shell, Apache, and BP. After spending 20 years working abroad in Norway, Holland, the UK, and Azerbaijan, he came back to Esbjerg in 2017 as Drilling Manager. René holds a B.Sc in Civil Engineering from Aarhus University.

TotalEnergies

17:00 Networking & Drinks
18:00 Presentation
19:00 Dinner

THURSDAY, 1 MAY

Please sign-up no later than 25 April 2025

Register HERE

TOTALENERGIES| AMERIKA PLADS 29, 2100 COPENHAGEN Ø

PUBLIC SPEAKING WORKSHOP: FINDING CONFIDENCE IN OUR VOICES

BY BARTOSZ BULA (INEOS)

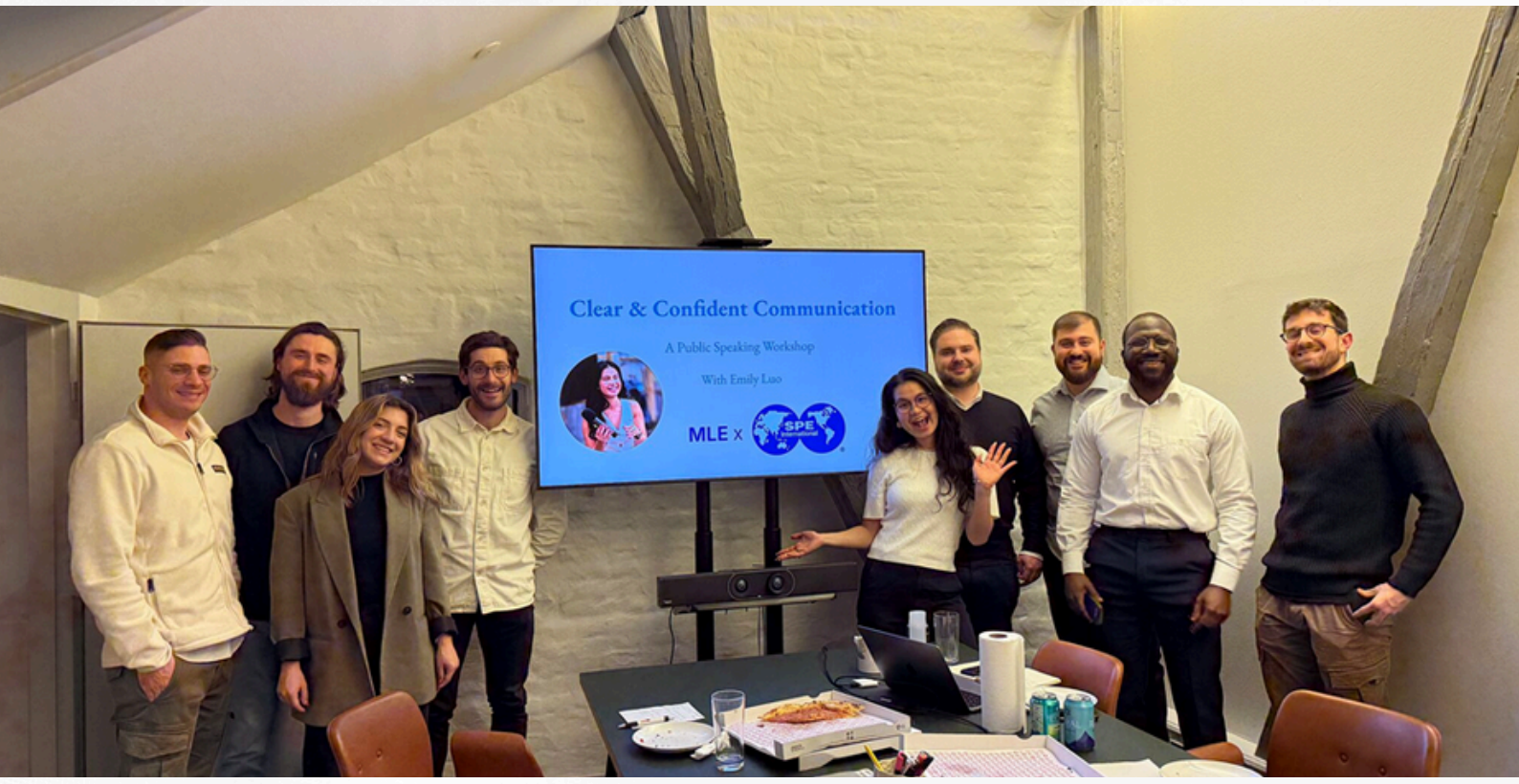
Public speaking isn't easy. While some people can confidently share their life stories in front of a crowd, others struggle just to introduce themselves. Understanding this challenge, we—young professionals eager to grow—organized a dynamic public speaking workshop featuring the brilliant and energetic Emily Luo.

On March 18th, Emily visited the ***Ross Energy*** office in Copenhagen to help us build self-awareness and confidence at the start of our careers. The workshop provided a safe space to discuss our weaknesses and concerns, allowing us to transform our fears into strengths.

Throughout the workshop, we focused on key aspects of effective public speaking, including thorough preparation, cultivating a strong and confident mindset, and mastering the art of storytelling. We worked on building confidence, refining our body language, and developing a commanding presence that captivates an audience.

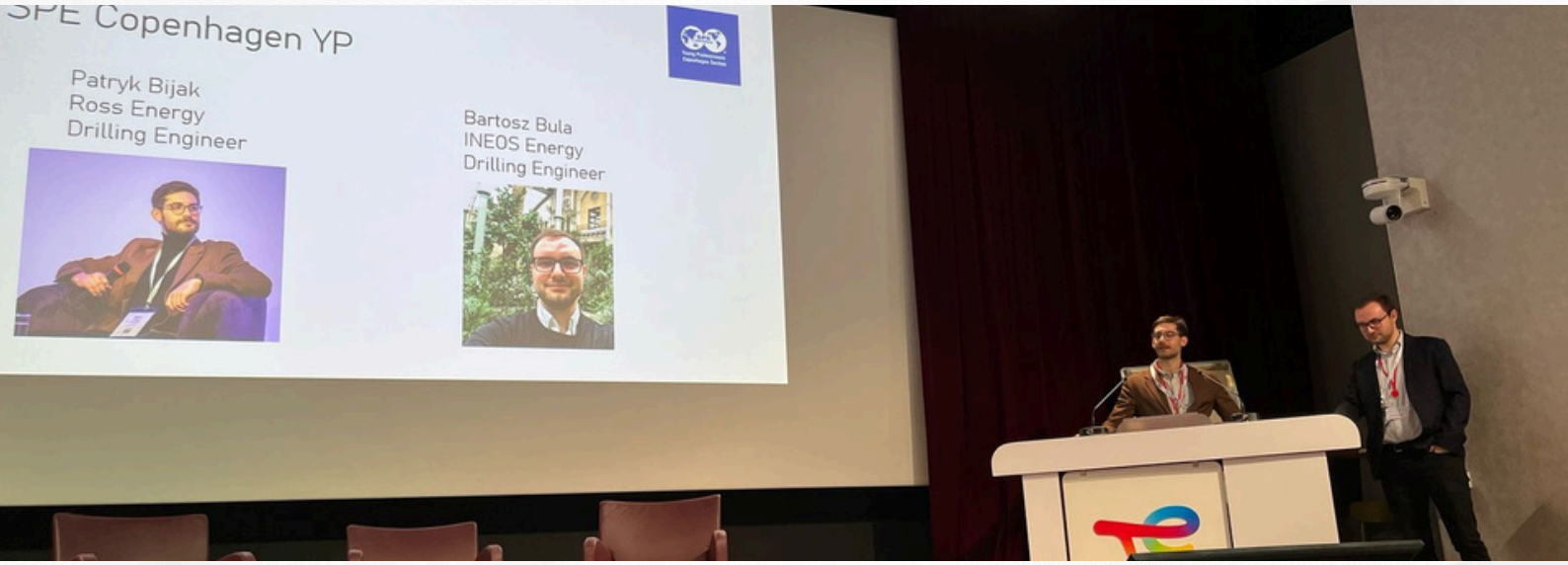
By the end of the session, we weren't just giving speeches—we were delivering them with impact. We spoke with expressive hand gestures, strong voices, and newfound confidence.

This experience has set the stage for more engaging and enthusiastic meetings in the future. With these new skills, we look forward to communicating with greater clarity, energy, and conviction.



BEYOND THE BORDERS & SPE FRANCE 40 YEARS ANNIVERSARY

BY PATRYK BIJAK (ROSS ENERGY)



On 19th to 21st March, SPE France organized a Beyond the Borders event, inviting SPE Young Professionals from multiple countries, representing 12 nationalities. This was the first edition where sections from outside Europe joined - including Uganda, Nigeria, and Brazil - which marks the expansion of the BtB format. SPE Copenhagen section had two representatives - Patryk Bijak and Bartosz Bula.

The event started on Wednesday afternoon with an agenda presentation, introductions from each section, and an incredible workshop by Beatrice Rivas-Siedel on cultural communication. It was the perfect way to kick off such a culturally diverse event, providing everyone with a toolkit to use in the coming days.

The agenda was packed for the following two days. Thursday began at TotalEnergies headquarters, first with a building tour (they have a full-size swimming pool inside - cool!) followed by interesting presentations.

One of the pre-lunch activities was a game called Climate Fresk - which was very engaging. Participants were given panels with different events or facets related to climate and were tasked with arranging them to show cause and effect relationships. After almost 2 hours and 5 sets later, the outcome was a model of the Earth's climate system highlighting which aspects have the most impact on energy transition.

In the early afternoon, we continued with presentations on natural hydrogen, TotalEnergies' upcoming mega exploration projects, and a roundtable discussion on Young Professionals' role in Energy Transition. It was a content-rich day that wasn't even over yet.

We left TotalEnergies and moved to the Musée des Arts et Métiers for another special event: the 40th anniversary celebration of SPE France.

In this historic location, we met SPE France members and listened to speeches by SPE France Chairperson Zahraa Alkalby, SPE Europe Director Pierre Emmanuel d'Huart, and 2025 SPE President Olivier Houze. Each addressed key areas of their focus. Olivier Houze's speech provided an excellent outlook on SPE's future over the next three years - and it looks exciting. The launch of a new AI model built on all published SPE papers will unlock easy access to the industry's collective knowledge.

The panel discussion that followed featured notable figures from French energy companies and provided valuable insights. It was a great opportunity from SPE France to include young professionals in this prestigious event.

Friday was a full day at the SLB innovation center in Clamart. Among presentations on carbon emissions reduction in E&P and sustainability leadership, we learned more about Celsius - SLB's startup focusing on geothermal energy - and saw their first installation. We also had a session in SLB's AI lab where new technologies are being used to better solve energy problems.

The day was packed and concluded with strong encouragement for participants to become leaders in the coming transition. At the end, we shared experiences and ideas for SPE YP sections to improve and learn from each other.

The Beyond the Borders format is an excellent initiative, and we look forward to the next section organizing it!

EVENT CALENDAR

MAY

01

17:00 - 20:00

From Prospect to Production: The Harald East Middle Jurassic Well
by
Niels Schødt & René Siggaard Pedersen

TotalEnergies | Amerika Plads 29 | 2100 Copenhagen Ø

MAY

15

17:00 - 20:00

CO_2 Storage Resource Management System – Application and Learnings from World's First Booking
by Paul Lyford

Rebel Workspace | Dampfærgevej 27-29 5th floor | 2100 Copenhagen

JUNE

TBD

TBD

Annual General Meeting

TBD

Denmark's long-term energy partner

We are in the middle of a global energy and climate crisis that highlights the need for energy solutions here and now. As one of the world's largest energy companies, TotalEnergies knows that the future belongs to renewables. This is why we are in full swing transforming our business to help secure a green future for Denmark.

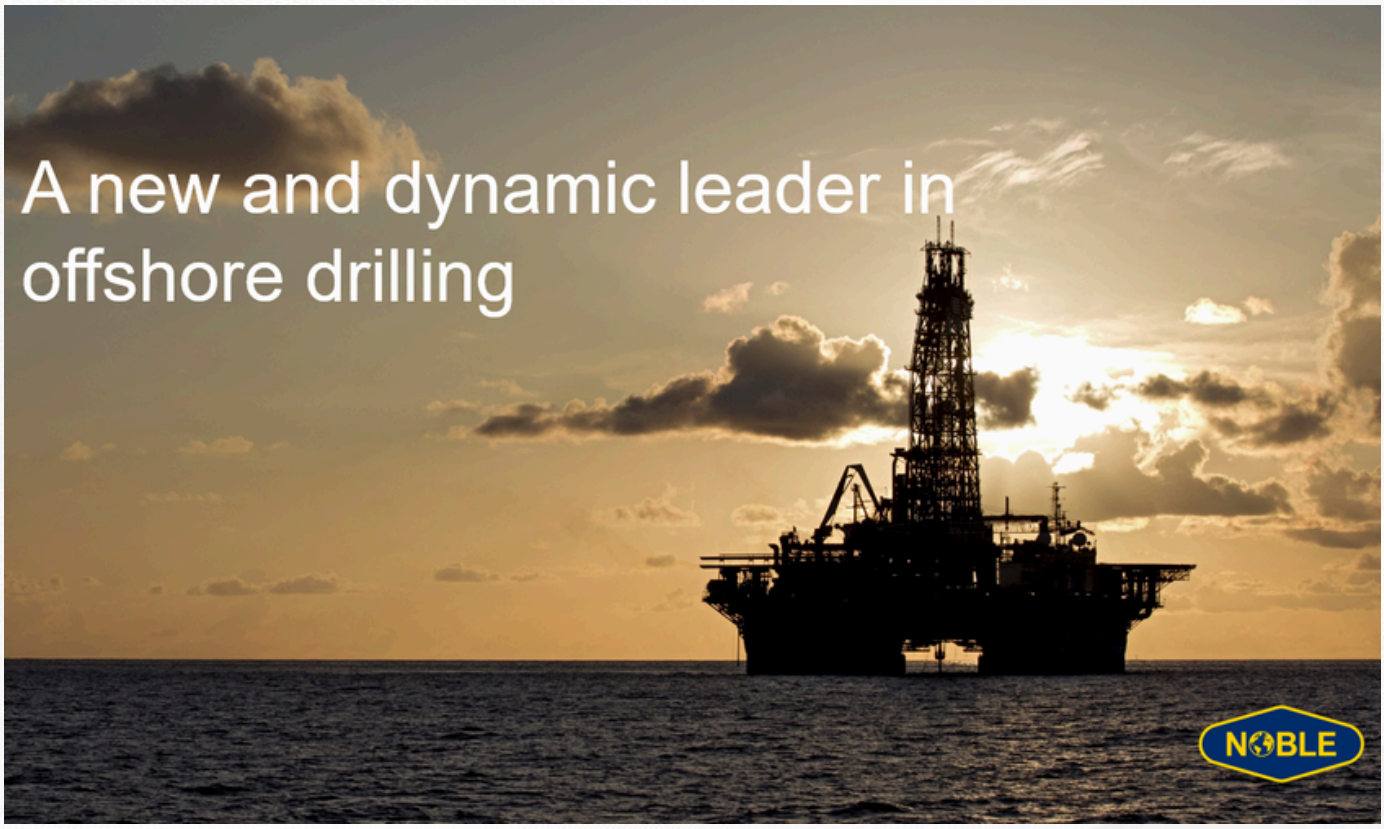
Our focus is on maintaining an energy-efficient and safe production of oil and gas, with the redeveloped Tyra field at the center, while leveraging our many years of experience as an energy supplier in Denmark. We will do this by expanding our activities to wind, solar, and Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS).

TotalEnergies has great ambitions to be at the forefront of green energy production with the objective of being among the world's top five players in renewables by 2030.

TotalEnergies

Follow us on Facebook: @TotalEnergiesDenmark

Learn more about the company: http://corporate.totalenergies.dk

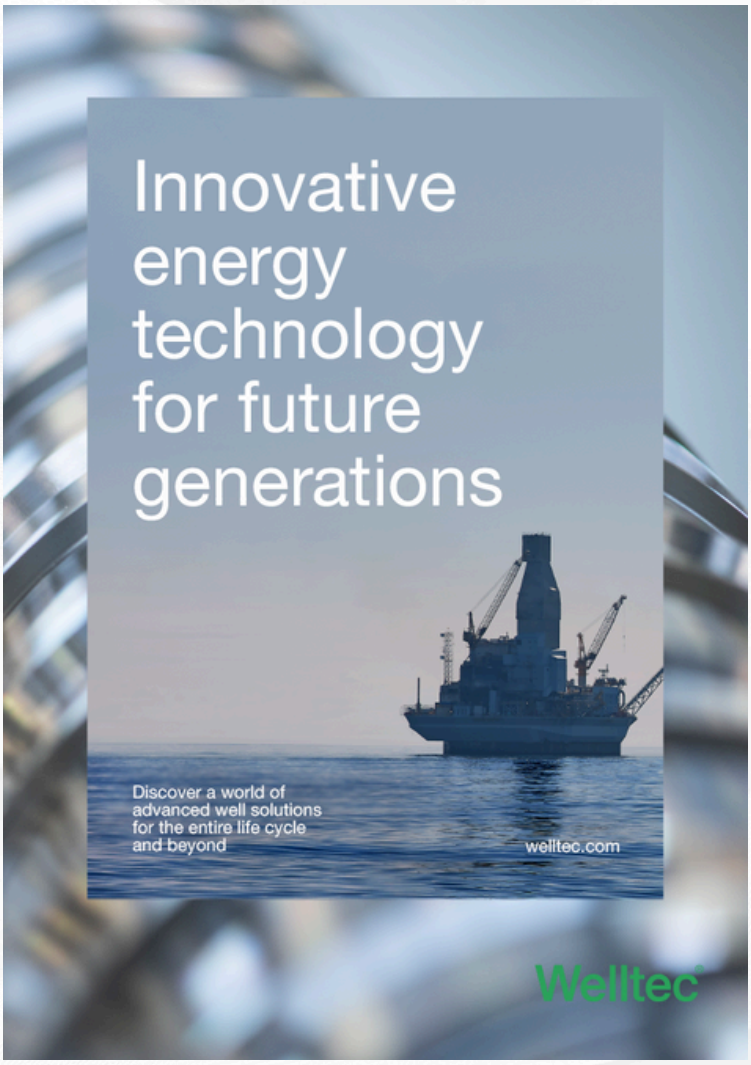


A dynamic leader in offshore drilling

Since 1921, Noble has been a world-class offshore drilling company with industry-leading safety and operational performance. Noble focuses on deep and long-term partnerships as the foundation for driving efficiency and increasing certainty for our customers in the pursuit of operational excellence.

noblecorp.com

NOBLE



pvtsim nova

THE FAST AND EASY WAY
TO RELIABLE PVT SIMULATION RESULTS

PVT simulations changed from a tedious expert discipline to a click on a button.

www.pvtsimnova.com

by calsep

Graphic design: **acwebdev.dk**