

Norwegen – Mit dem Nordseeöl in eine sichere Zukunft

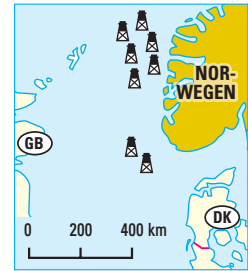
13 State of the Environment Norway (Norwegen – der Umweltstaat)

„Oil and gas activities have put pressure on the seabed environment near offshore installations, particularly as a result of discharges of oil-contaminated drill cuttings. Although these discharges have been prohibited since 1992, it will take many years before the environment is restored to its original condition. Emissions of hazardous chemicals from the oil and gas industry have been reduced in the last few years, and now only account for about one per cent of Norway’s total emissions.

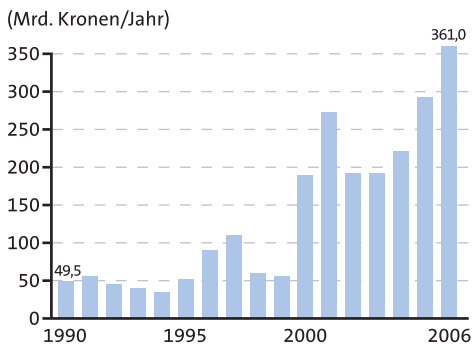
The oil and gas industry is the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions in Norway, and the second largest source of acidifying emissions, after coastal shipping and fishing vessels.

The Norwegian authorities have defined acceptable levels of environmental pressure from the petroleum industry in several white papers. The zero-discharge goal was first introduced in Report to the Storting No. 58 (1996–1997) on an environmental policy for sustainable development. This states that no new petroleum installations on the Norwegian continental shelf are to release oil or possibly harmful substances to the sea. On existing fields, steps to achieve this goal are to be taken by the end of 2005.“

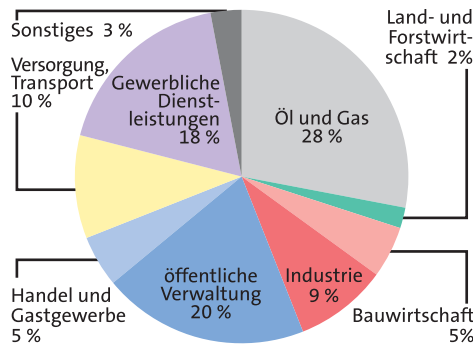
Norwegisches Ministerium für Umwelt und Naturschutz, www.environment.no/templates/themepage_2129.aspx, Sept. 2007



Erdöllagerstätten vor Norwegens



13 Staatseinnahmen Norwegens aus Erdölaktivitäten



14 Wirtschaftsstruktur Norwegens, Anteile am BIP 2006

„Es scheint ein historisches Gesetz zu sein, dass Ölreichtum mehr Fluch als Segen bringt – wenn nicht bereits eine stabile demokratische Tradition entwickelt ist wie etwa bei den Öl-Newcomern Norwegen und Großbritannien.“

Claus, Die Welt: Leitartikel 18.08.2004