



North Sea
Transition
Authority

UKSS SECTION GUIDE

PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY

This section will for all Hubs that you are operator of.

If you think there are any errors with allocation, please contact

stewardshipsurvey@nstauthority.co.uk

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Contents

1.	UKSS 2025 CHANGES.....	5
2.	PE GUIDANCE NOTES.....	6
	2.1 Terminology.....	6
	2.2 Additional Information.....	6
	2.3 Hub or Satellite.....	6
3.	COVER SHEET AND ADDITIONAL DATA.....	8
	3.1 Hub members.....	8
	3.2 Duty holder.....	9
	3.3 Development.....	9
	3.4 Exports.....	9
	3.5 Additional Production Information.....	11
4.	PRODUCTION.....	13
	4.1 Production – guidance notes.....	13
	4.2 Production balance guidance.....	14
	4.3 Production totals for year.....	15
	4.4 Exported oil.....	15
	4.5 Exported / Imported gas.....	15
	4.6 Injected gas.....	16
	4.7 Fuel gas.....	17
	4.8 Flare and vent.....	18
	4.9 Conversion factor.....	19
	4.10 Produced water.....	20
	4.11 Injected water.....	20
5.	POTENTIAL.....	22
	5.1 Potential – guidance notes.....	22
	5.2 Choke model.....	23
	5.3 Calculated Maximum Production Potential.....	24
	5.3.1. Contributor to SMPP Economic Production Potential (EPP).....	25
	5.3.2. Contributor to SMPP Uneconomic Production Potential (UPP).....	26
	5.3.3. Contributor to SMPP Sanctioned Capital Project Delay.....	27
	5.3.4. Contributor to SMPP Production Loss.....	27

5.4 Production choke	28
5.5 Uneconomic Production Potential.....	31
5.6 Capital Project Delays	32
5.7 Economic Production Potential.....	32
5.8 Production efficiency and losses	33
5.9 Injection potential.....	35
6. LOSSES	38
6.1 Losses – guidance notes	38
6.2 Combined losses (annual)	38
6.3 Wells losses (annual).....	39
6.4 Plant losses (annual)	39
6.5 Export losses (annual).....	43
6.6 Market losses (annual)	44
7. SUPPORTING INFORMATION	46
7.1 Infrastructure Connectivity Diagram	46
7.2 Topsides Process Flow Diagrams	46
7.3 Third Party Data Collection Template... ..	47
7.4 FAQs.....	47
8. CHECKLIST	49
9. CONTACT DETAILS	50

1. UKSS 2025 CHANGES

No changes are being implemented in the Production Efficiency section of the UKSS (UK Stewardship Survey):

1. PE GUIDANCE NOTES

2.1 Terminology

REGULATOR - North Sea Transition Authority (NSTA)

The NSTA is the regulator for the Production Efficiency data collection & reporting process, which collects and reports the actual UKCS production information.

SPE (Society of Petroleum Engineers)

The Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) is the organisation that has documented the new basis for reporting UKCS production - in the (SPE's) 2016 draft white paper "Production Efficiency Reporting - Best Practice Guidelines".

Production Efficiency data collection & reporting process

The regulator has interpreted this best practice requirement & updated the Production Efficiency data collection template, reporting process definitions & guidelines accordingly.

2.2 Additional Information

The regulator will, on request, provide clarification of the Production Efficiency data collection & reporting process. This process is based upon the Production Efficiency best practice guidance (recommended by the SPE) that uses a 4-stage production choke model to evaluate the SMPP (per choke) and hence production loss per choke. The SPE shall be consulted on any technical / structural queries on the 4-stage production choke model.

The regulator will also, on request, provide additional interpretation of the Production Efficiency best practice guidance as used in this data collection template, these definitions and the supporting guidance notes.

2.3 Hub or Satellite

"Hub" definition

The Hub facility receives and processes all fields HC production to the required export spec.

Hub fields are those whose wellhead production is gathered and/or processed on the Hub facility.

"Satellite" definition

A field whose production is sent from a separate facility (where some level of processing may or

may not have taken place) to the Hub facility, where additional processing occurs, prior to export.

Note: This excludes 3rd party production that is routed “up & over” with no processing involving a compositional change. (For example: oil export pressure boosting or gas export pressure boosting is not considered as ‘processing’ since there is no compositional change).

2. COVER SHEET AND ADDITIONAL DATA

3.1 Hub members

Regulator will list all fields that feed to the Hub facility and will classify each field (i.e. hub field or satellite field).

Name	Field operator	Field classification
Field 1	Operator 1	HUB
Field 2	Operator 2	HUB
Field 3	Operator 1	HUB
Field 4	Operator 3	SATELLITE

Field Type is selected from drop down menu (Oil, Gas, Condensate, Other).

Field Operator refers to the licenced UKCS Operator of the oil/gas field.

Hub fields are those whose wellhead production is gathered and processed on the Hub facility/platform referred to in this PE return.

Satellite fields are those whose production is routed to the facility covered by this PE return and requires some form of processing prior to export.

'Processing' refers to a process resulting in a compositional change.

Production that goes "up & over" with no processing to achieve a compositional change shall not be reported on this data collection template.

Pressure boosting is not considered as 'processing' if there is no compositional change.

Please check to ensure the correct Field and classification are listed as Hub members.

Contact the stewardship survey team if information is incorrect at

stewardshipsurvey@nstauthority.co.uk

Questions asking for information on Satellite fields will only appear when there is a Satellite field listed in the Hub members.

3.2 Duty holder

Duty holder

Is the duty holder different from ORGANISATION ☒ Yes
☐ No

Duty holder organisation

If the duty holder is different to the organisation specified, please enter the name of the duty holder organisation.

3.3 Development

Development

Development scheme

Other



Please clarify development scheme

Development scheme options:

- Platform Manned
- Platform NUI
- FPSO / FPS
- Subsea Tieback
- Other

If the scheme is not available within the list, or a combination of options, please select 'Other' and provide further details in the comments box.

3.4 Exports

There are multiple questions based on the selections made.

Oil Export options:

Oil export method

☒ Pipeline

☐ Tanker

☐ Other

If you select 'Pipeline',
then you will be required to select the main trunk pipeline used for oil export, from a drop-down list.

Oil export pipeline If applicable, please report the main trunk pipeline used for oil export.

If you select 'Other',
then you will be asked to clarify the oil export method scheme.

Please clarify oil export method scheme

Gas export options:

Gas export method

☒ Pipeline
☐ Reinjection
☐ None
☐ Other

If you select 'Pipeline',
then you will be required to select the main trunk pipeline used for oil export, from a drop-down list.

Gas export pipeline If applicable, please report the main trunk pipeline used for gas export.

If you select 'Other',
then you will be asked to clarify the gas export method scheme.

Please clarify gas export method scheme

Gas contract type options:

- None
- Depletion contract
- Supply contract
- Spot market
- Hybrid
- Other

If a contract type exists,
then you will be required to specify if the contract was driven forward by the Buyer or the Seller.

How was the contract driven forward? ☐ Buyer
☒ Seller

If you select 'Other',
then you will be required to clarify the contract type.

Clarify contract type

3.5 Additional Production Information

Planned annual shutdown (TAR) duration at start of 2024	Report duration of planned annual shutdown (TAR), as defined within facility planning process (at the beginning of year)
	days
Is actual shutdown duration different to planned?	☒ Yes ☐ No
Actual annual shutdown (TAR) duration for 2024	Report duration of annual turnaround (TAR), as defined within facility planning process (at the beginning of year)
	days
Please explain difference	
Deferred annual shutdown (TAR) duration for 2024	Report duration of planned annual shutdown (TAR) that have been deferred into a subsequent year, when compared to the facility planning process (at the beginning of the year)
	days
Planned annual shutdown (TAR) duration for 2025	Report duration of planned annual shutdown (TAR), as defined within facility planning process (at the beginning of year)
	days
Unplanned (non-TAR) shutdown duration for 2024	Report the cumulative duration in days of unplanned full plant shutdowns during the year. Do not include time shut down that is associated with TARs, e.g. TAR over-run
	days
Number of HSE improvement notices	Report the number of HSE Improvement or prohibition notices that the facility / platform / hub has received in the reporting year.
	► Show additional information

There is now a validation looking at the relationship between TAR days and TAR losses.

It is expected that Actual Annual shutdown (TAR) duration for the 'survey year' would equate to TAR losses of EMPP.

3. PRODUCTION

4.1 Production – guidance notes

Calculated fields

This page contains fields whose value is calculated automatically. These fields are greyed out and unmodifiable.

Please note: 'mm' signifies 'millions'

e.g. mmboe

Data entry

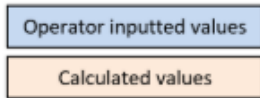


You can paste values into the table directly from Excel:

- The page will map your pasted cell values to the table cells, ignoring any overflowing rows or columns
- Input fields which have been pasted to will be highlighted green to allow a visual check.

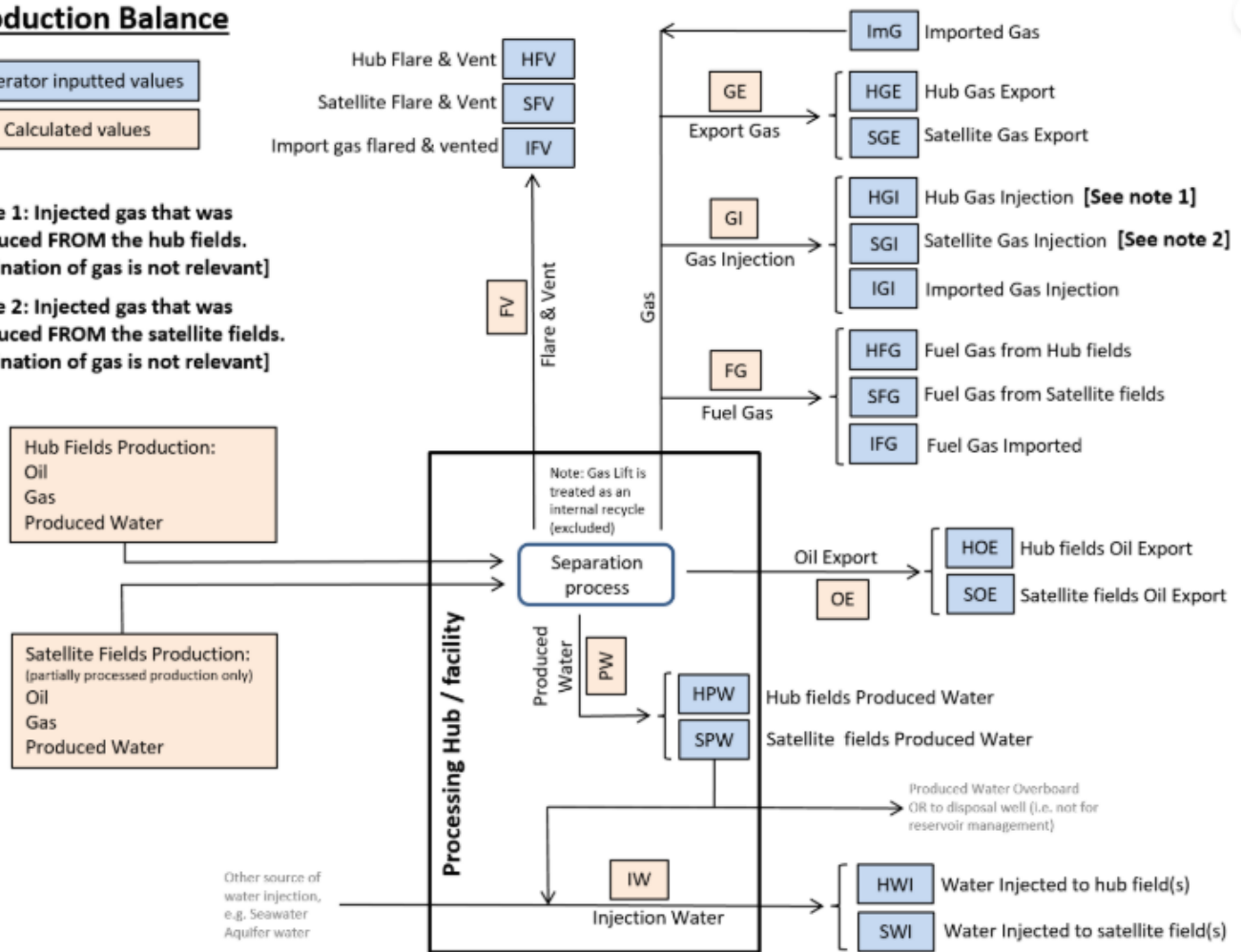
4.2 Production balance guidance

Production Balance



[Note 1: Injected gas that was produced FROM the hub fields. Destination of gas is not relevant]

[Note 2: Injected gas that was produced FROM the satellite fields. Destination of gas is not relevant]



- **Hub fields** flow to the facility for processing. Well production is calculated in the balance.
- **Satellite fields** require a measure of pre-processing before flowing to the facility/hub for further processing.
- Fuel, flare & vent volumes now included in the Production balance calculation.
- Gas lift is not included as it is an internal process recycle.
- The Operator of the named facility is responsible for collecting & inputting data into the production balance sheet in the PE data collection template.

4.3 Production totals for year

Oil	0	mmboe
Gas	0	mmboe
Water	0	mmbw
Total HC	0	mmboe

These are calculated values, detailing the total exiting the facility in the reporting year.

4.4 Exported oil

Total exported oil	Total volume of liquid HCs (bbl/d) exiting the facility/platform/hub facility, in the reporting year. This is a calculated value.	
	► Show additional information	
	0	bbl/d
Hub field(s) oil export	0	bbl/d

Do you need to add further clarification? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Please clarify

Figures are average per day over the reporting year.

The total exported oil is a calculated value. It is the sum of the hydrocarbon processed and exported by the facility including satellite field(s) hydrocarbons processed within the facility.

4.5 Exported / Imported gas

Total exported gas (or import)	Total volume of hydrocarbon gas exiting the facility/platform/hub facility. This is a calculated value.	
	► Show additional information	
	0	mmscfd

Input data must only contain up to 3 decimal places.

Sum of the hydrocarbon gas processed and exported by the facility including satellite field(s) gas processed within the facility

Excludes gas flows that simply go "up and over" the facility or receive pressure boosting.

Hub field(s) gas export

Volume of hydrocarbon gas exported from the 'hub' field(s) processed by the facility/platform/hub facility, at the export ESDV (or export flange). This entry covers gas export only (not import).

► Show additional information

Where possible use the metered and/or allocated facility export hydrocarbon gas value, adjusted to standard conditions.

Imported Gas

Volume of gas imported to the facility/platform/hub.

► Show additional information

Where possible use the metered and/or allocated facility import hydrocarbon gas value, adjusted to standard conditions.

Do you need to add further clarification?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Please clarify

4.6 Injected gas

Input data must only contain up to 3 decimal places.

Have any hub fields received injected gas?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Please list the names of fields which have received gas injection

Note that the destination of the injected gas is not relevant

Total injected gas

Total volume of hydrocarbon gas injected by facility/platform/hub into the hub field(s) and/or the satellite field(s), at the injection gas ESDV (or injection system flange). This excludes gas lift. This is a calculated value

► Show additional information

0 mmscfd

Total injected gas is the sum of hub field(s) injected gas volumes and satellite field(s) injected gas volumes, excluding gas lift.

Hub field(s) gas injected

Volume of hydrocarbon gas produced from the hub fields which is injected by the facility/platform/hub into the hub field(s) and/or satellite field(s), at the injection gas ESDV (or injection system flange).

► Show additional information

0.000 mmscfd

Note that the destination of the injected gas is not relevant, but please indicate the fields that receive this injection from the drop down menu at the start of this section.

Imported gas injected

Volume of hydrocarbon gas, which was imported to the facility/platform/hub, injected to any of the hub or satellite fields.

► Show additional information

0.000 mmscfd

Do you need to add further clarification? ☒ Yes

☐ No

Please clarify

4.7 Fuel gas

Input data must only contain up to 3 decimal places.

Total fuel gas

Total volume of hydrocarbon gas used by the facility/platform/hub facility as fuel. This is a calculated value

► Show additional information

0 mmscfd

Total fuel gas is the sum of gas used as fuel, whether from hub or satellite fields or from import gas.

Fuel gas from hub field(s)	Volume of hydrocarbon gas produced from the hub field(s) which is used as fuel by the facility/platform/hub. 0 mmscfd
Imported Fuel Gas	Volume of hydrocarbon gas, which was imported to the facility/platform/hub, which is used as fuel by the facility/platform/hub. 0 mmscfd
Do you need to add further clarification? ☒ Yes ☐ No	
Please clarify	

4.8 Flare and vent

This should be reported in a manner consistent with the issuing of flare and vent consents, Note: Flare quantity should relate only to the hydrocarbon fraction (excludes inert fraction).

Input data must only contain up to 3 decimal places.

Cold flare is hydrocarbon gas emissions that should normally be combusted at the flare tip. This figure should not include volumes that are vented.

Total flare and vent gas	Total volume of all sources of hydrocarbon gas emissions from the facility/platform/hub facility. This is a calculated value. ► Show additional information 0 mmscfd
---------------------------------	--

Total flare and vent gas is the sum of hub field(s) flare & vent volumes plus satellite field(s) flare and vent volumes, plus import gas that is flared (if applicable), at the facility.

In the current SPE model Flare & Vent are not logged as production losses.

Hub field(s) flare and vent gas

Volume of hydrocarbon gas produced from the hub field(s) which is flared or vented at the facility/platform/hub.

► Show additional information

Imported gas flared and vented

Volume of hydrocarbon gas, which was imported to the facility/platform/hub, which is flared or vented at the facility/platform/hub.

► Show additional information

Import gas flaring volumes are also reported as part of the calculation of this data entry value.

Cold flared hydrocarbons

Volume of 'cold flared' hydrocarbon gas

► Show additional information

Cold flare is hydrocarbon gas emissions that should normally be combusted at the flare tip. This figure should not include volumes that are vented via vent routes.

If not known, please leave this blank.

Do you need to add further clarification?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Please clarify

4.9 Conversion factor

Input data must only contain up to 4 decimal places.

Gas/oil conversion factor

Number used for overall conversion of gas volume to oil equivalent. This is an energy or calorific conversion. Typically this figure will be around 6000 scf/boe.

► Show additional information

Gases of differing composition or molecular weight will have slightly differing gas/oil conversion factors. The figure entered here should represent a typical but generic factor for the types of gas typically processed.

4.10 Produced water

Input data must only contain up to 4 decimal places.

Total produced water	Total volume of produced exiting the facility/platform/hub facility. Calculated value. ▶ Show additional information
	0 bwpd

Total produced water is automatically calculated as the sum of all the facility's produced water exit & discharge routes.

Hub field(s) produced water	Volume of produced water derived from the hub field(s) and processed by the facility/platform/hub.
	0 bwpd

Hub field(s) produced water	Volume of produced water derived from the hub field(s) and processed by the facility/platform/hub.
	0 bwpd

Do you need to add further clarification?	☒ Yes ☐ No
Please clarify	

4.11 Injected water

Input data must only contain up to 4 decimal places.

Have any hub fields received injected water?	☒ Yes ☐ No
Please list the names of fields which have received water injection	🔍 ▼

Please indicate the fields that receive water injection from the drop down menu, if you enter a value for Water injected to hub field(s) and/or Water injected to satellite fields.

Total water injected

Total volume of water (seawater, processed water and produced water) injected by the facility/platform/hub into the hub and/or satellite field(s)

► Show additional information

Total water injected is automatically calculated as the sum of all water sources injected in the hub and/or satellite field(s) (sum of seawater, processed water (eg reduced sulphate) and produced water).

Water injected to hub field(s)

Volume of water injected into the hub field(s). Water may be any, or a combination, of produced water, seawater, aquifer water and imported water.

► Show additional information

Water injected to satellite field(s)

Volume of water injected into the satellite field(s). Water may be any, or a combination, of produced water, seawater, aquifer water and imported water.

► Show additional information

Do you need to add further clarification?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Please clarify

4. POTENTIAL

5.1 Potential – guidance notes

Reference should be made to the SPE draft white paper "Production Efficiency Reporting - Best Practice Guidance (2016)" for supporting clarification of the PE choke model and loss process elements.

Calculated fields

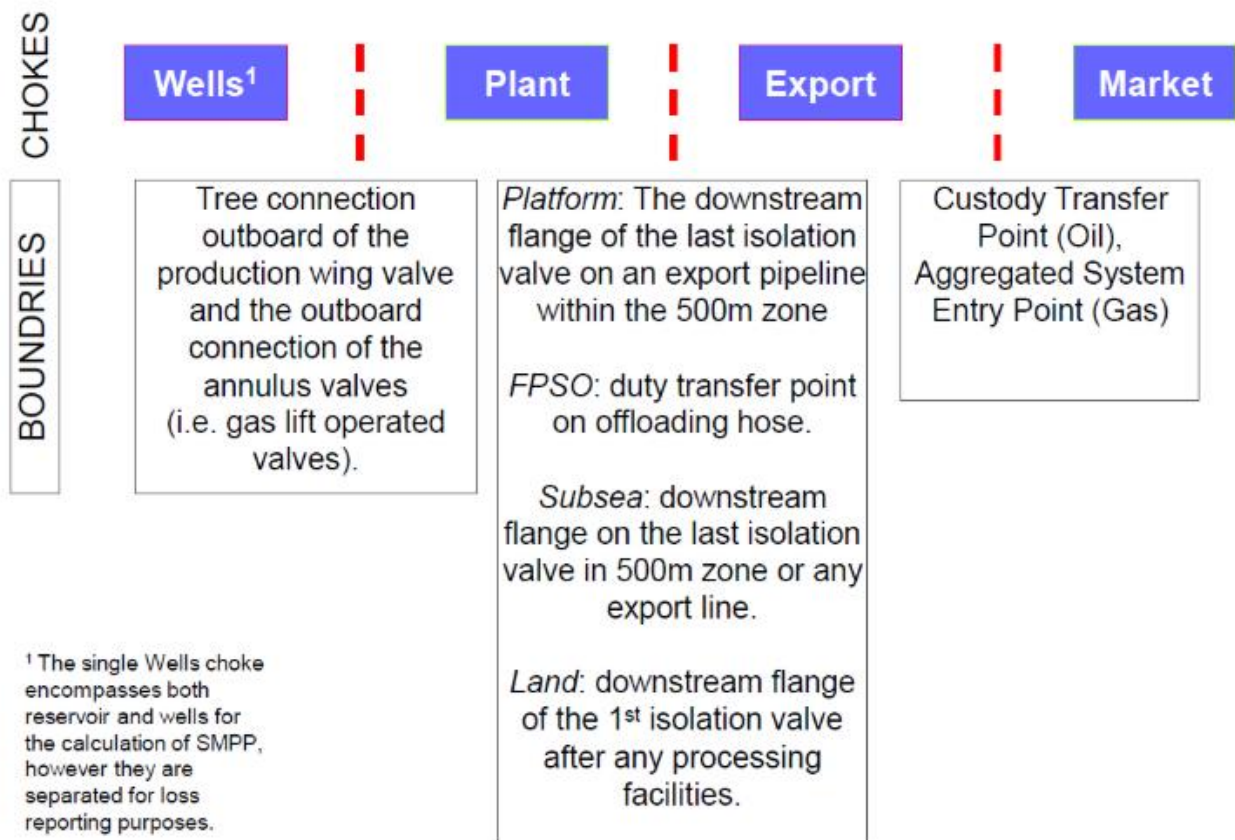
This page contains fields whose value is calculated automatically. These fields are greyed out and unmodifiable.

Please note: 'mm' signifies 'millions'

e.g. mmboe

5.2 Choke model

The Choke Model



References:

SPE draft white paper: Production Efficiency Reporting - Best Practice Guidance (2016)

SPE paper SPE-36848-M5 'Increasing Production in a Mature Basin: the 'choke' model' (1996)

The Choke Model

The Production Efficiency (PE) Data Collection & Reporting process uses a 4-stage production choke model.

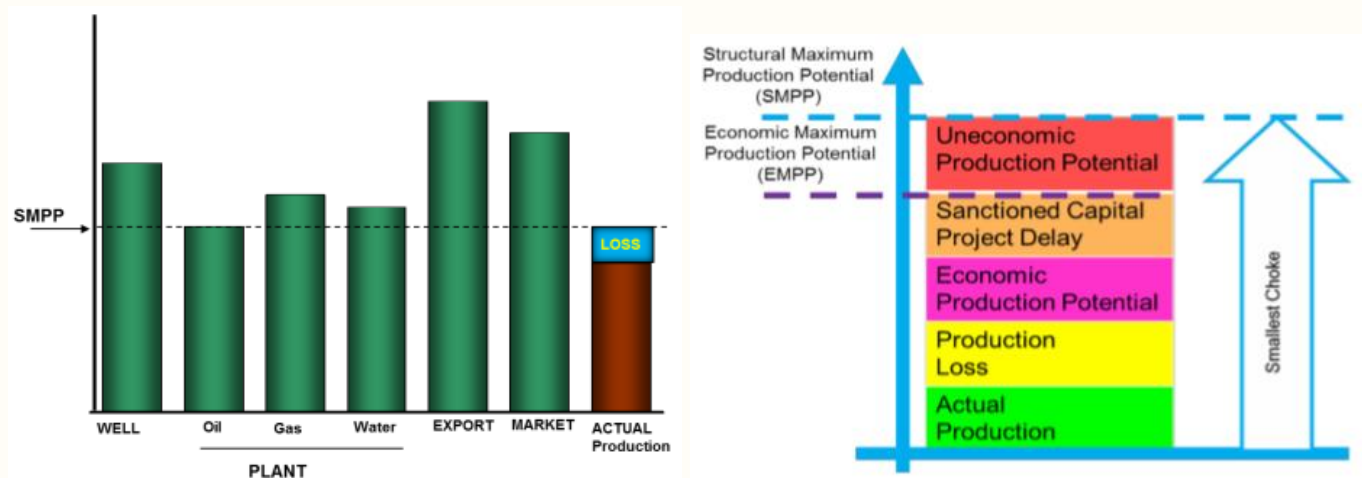
The 4 chokes in the production choke model are: Wells¹, Plant, Export & Market.

The production choke model evaluates MPP (per choke), production loss, production potential and hence the Production Efficiency (PE) of the complete process.

¹ The single Wells choke encompasses both reservoir and wells for the calculation of SMPP, however they are separated for loss reporting purposes.

5.3 Calculated Maximum Production Potential

Structural Maximum Production Potential (SMPP) is the lowest structural production potential of the well, plant, export & market systems including volumes processed from satellite fields.



Previous year SMPP

The previous survey calculated value is: mmboe

SMPP - Structural Maximum Production Potential (annual)

The Structural Maximum Production Potential (SMPP) is set automatically at the level of the smallest of the 4 constituent chokes - Wells, Plant, Export or Market.

Note: If a Capital Project is due to add production potential during the reporting year, this potential should be included in the SMPP, from the planned start-up date at Project Sanction (i.e. at FID).

Refer to the guidance notes for additional supporting definition

► Show additional information

mmboe

Please explain SMPP difference between this year and last year

The **Maximum Production Potential (MPP)**, per choke, is calculated as:

Uneconomic Production potential + Capital Project Delays + Economic Production Potential + Actual Production + Production losses

SMPP for the facility is the smallest MPP of the 4 chokes and is reported in mmboe.

Refer to SPE guidance notes for additional information on how these SMPP contributors are applied.

Previous year EMPP

The previous survey calculated value is: **mmboe**

EMPP - Economic Maximum Production Potential (annual)

Economic Maximum Production Potential (EMPP) is equal to SMPP, less any provision for Uneconomic Production Potential.

"Economic" is defined as production which is commercially achievable i.e. within the Operator's defined financial operating parameters.

The Operator of the facility/platform or hub is responsible for evaluating and reporting EMPP.

► Show additional information

mmboe

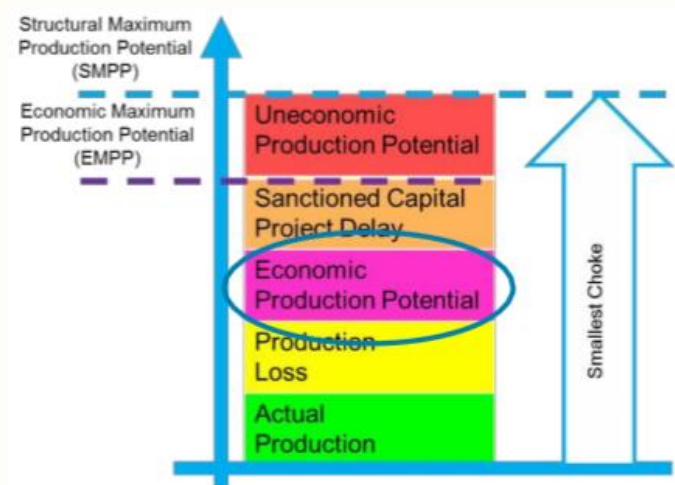
Please explain EMPP difference between this year and last year

The Production Efficiency data capture process captures only the Operator advised production data for the various chokes and production categories.

The Operator is responsible for collating all hydrocarbon data required in this form, checking allocation into the correct category and using the relevant Operators Technical Authorities to assure data entry and allocation.

No economic data is to be submitted with the Production Efficiency return but the individual Field Operators have a responsibility to report separately to the regulator the basis, calculation and decision for any economic based decision / economic allocation of shut in production potential. This report will be subject to separate review between the Operator and regulator.

5.3.1. Contributor to SMPP Economic Production Potential (EPP)

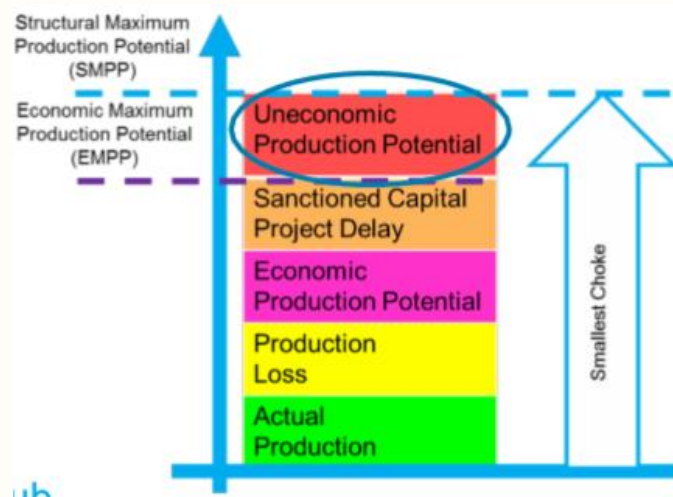


Production potential identified as realisable production potential in the reporting year:

- Made up of production potential which is economically achievable for the Operator through actions such as intervention, workover, repair, maintenance activity, etc.

- EPP is usually described in the Operators annual asset or field plan, for the reporting year.
- EPP can also be found in Operators commitments to the regulator (e.g. approved Field Development Plans (FDPs or FDP Addendum).
- The economic evaluation & justification of EPP shall be reported separately to the regulator (for review as part of the regulator's Asset Stewardship process).

5.3.2. Contributor to SMPP Uneconomic Production Potential (UPP)



Production potential, which is not economically achievable for the Operator, in the reporting year. UPP is part of SMPP.

- This category can include Capital Project production potential that has met the Operators technical approval requirements but that has been put on hold (not meeting the Operators economic approval criteria).
- UPP can be Field or Facility specific. Hence both the field Operator and the facility/platform/hub Operator shall evaluate & report UPP.
 - The Facility/Platform/Hub Operator is responsible for collecting & reporting all advised UPP in the new data collection template.
 - The basis & economic evaluation of Field or Facility UPP shall be reported separately (for review as part of the regulator's Enhanced Asset Stewardship process).

5.3.3. Contributor to SMPP Sanctioned Capital Project Delay



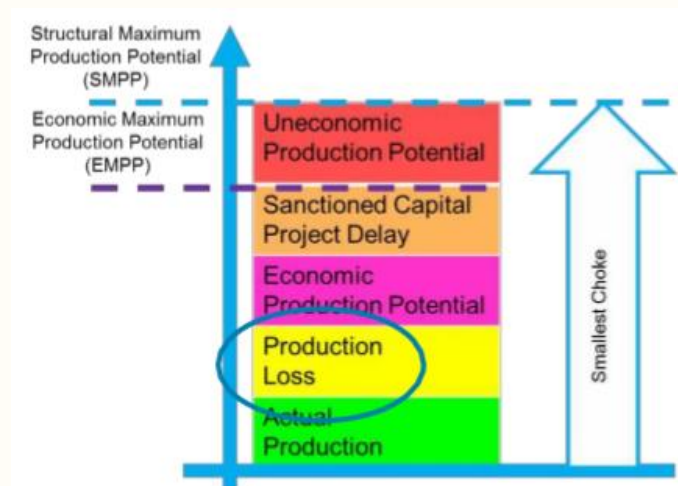
Sanctioned capital projects are defined as projects that have received the Operators Financial Investment Decision approval.

- The Sanctioned Capital Project Delay (SCPD) category identifies production potential loss in the reporting year, for Sanctioned Capital Projects which have reached their Original Scheduled Completion Date at FID but have yet to complete.

SCPD should be recorded as the total loss during the reporting year. i.e. if a project was delayed for 12 months from March then 8 months of SCPD are recorded for the current survey year with the remaining 4 months reported the following year.



5.3.4. Contributor to SMPP Production Loss



In the new SPE choke model, Production Loss has been redefined as:

Production Loss is calculated as:

$$\text{Production Losses} = \text{SMPP} - \text{Uneconomic Production Potential} - \text{Capital Project Delays} - \text{Economic Production Potential} - \text{Actual Production}$$

- Production losses are allocated into defined “loss categories” designed by the SPE to provide a high-level approximation of where losses occur, per choke.
- The new template is based on SPE “source of loss” categories to record production loss. Individual choke production loss values are summed together to obtain the total production loss for the facility.

5.4 Production choke

Input data must only contain up to 3 decimal places.

Production values of 0 will be ignored when calculating the SMPP and Debottlenecking prize values.

Dominant choke in determining SMPP	The Production Efficiency process uses a 4 stage production choke model to evaluate SMPP (per choke) and hence production loss per choke. The 4 chokes in the production choke model are Wells, Plant Export & Market References: SPE draft white paper: Production Efficiency Reporting - Best Practice Guidance (2016) SPE paper SPE-36848-MS 'Increasing Production in a Mature Basin: the 'choke' model (1996)' The dominant choke is calculated automatically by determining the lowest potential specified below Market ▼
---	---

Note the Dominant choke is calculated automatically by determining the lower potential specified.

By design, no two potentials should be exactly the same. If they are you must provide an explanation.

WMPP - Wells Maximum Production Potential	The Wells MPP is defined as the sum of individual well flow rates when tested at optimum reservoir operating conditions, based on the field development strategy (for the reporting year) as discussed with the regulator. The Wells MPP for each field should be reviewed on a standard periodic basis against both production data and the facility/platform/hub operating strategy (eg voidage strategy as discussed with the regulator). Review and amendment of well potential, hence Wells MPP shall be formally documented and approved by the Operators technical authority. ► Show additional information mmboe
--	---

The Wells MPP is the sum of the individual operating well flow rates tested at the optimum operating condition:

- The well potential is based on measured dry oil and gas flow rates corrected to export conditions, reviewed on a standard periodic basis.
- Flowing well rates may decline according to a reduction based on well test rate trend.
- Pseudo tests are acceptable in lieu of measured rate where the test separator is unavailable and there is no other means of establishing a measured rate.
- Where artificial lift is installed, the well potential shall be expressed as total potential inclusive of any uplift from artificial lift.
- Well is included as part of Wells MPP until it is unable to flow - either naturally or with artificial lift, where installed. Removal from Wells MPP requires regulator approval.
- Production potential as a result of a Capital Project (e.g. a new infill well), should be included from the planned start-up date at Project Sanction (i.e. at FID).
Any delay to planned start-up date will be recorded as a Capital Project Delay (CPD).

The Wells MPP for each field should be reviewed on a standard periodic basis against both production data and the facility/platform/hub operating strategy (e.g. voidage strategy as discussed with the regulator). Review and amendment of well potential, hence Wells MPP shall be formally documented and approved by the Operators technical authority.

PMPP - Plant Maximum Production Potential

The Plant MPP is defined as the maximum production rate of the primary product through the Plant choke that can be achieved in the absence of any failure, interruption or any other event, including planned events.

The Plant MPP for each facility/ platform/ hub should be reviewed on a standard periodic basis.

Review and amendment of Plant MPP shall be formally documented and approved by the relevant Operators Technical Authorities personnel.

► Show additional information

 mmboc

The Plant MPP is defined as the maximum production rate of the primary product through the Plant choke:

- The throughput potential is measured as the quantity of oil, gas, condensate and NGLs that could be processed over a set period of time when no interruptions occur.
- Throughput potential should include gas for re-injection, fuel or flare.
- The constraint on the throughput can be from any of the following; water, gas, oil processing, flare limits or water disposal limits.
- Plant potential should not be reduced for planned or unplanned shut-downs.
- Production potential as a result of a Capital Project (e.g. new or modified plant giving additional potential for processing), should be included from the planned start-up date at

Project Sanction (i.e. at FID).

Any delay to planned start-up date will be recorded as a Capital Project Delay (CPD).

ExMPP - Export Maximum Production Potential

Export MPP is defined as the maximum volume which can be exported from the producing asset to the duty transfer point. This is essentially set by the nature of the physical infrastructure from the installation ESDV to the duty transfer point

► Show additional information

 mmboe

Export losses are due to factors outside the control of the Platform operations, and Market constraints should not reduce the Export potential.

The Export MPP for each facility should be reviewed on a standard periodic basis.

Review and amendment of Export MPP shall be formally documented and approved by the Operators technical authority.

MMPP - Market Maximum Production Potential

optional

The Market MPP is defined as the maximum volume which can be received at the duty transfer point.

If Market potential is unlimited leave blank.

Market potential may be influenced by contractual arrangements, government and/ or regulatory restrictions, sanctions or the ability to sell production. Commercial decisions not to produce (e.g. seasonal production) will not influence Market Potential.

Market Potential should be reported in equivalent wellhead volumes, accounting for fuel, flare, vent etc

The Market MPP for each facility/ platform/ hub should be reviewed on a standard periodic basis.

Review and amendment of Market MPP shall be formally documented and approved by the Operators technical authority

► Show additional information

 mmboe

The Market MPP is defined as the maximum volume which can be received at the duty transfer point:

- for some gas fields production is constrained by the type of gas contract that is in place, and this can be the overriding consideration when calculating the Market MPP.
The monthly volume should be the sum of the daily gas nominations for that month.
- Market potential should be reviewed on a standard periodic basis where buyer nominated contracts require it. Nominations do not include "best endeavours" element of contract, which means that fields can legitimately achieve over 100% MPP.

Debottlenecking 'prize'

 0

mmboe

Debottlenecking 'prize' is automatically calculated.

Do you need to add further clarification? ☒ Yes

☐ No

Please clarify

5.5 Uneconomic Production Potential

If data is entered, you must provide descriptions.

Input data must only contain up to 3 decimal places.

UPP - Uneconomic Production Potential (annual)	0.0000	mmboe	i
UPP oil	0	mmboe	
UPP gas	0	mmboe	
Please provide a description of activities identified as part of this potential	.		

The Uneconomic Production Potential (UPP) category may only contain shut-in Production Potential that has previously been available. UPP should only be made up of Production potential which is not commercially achievable for the operator. UPP will remain part of SMPP.

"Economic" is defined as production which is commercially achievable i.e. within the Operator's defined financial operating parameters

The Operator of the facility/platform or hub for evaluating and reporting UPP for the reporting year.

The UPP loss value (per field) producing to the facility is to be provided in supporting documentation with this return.

Includes Capital Project production potential that has been put on hold due to economic assessment/ decisions.

No economic data supporting the UPP loss value is to be submitted with this Production Efficiency return. The Field Operator has a responsibility to report the economic basis / assessment, calculation and decision for such production potential loss. This will be subject to discussion as part of the regulators Enhanced Stewardship process.

5.6 Capital Project Delays

If data is entered, you must provide descriptions.

Input data must only contain up to 3 decimal places.

CPD - Capital Project Delays (annual)	0.0000	mmboe
CPD oil	0	mmboe
CPD gas	0	mmboe
Please provide a description of the delays encountered		

Capital Projects are projects which require investment to deliver benefit across multiple years, and may make available production potential which has not previously been available.

Sanctioned Capital Projects which have reached their Original Scheduled Completion Date but have not yet been completed should be included in the Capital Project Delays (CPD) category.

Note: production potential from such capital projects will be reflected in the SMPP, from the original start-up date specified at Project Sanction (FID).

The production loss associated with a capital project delay (per field) producing to the facility/platform/hub facility is to be provided in supporting documentation with this return.

The loss resulting from the delay could start in the reporting year or over-run from previous years.

No economic data supporting the CPD loss value is to be submitted with this Production Efficiency return. The Field Operator has a responsibility to report the economic basis / assessment, calculation and decision for such production potential loss. This will be subject to discussion as part of the regulators Enhanced Stewardship process.

5.7 Economic Production Potential

If data is entered, you must provide descriptions.

Input data must only contain up to 3 decimal places.

EPP - Economic Production Potential (annual)	0.0000	mmboe
EPP oil	0	mmboe
EPP gas	0	mmboe
Please provide a description of activities identified as part of this potential	.	

The Economic Production Potential (EPP) category may only contain production potential that has been identified as realisable production potential. Hence EPP shall only be made up of production potential which is commercially achievable for the Operator through actions such as intervention, workover, repair, maintenance activity, etc.

The Operator of the facility/platform or hub is responsible for evaluating and reporting EPP.

Includes all economic potential, including activities where the work plan is not yet set.

"Economic" is defined as production which is commercially achievable i.e. within the Operator' defined financial operating parameters.

5.8 Production efficiency and losses

The Actual Wellhead Production is defined as total hydrocarbon production volumes prior to any processing losses. AWP figures are automatically calculated and included from data entered on the Production page.

In the Production Efficiency data capture process, this hydrocarbon value is calculated from the volume (mass) balance across the facility.

Note that in the SPE guidelines, Flare & Vent volumes are not losses but part of the PE calculation.

AWP - Actual Wellhead Production (annual)	Excluding water	0	mmboe
AWP oil		0	mmboe
AWP gas		0	mmboe
AWP water		0	mmboe

**CPL - Calculated Production Losses
(annual)**

This is a calculated value, derived from the elements that make up the SMPP. i.e.
 $\text{Production Losses (PL)} = \text{SMPP} - \text{UPP} - \text{CPD} - \text{EPP} - \text{AWP}$

► Show additional information

 mmboe

Production Losses are events which occur and prevent an asset achieving its SMPP and are not classified within other categories, i.e.

- Uneconomic Production Potential
- Capital Project Delays
- Economic Production Potential

Hence Production Losses (per choke) is calculated as:

SMPP
 less Uneconomic Production potential
 less Capital Project Delays
 less Economic Production Potential
 less Actual Production

Each choke production loss will be further split into the relevant source of loss category

PE - Production Efficiency

The Production Efficiency ('PE') ratio is defined below:

$\text{PE} = (\text{Actual Wellhead Production} / \text{SMPP})$

PE is expressed as a percentage

► Show additional information

 0 %

Actual Wellhead Production is the total hydrocarbon value entering the facility, calculated from the volume balance across the facility.

**EPE - Economic Production
Efficiency**

The Economic Production Efficiency ('EPE') ratio is defined below:

$\text{EPE} = (\text{Actual Wellhead Production} / \text{EMPP})$

EPE is expressed as a percentage.

 0 %

Do you need to add further
clarification?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Please clarify

5.9 Injection potential

Input data must only contain up to 4 decimal places.

Depending on the Voidage replacement / pressure maintenance strategy is selected various questions will appear below and on the Losses page.

Options for 'Voidage replacement / pressure maintenance strategy?':

- None
- Water injection
- Gas injection
- WAG (water alternating gas injection)
- SWAG (simultaneous water and gas injection)
- Other

➤ If 'None' or 'Other' is selected, you will not be able to enter any injection losses in the Losses page.

Voidage replacement / pressure maintenance strategy	If 'Other' is selected, please clarify below None
Do you need to add further clarification?	☒ Yes ☐ No
Please clarify	

➤ If 'Other' is selected, you will be asked the full complement of injection potential questions:

Voidage replacement / pressure maintenance strategy	If 'Other' is selected, please clarify below Other
Please clarify strategy	

OWI - Optimum Water Injection Rate	Total water injection rate to the hub and/or satellite field(s) that maximises economic recovery from the fields listed, in line with the development strategy of the hub/satellite field(s) reservoir management ▶ Show additional information bwpd
Please list the names of fields for which water injection is intended	

OGI - Optimum Gas Injection Rate	Total gas injection rate to the hub and/or satellite field(s) that maximises economic recovery from the fields listed, in line with the development strategy of the hub/satellite field(s) reservoir management ► Show additional information mmscfd
Please list the names of fields for which gas injection is intended	

WIE - Water Injection Efficiency	Ratio (expressed as a percentage) of Total volume of water injected into all fields to the Optimum water injection volume (defined by the Operators field development strategy) 0 %
GIE - Gas Injection Efficiency	Ratio (expressed as a percentage) of Total volume of hydrocarbon gas injected into all fields to the Optimum gas injection volume (defined by the Operators field development strategy) 0 %

Both the OWI and OGI Values are to be determined by the relevant Operators Technical Authority and agreed with the regulator (asset stewardship review).

- If 'Water injection' is selected, you will be asked the following questions.

Voidage replacement / pressure maintenance strategy	If 'Other' is selected, please clarify below Water Injection ▼
OWI - Optimum Water Injection Rate	Total water injection rate to the hub and/or satellite field(s) that maximises economic recovery from the fields listed, in line with the development strategy of the hub/satellite field(s) reservoir management ► Show additional information bwpd
Please list the names of fields for which water injection is intended	
WIE - Water Injection Efficiency	Ratio (expressed as a percentage) of Total volume of water injected into all fields to the Optimum water injection volume (defined by the Operators field development strategy) 0 %

The OWI Value to be determined by the relevant Operators Technical Authority and agreed with the regulator (asset stewardship review).

- If 'Gas injection' is selected, you will be asked the following questions.

Voidage replacement / pressure maintenance strategy	If 'Other' is selected, please clarify below Gas Injection ▼
--	--

OGI - Optimum Gas Injection Rate	Total gas injection rate to the hub and/or satellite field(s) that maximises economic recovery from the fields listed , in line with the development strategy of the hub/satellite field(s) reservoir management ▶ Show additional information mmscfd
Please list the names of fields for which gas injection is intended	
GIE - Gas Injection Efficiency	Ratio (expressed as a percentage) of Total volume of hydrocarbon gas injected into all fields to the Optimum gas injection injection volume (defined by the Operators field development strategy) 0 %

The OGI Value to be determined by the relevant Operators Technical Authority and agreed with the regulator (asset stewardship review).

- If 'WAG (water alternating gas injection)' is selected, you will be asked the following questions.

Voidage replacement / pressure maintenance strategy	If 'Other' is selected, please clarify below WAG (water alternating gas injection) ▼
OWI - Optimum Water Injection Rate	Total water injection rate to the hub and/or satellite field(s) that maximises economic recovery from the fields listed, in line with the development strategy of the hub/satellite field(s) reservoir management ▶ Show additional information bwpd
Please list the names of fields for which water injection is intended	
OGI - Optimum Gas Injection Rate	Total gas injection rate to the hub and/or satellite field(s) that maximises economic recovery from the fields listed , in line with the development strategy of the hub/satellite field(s) reservoir management ▶ Show additional information mmscfd
Please list the names of fields for which gas injection is intended	
WIE - Water Injection Efficiency	Ratio (expressed as a percentage) of Total volume of water injected into all fields to the Optimum water injection volume (defined by the Operators field development strategy) 0 %
GIE - Gas Injection Efficiency	Ratio (expressed as a percentage) of Total volume of hydrocarbon gas injected into all fields to the Optimum gas injection injection volume (defined by the Operators field development strategy) 0 %

Both the OWI and OGI Values are to be determined by the relevant Operators Technical Authority and agreed with the regulator (asset stewardship review).

5. LOSSES

6.1 Losses – guidance notes

Calculated fields

This page contains fields whose value is calculated automatically. These fields are greyed out and unmodifiable.

Please note: 'mm' signifies 'millions'

e.g. mmboe

Input data must be integer values.

6.2 Combined losses (annual)

Total **reported** HC losses should be within 2.5% of the **calculated** production losses (CPL) as shown in the Potential page. Please review reported loss figures and/or the elements used to calculate CPL (ie. SMPP, UPP, CPD, EPD and AWP). Please correct your submission so Total HC loss is within 2.5% of the Calculated Production Losses (CPL) value. CPL is calculated on the Potential page in mmboe, the current value is 70000000boe. Total HC loss should be in the range [68250000boe to 71750000boe].

Oil	Gas	Total HC
0 bbl	0 boe	0 boe
Total HC Loss is not within 2.5% of the Calculated Production Losses (CPL) value		

It is expected that reported HC losses should be within 2.5% of the calculated production losses shown on the Potential > Production efficiency and losses page:

CPL - Calculated Production Losses (annual)

This is a calculated value, derived from the elements that make up the SMPP. i.e. Production Losses (PL) = SMPP - UPP - CPD - EPP - AWP

Show additional information

Production Losses are events which occur and prevent an asset achieving its SMPP and are not classified within other categories, i.e.

- Uneconomic Production Potential
- Capital Project Delays
- Economic Production Potential

Hence Production Losses (per choke) is calculated as;

SMPP
less Uneconomic Production potential
less Capital Project Delays
less Economic Production Potential
less Actual Production

Each choke production loss will be further split into the relevant source of loss category

mmboe

6.3 Wells losses (annual)

If there are well losses, please provide details about the main contributors in the text box at the end of the Wells losses (annual) section.

Total well losses	Oil 0 bbl	Gas 0 boe	Total HC 0 boe
--------------------------	--	--	---

Reservoir	bbl	boe	
------------------	--	--	--

This covers all reservoir related losses e.g. lack of voidage.

Wellhead	bbl	boe	
-----------------	--	--	--

This covers loss associated with wellhead equipment (excl completion) and operation (from the tubing hanger upwards to the Christmas tree and the wellhead system including annulus valves within the boundary of the well)

Completion	bbl	boe	
-------------------	--	--	--

This covers loss associated with all aspects of the well jewellery within the barrier envelope of the well, using the fact that a well is a system.

▼ Show additional information

For example annulus problems that highlight a well loss would be captured within this level.

Other examples: Failure of any component of an ESP (includes power supply if within the well completion boundary); failure of downhole gas lift valve(s).

Please provide details on the main contributors	
--	--

6.4 Plant losses (annual)

If there are plant losses, please provide details about the main contributors in the text box at the end of the Plant losses (annual) section.

Total plant losses is automatically calculated.

Total plant losses	Oil 0 bbl	Gas 0 boe	Total HC 0 boe
---------------------------	--	--	---

Oil systems

This covers the loss from systems which process production fluids (a mixture of oil, gas and produced water) from oil & gas Wells/ Gathering System in order to separate out key components and prepare the oil for export

► [Show additional information](#)

Includes reservoir fluid contaminants, artificial lift fluids and production chemicals injected into the reservoir and wells. Includes satellite and/or 3rd party oil system loss

Equipment includes separators, vessels, tanks, flowlines, manifolds, pipework, pumps, metering. Includes oil phase treatment systems that remove solids or other contaminants and oil metering systems.

Gas systems

This covers the loss from systems which treat production gas (a mixture of gas, condensate and water) directly from gas Wells, Gathering Systems or Oil Systems in order to separate out key components (water, gas, solids & contaminants) and prepare (e.g. compress) the treated gas for export /reservoir support (injection) or artificial lift. Includes flare & vent loss

► [Show additional information](#)

Includes gas phase treatment systems that remove hydrocarbon liquids, water, solids or other contaminants (CO₂, H₂S etc), gas dehydration systems, gas to be processed for fuel, fuel gas distribution systems, gas metering systems, gas Import systems.

Equipment includes separators, vessels, pipework, manifolds, compressors, pumps, metering.

Includes fluids for Artificial Lift (e.g. supply for gas lift etc.).

Loss of Artificial lift will produce a Production Loss.

Gathering system (inc. subsea)

This covers the loss from flowline network and process facilities that transport and control the flow of oil or gas from the Well wing valve to Plant.

► [Show additional information](#)

Includes all types (radial, trunk line, daisy chain) and all associated equipment (flowline, pipeline, manifold, inline equipment etc.). Also called the collecting system.

Power system

This covers the loss from power system(s), delivered by the facility/platform/hub power generation system(s) or through an incoming electrical power supply cable.

► [Show additional information](#)

Includes all sources of electrical power generation on the facility and incoming power supplies.

Includes electrical distribution systems on the facility and electrical power distribution systems to artificial lift equipment in Wells and Gathering System (e.g. ESPs, subsea pumps / compressors etc).

Includes all electric drives supplied by the Power system(s).

Produced Water system	0	bbl	0	boe
------------------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------------

This covers the loss from systems which treat Produced Water (a mixture of water, oil, gas, solids and contaminants) directly from Oil & Gas Systems in order to separate out key components (water,gas, solids & contaminants) that prepare the treated produced water for reservoir injection (e.g. PWRI) or discharge overboard (to specification).

► Show additional information

Includes all produced water treatment systems that condition produced water for re-injection of discharge, remove solids or other contaminants, non HC drain systems, metering systems, discharge systems.

Includes all marine water systems (slops, machinery, drains) that result in a water discharge stream overboard (which has to meet specification).

Equipment includes tanks, separators, vessels, pipework, manifolds, pumps, metering, caissons etc.

Utility system	0	bbl	0	boe
-----------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------------

This covers the loss from the utility (and auxiliary) systems that constitute the support network for the Plant choke (facility/ platform / hub) including the flare system

► Show additional information

Typically cover the following facility systems:

- Fresh, hot and sea water distribution
- Flare and vent systems
- Chemical injection
- Jet fuel and diesel oil system
- Air/ Nitrogen / Inert gas system
- Chemical bunkering, storage and distribution
- Lube oil, hydraulic oil and compressed air
- Heating and cooling medium
- HVAC
- (FPSO) Turret auxiliary systems
- Helideck support systems
- Safety systems (inc. firewater systems)

Also includes all mechanical lifting (cranes, winches etc.) and storage systems.

Injection system	0	bbl	0	boe
-------------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------------

This covers production lost as a result of not achieving required voidage replacement for reservoir support in line with the field strategy, i.e.

- gas injection (hydrocarbon, CO₂, inert gas etc.) but NOT gas lift;
- water injection (seawater, produced water, aquifer water, treated water etc.).
- chemicals (specifically those injected into reservoirs for production improvement);
- does not include fluids for Artificial Lift (e.g. supply for gas lift)

► Show additional information

Covers injection of fluids that will produce (over time) a production loss from the reservoir if injection volumes cease or are not managed to optimum reservoir management guidance.

Hence loss of fluids for reservoir support does not immediately produce a production loss, but will over time, therefore a loss should be estimated by the relevant Operator Technical Authority and agreed with Regulator.

Control system	0	bbl	0	boe
-----------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------------

This covers the loss from:

- systems that control all Plant systems (where control elements are distributed throughout the system through a communications network or which use a single controller in location)
- Safety Instrumented Systems (SIS, ESD etc.) consisting of an engineered set of hardware and software controls which are especially used on critical processsystems
- systems for Plant (incl. Marine) control, Plant (and Marine) shutdown and communication

► Show additional information

All production systems with Instrumented emergency shutdown, control and instrumented monitoring equipment, including hydraulic systems.

Structural	0	bbl	0	boe
-------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------------

This covers production loss arising from issues impact production resulting from equipment supporting the production process

► Show additional information

Includes equipment such as:

- Primary structure incl. jacket legs etc.
- FPSO moorings
- Midwater arches, J-Tubes.

TAR and/or planned shutdown

0

bbl

0

boe

This category is to be used to record loss associated with a planned annual shutdown or TAR, or planned total plant outage, and any unplanned over-run of these planned activities.

► Show additional information

Planned means that the activity is defined within the facility planning process (at the beginning of year).

This category includes unplanned over-runs of the planned activities (e.g. TAR exceeding the originally planned duration).

Please provide details on the
main contributors

6.5 Export losses (annual)

If there are export losses, please provide details about the main contributors in the text box at the end of the Export losses (annual) section.

Total export losses

Oil

0

bbl

Gas

0

boe

Total HC

0

boe

Pipeline

0

bbl

0

boe

Includes:

- Blockage (e.g. from hydrates, waxes, naphthinates, debris, corrosion products).
- Construction activity resulting from pipeline tie-ins
- External or internal damage (e.g. production loss resulting from dropped objects, military ordinance, anchor drag, damage to in-line pipeline equipment (NRVs etc.) or internal coatings.
- Pipeline outage or shutdown, or denial of service, planned or unplanned.

Shuttle tanker

0

bbl

0

boe

For example, production loss due to waiting on weather to hook up and hence offload to shuttle tanker or cargo tanks at full capacity (inability to offload). Production loss due to failure of equipment (to connect to shuttle tanker) or failure to agree contractual terms.

Blending / back-out

0

bbl

0

boe

Constraint imposed by pipeline operator. E.g. losses due to the unavailability or undersupply of blend gas. Losses due to backout of export line from operations elsewhere.

Planned terminal outage

0

bbl

0

boe

Any planned terminal outage or denial of service

Unplanned terminal outage

0

bbl

0

boe

Any unplanned terminal outage or denial of service

X-over platform

0

bbl

0

boe

Losses due issues on another installation that prevents an up-and-over service normally on that installation.

Force majeure (export)

0

bbl

0

boe

This category shall only be used for export choke production loss of events agreed with the regulator that can be deemed Force Majeure

Utilities import

0

bbl

0

boe

This category covers export choke production loss resulting from loss of utilities eg Electricity, Water, Chemicals (hydrate inhibitors, corrosion inhibitors, etc.), fuel (fuel gas, diesel), communications, hydraulics

Please provide details on the main contributors

6.6 Market losses (annual)

If there are market losses, please provide details about the main contributors in the text box at the end of the Export losses (annual) section.

Total market losses

Oil

Gas

Total HC

0

bbl

0

boe

0

boe

Contractual

0

bbl

0

boe

This category covers market choke production loss arising from contractual impact, as agreed with the regulator

Sanctions

0

bbl

0

boe

This category covers market choke production loss arising from sanction impact, as agreed with the regulator

Government/Regulator

0

bbl

0

boe

This category covers market choke production loss arising from specific activity or events, as agreed with the regulator

Buyer nominated contract(s)

This category covers market choke production loss specifically arising from the impact of Buyer nominated contracts, as agreed with the regulator

Force majeure (market)

This category shall only be used for market choke production loss arising from events agreed with the regulator that can be deemed Force Majeure

Please provide details on the
main contributors

6. SUPPORTING INFORMATION

7.1 Infrastructure Connectivity Diagram

You have uploaded 0 of 1 files

[Upload a file](#)



Please upload:

- 1 Infrastructure connectivity diagram.

The following file extension are not allowed:

bat, bin, com, dll, exe, msc, msi, msp ocx, scr, wsc, wsf, wsh.

Once a file has been uploaded, you will be able to (i) add a description, (ii) delete the file, (iii) restore a deleted file (iv) upload a new version of a file.

7.2 Topsides Process Flow Diagrams

You have uploaded 0 of 4 files

[Upload a file](#)



Please upload 4 Topsides process flow diagrams:

- Separation systems.
- Gas compression (inc. injection) systems.
- Produced water systems.
- Water injection systems.

You will no longer be made to upload 4 separate diagrams, but you must confirm all 4 flow diagrams are in the documents uploaded.

Please confirm the uploaded document(s) contains each of the 4 systems listed above ☐ Yes

The following file extension are not allowed:

bat, bin, com, dll, exe, msc, msi, msp ocx, scr, wsc, wsf, wsh.

Once a file has been uploaded, you will be able to (i) add a description, (ii) delete the file, (iii) restore a deleted file (iv) upload a new version of a file.

7.3 Third Party Data Collection Template...

Have you received any third party templates to complete this submission? ☒ Yes ☐ No

You have uploaded 0 of 10 files

[Upload a file](#)



Please upload 1 Third part data collection template if necessary – [2017-pe-field-operator-data-request spreadsheet](#).

7.4 FAQs

- Wells MPP
Definition is the sum of the well tests But will this always be the case?
We could use the modelled potential of a well ...
the issue is up for debate but in the end the Operators subsurface or wells TA will determine the potential ... and hence it is for the Operator to justify the value at the asset stewardship review with OGA.
- Sanctioned Capital Production Delay (SCPD) (no production in the year)
If the sanctioned capital project has a delay of more than 12 months (from sanctioned first oil date) and the delay has resulted in no production in the reporting year, then the whole of the

estimated production in the reporting year will be logged as SCPD.

- Loss examples
 - Demand due to imminent extreme weather
Loss categorised as – Plant choke loss, full plant loss.
 - Production stopped due to regulatory action
Loss categorised as – Plant choke loss, full plant loss.
 - Well awaiting intervention (in asset work activity plan to do)
Loss categorised as – Wells choke loss, EPP loss. Well expected online in May but then comes online in Dec.
Loss categorised as – Well choke loss, SCPD loss from May to start-up date.
 - EPP (plant configuration N or N+1).
It could be argued that N+1 configuration had a potential to bring on additional plant capacity, but if the Operator can show the facility runs a maintenance strategy of N+1, the plant capacity (for loss calculation) is therefore based on N.
 - Strike action
Market losses → Force Majeure.

7. CHECKLIST

Below are the some of the detailed QC steps that each section will go through. If you think your data will not pass these checks, please add as much information in the general comments section as possible to help us understand why.

- SMPP vs previous year(s). A comment will now be necessary if figure is different from previous year. (this includes EMPP).
- Production vs previous year(s).
- Production v PPRS.
- Sense check of third-party volumes.
- What determines the choke and does it make sense (i.e. versus previous years or field team knowledge).
- General field team intelligence versus input overall (i.e. water inj for winj fields).
- Check all producing fields/PPRS reporting units are allocated to a hub (possible exceptions are recent start ups or any fields/hubs deliberately excluded by the Area Teams).
- Check specified export routes and export methods are correct.
- Any cross reference to Wells section e.g. well losses?
- Dominant potential is now automatically populated as the lowest potential.
- There is now a flag when reported and calculated losses >2%.
- New validation rule where 2+ Potentials cannot be the same value.

8. CONTACT DETAILS

If you have any issues when using the UKSS Stewardship Survey then please email stewardshipsurvey@nstauthority.co.uk and the stewardship team will respond as quick as possible.

If you find any errors with the data or question options presented on this survey form, then please report the error to the UK Energy Portal Service Desk by calling 0300 067 1682 or email ukop@nstauthority.co.uk.



North Sea Transition Authority

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