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UncAP in brief

- * UncAP = 'Uncertainty Assessments related to opening new Areas for Petroleum activity'
- * Funded by the Research Council of Norway
- * September 2011 June 2013

* Now we turn to the context, objectives and means of UncAP

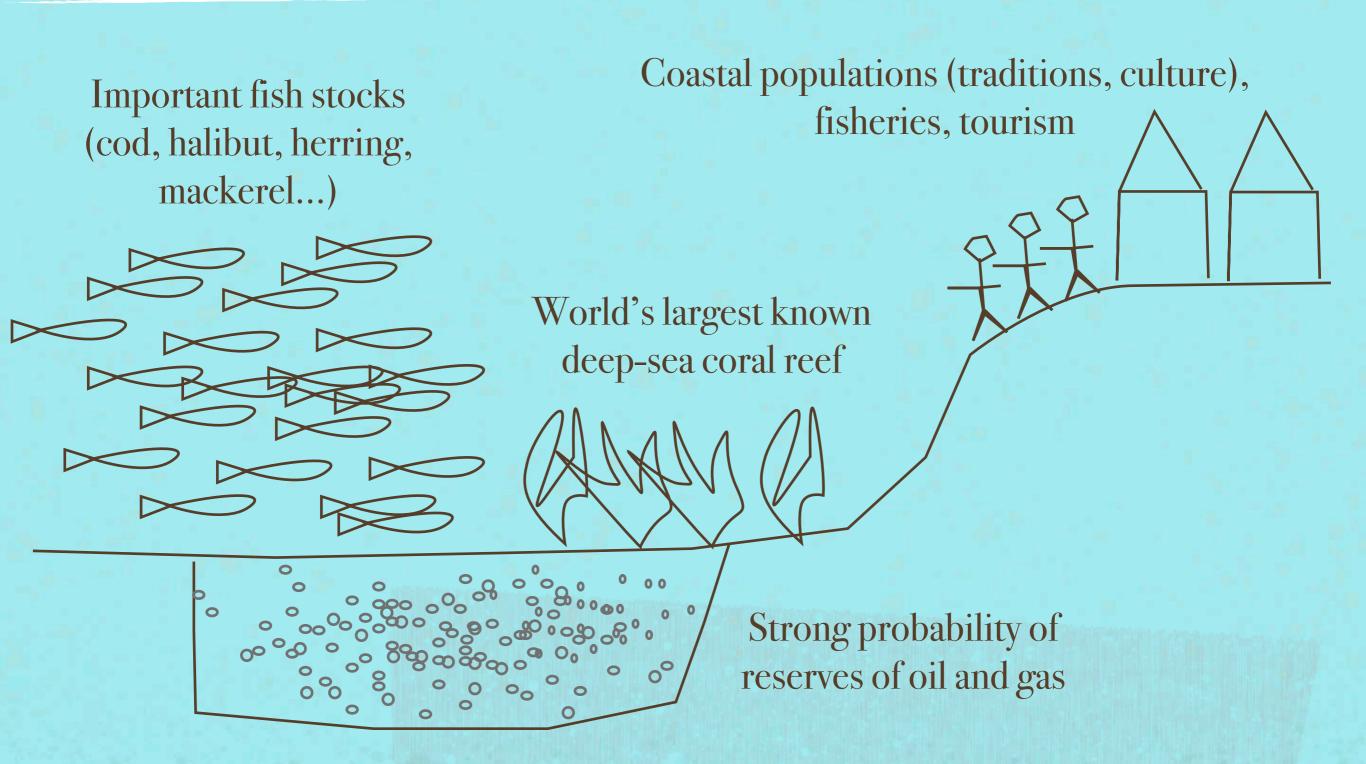
Context: the Lofoten Islands

* A vulnerable area

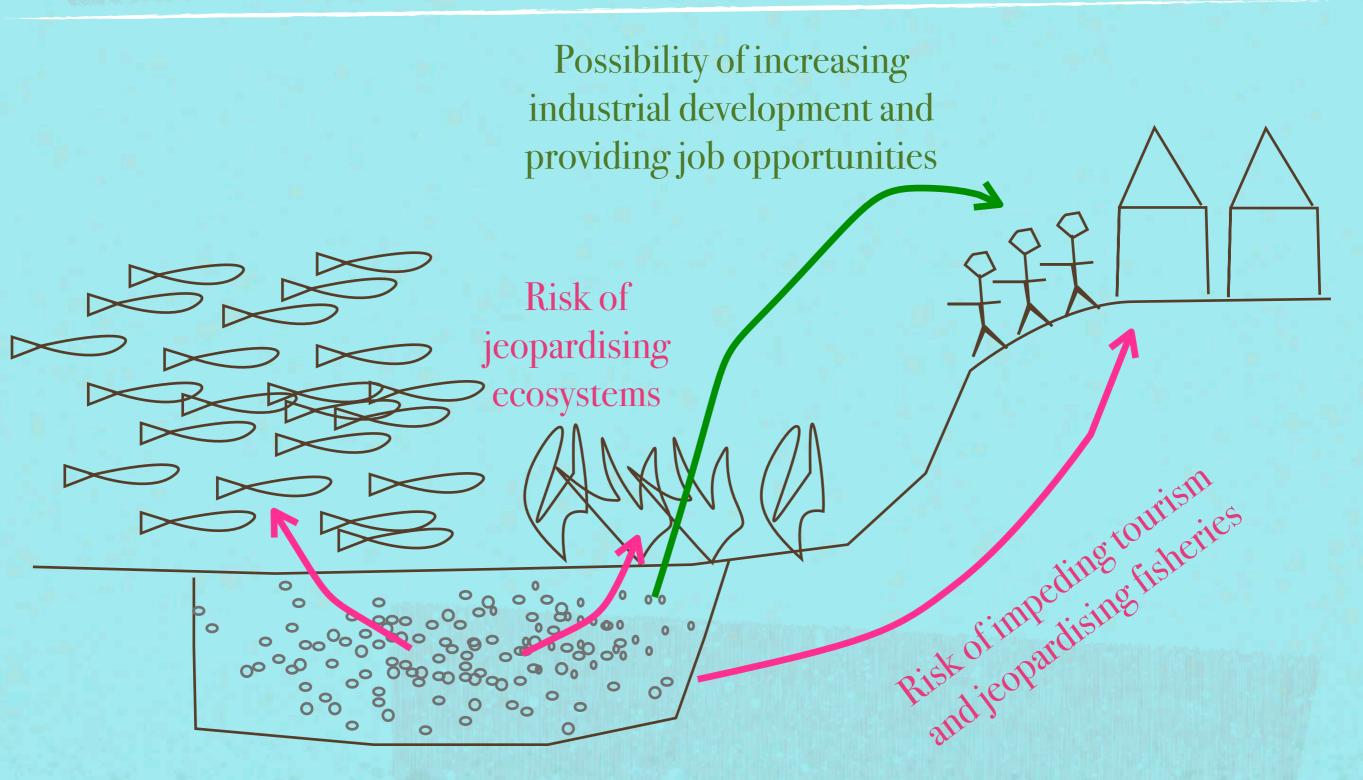




Context: The Lofoten Islands



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Objectives of UncAP

- * Clarify the debate on uncertainties around petroleum activities in the Lofoten
- * Derive recommendations for the concrete application of the precautionary principle
 - * "When human activities may lead to morally unacceptable harm that is scientifically plausible but uncertain, actions shall be taken to avoid or diminish that harm" (Kaiser, 2006)
 - * BUT: Natural scientists and petroleum engineers have different, often conflicting, interpretations of the principle

Means of UncAP

- * Interdisciplinary project
 - * Natural scientists, STS researchers, petroleum engineers; working towards achieving a broad and precise classification of sources, types and relevance of uncertainties surrounding the issue
- * (Argument) Delphi method
 - * To extend the classification of uncertainties to a panel of various experts, with different backgrounds and perspectives on the issue
 - * BUT: This perspective on uncertainties remains within the domain of science / scientific expertise. *Rob, Emma and Scott's presentation on justification for participation*

Ethical questions posed by UncAP

- 1) How do we take into account the social and human dimensions of uncertainty?
- 2) How do we deal with our **own opinions**, **representations and normative stances** on the opening of new areas for petroleum activity in the Lofoten Islands?

Reflexive dialogue / 'double loop learning'

- * The two ethical questions draw similarities with the dual loops of 'social learning' discussed by Argyris and Schön (1978)
 - * Single loop learning: 'learning by doing', scientific method, drawing on experiencial or experimental knowledge
 - * Double loop learning: scrutiny of the values, assumptions and policies that led to the actions in the first place
- * These questions might be dealt with through reflexive dialogue

Reflexive dialogue for broadening our perspectives

- * Reflexive dialogue with local actors, in order to take into account the 'social' and 'human' dimensions of uncertainties:
 - * Culture
 - * Traditions
 - * Norms
 - * Values
 - * This reflexive dialogue will be implemented through small-scale, rather informal discussions or interviews with inhabitants of Lofoten area who are impacted (positively or negatively) by petroleum activities

Reflexive dialogue for dealing with personal biases

- * Reflexive dialogue between the UncAP members, in order to:
 - * Share and discuss our **personal opinions** on the current and contentious issue of petroleum activities and governance of coastal zones
 - * Make explicit our own disciplinary representations of uncertainty, and our personal sensitivity to risk
 - * "While marine scientists are accused of hiding behind the precautionary principle, petroleum engineers are considered to lower risks of petroleum activities"
 - * This reflexive dialogue will be partly achieved through a shared literature review on uncertainties related to petroleum activities in the Lofoten area

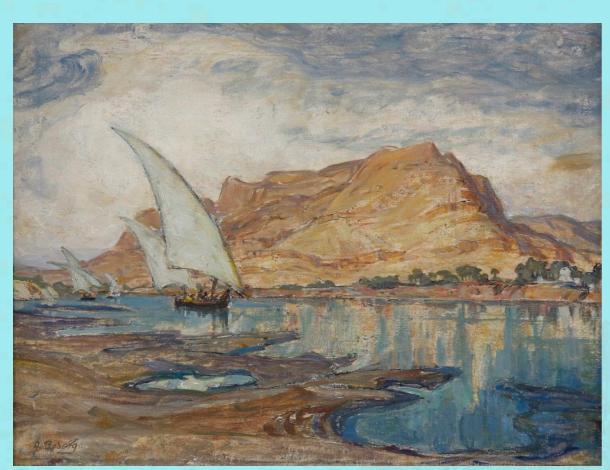
But the project is only beginning

* We are thus particularly open to your comments and suggestions!

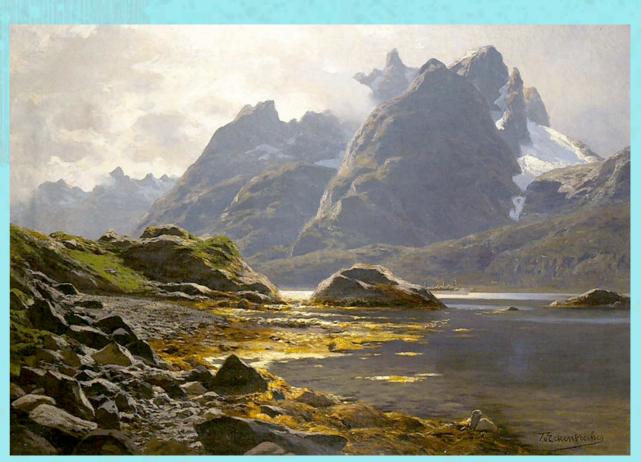
Zimbleman, Northern Lights over Arctic Island



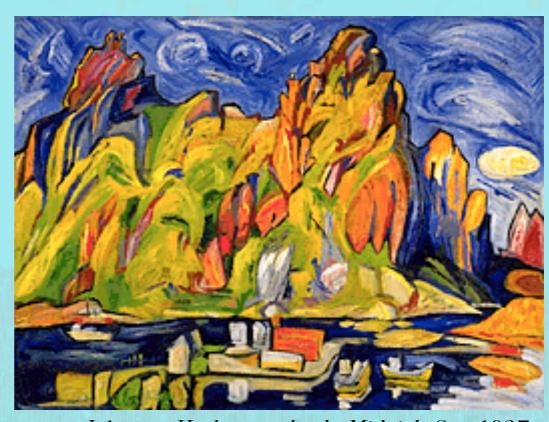
Thank you!



Boberg, Lofotenlandskap, 1920



Themistokles von Eckenbrecher, Lofoten, 1906



Johnson, Harbour under the Midnight Sun, 1937