

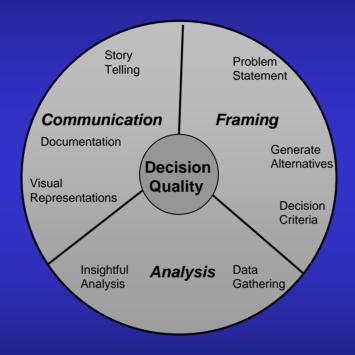
Risk Analysis and Major Project Miscommunications

Paul McNutt - DAAG 2006

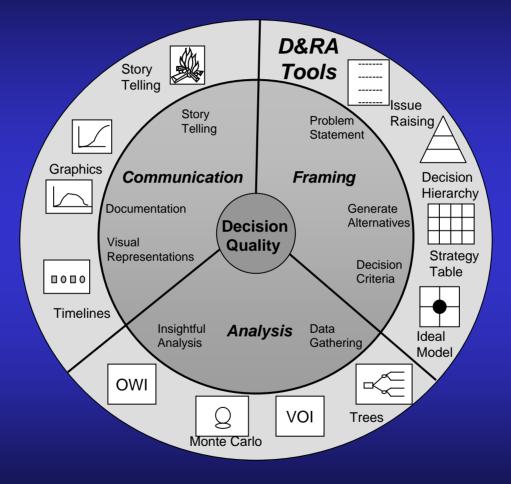


Decision Quality

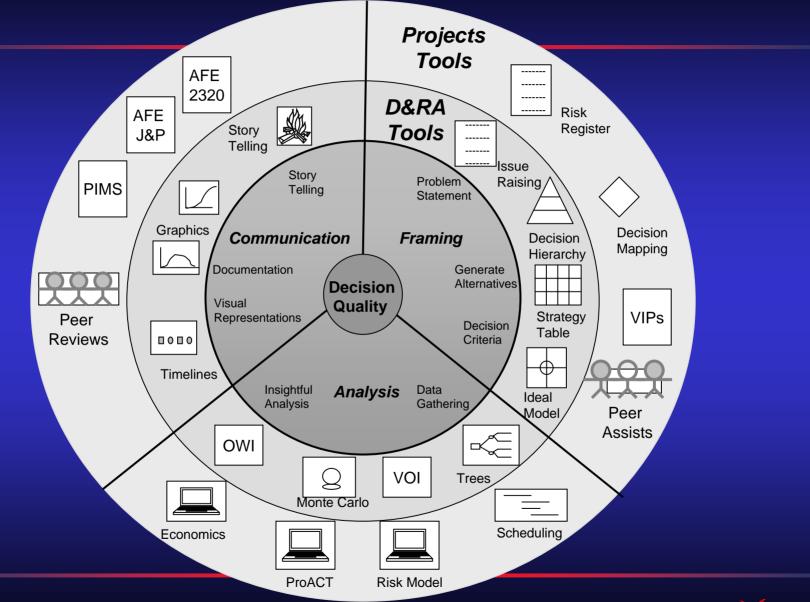














One of the first "Major Projects"

- Now the whole world had one language and a common speech.....Then they said, "Come, let us build ourselves a city, with a tower that reaches to the heavens, so that we may make a name for ourselves and not be scattered over the face of the whole earth."
- The LORD said, "If as one people speaking the same language they have begun to do this, then nothing they plan to do will be impossible for them. Come, let us go down and *confuse their language so they will not understand each other.*"

Genesis 11 "Tower of Babel"



Background for Presentation

Upstream Exploration & Production Specific

- Major Projects >\$1 Billion
- All projects have partnerships
 - International Oil Companies (Exxon, Shell, Chevron...)
 - National Oil Companies (PdVSA, Statoil, Gazprom...)
 - Independents (Anadarko, local indies by country...)

Development Projects

- Estimation of project spend happens at multiple gates
 - Chase Stage Gate (Pre-AFD)
 - Detailed Engineering Gate (AFD)
 - Final Investment Decision Gate (AFE)
- Bulk of capital investment in any asset is at this stage

Most major projects are in this process for a decade



Problem Statement

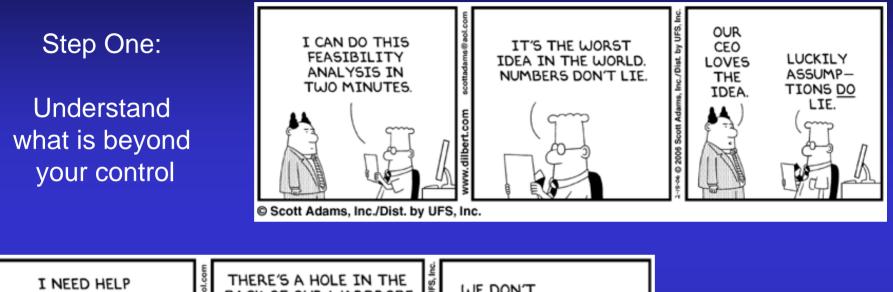
- Cost and schedule <u>estimates</u> for large projects are low and inconsistent at each stage gate
- \$17B capital portfolio is <u>currently</u> almost 10% over sanction estimate <u>after</u> adjustments for foreign exchange and radical commodity (steel) escalation

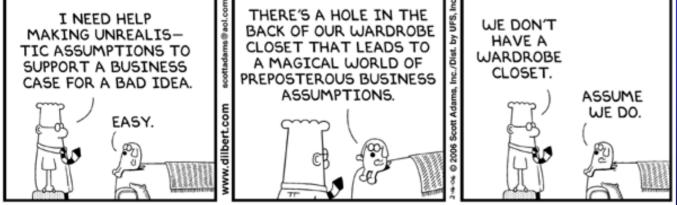
This results in....

- Project managers inheriting unattainable goals
- Senior management seeing rising costs and slipping schedule from Pre-AFD to AFD to AFE to Supplement
- Capex portfolio underperforming, more funds required
- Production forecasts that are regularly not met



A Simple Two-Step Process to Generate Your Business Case





Step Two:

You get to control which assumptions get mangled

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Game Theory....Rackets

Stakeholder Perspective

- Government: whoever promises the most for the least the soonest wins
- Partners: "If we were running this project, the cost would be less"

Management Perspective

- "Why are 90% of our P50s being exceeded? By the way, we have to have the expected superior return on investment"
- "If we fund it, they will spend it"

Project Team Perspective

- "P50" = combination of assumptions/outcomes yielding the expected superior return on investment
- Simplifying assumptions are used to generate cost and schedule to save time, but are not often communicated



The Perfect Storm Factors that Further Fuel the Problem

• At chase stage (Pre-AFD):

- Resource owner states unreal expectations (lo cost, tite schedule)
- Highly competitive bidding
- Little to no appraisal and scoping information available

• At AFD

- Compressed schedule to meet preset goal
- Lack of fully resourced, quality team
- Highly complex, interdependent project in remote, challenging area

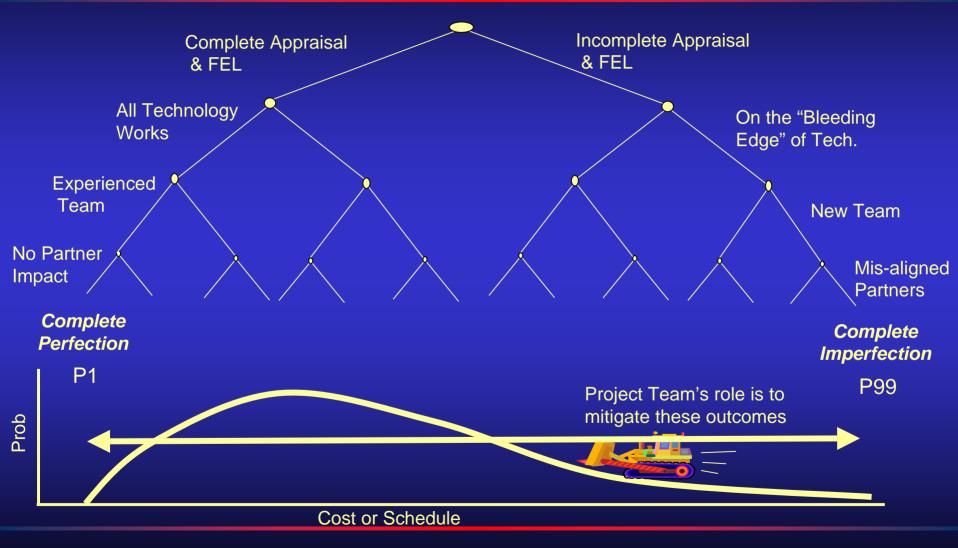
• At AFE

- Earlier numbers floated are low and fast
- Appraisal and FEL not complete, new data being assimilated
- Decision makers not aligned in objectives and criteria

• Where large uncertainty exists, teams are likely to present optimistic scenarios as the base case



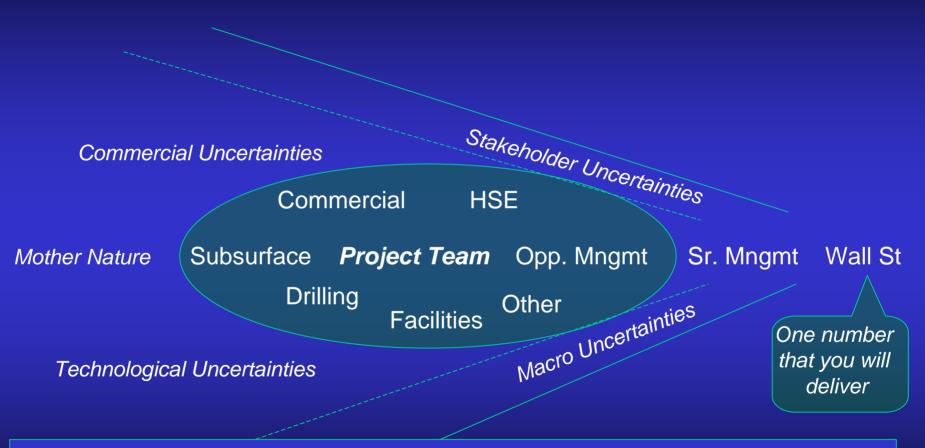
The "Shape" of the Problem





The Project Team's Role

The world is not interested in the storms you encountered, but whether or not you brought in the ship – R. Armesto



The project team's role is to *distill uncertainties* into simplified estimates that *when aggregated yield predictable* results that match portfolio forecasts.

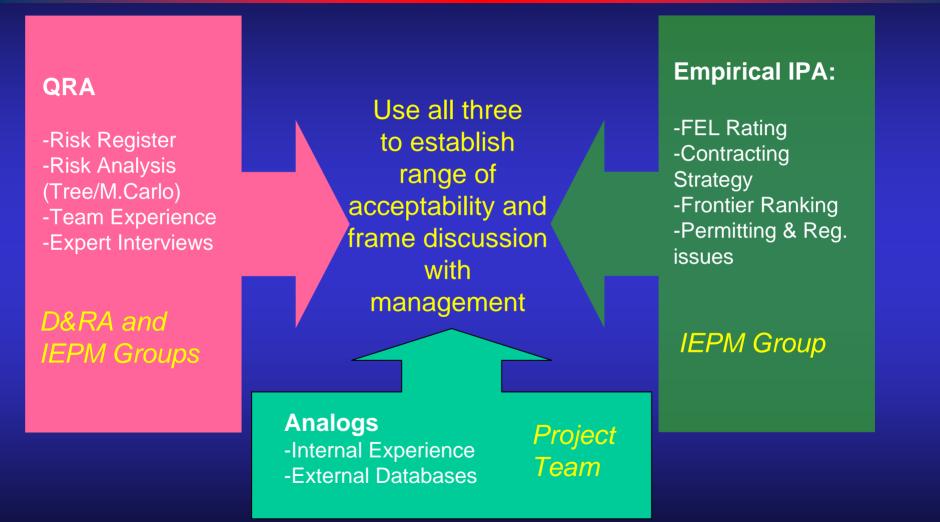


COP's Proposed Approach Implement Opportunity Risk Management

- Internally calculate cost range with Quantitative Risk Assessment (QRA)
 - Define Traditional Range
 - Define Fully Risked Range
- Use IPA empirical data to generate a check point
- Normalize analog information to validate range
- Combine all estimation methods using judgment

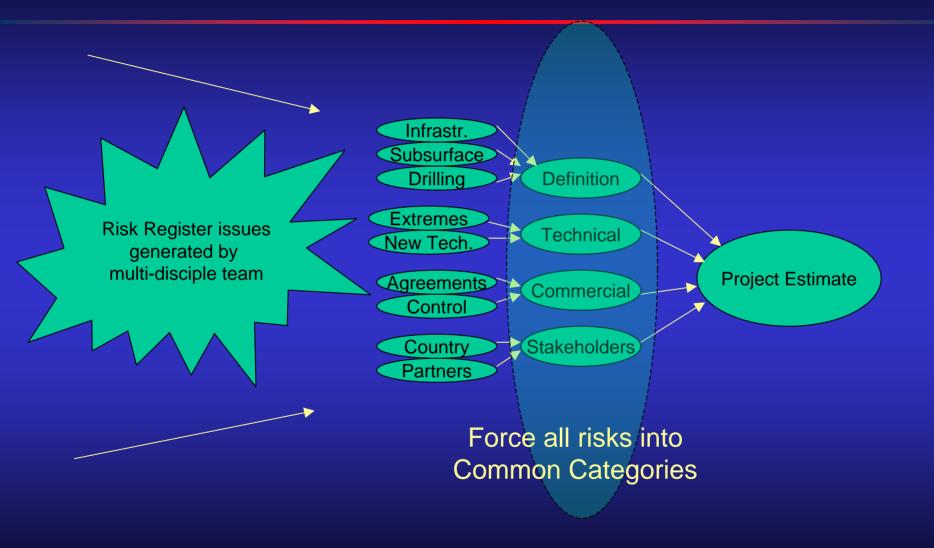


Internal Analysis, External Empirical Study, and Analogs all help to establish cost curve and P50





Quantitative Risk Assessment





A Consistent Vocabulary is Essential

- Definition: "degree of readiness"
 - readiness including subsurface appraisal and level of FEL
- Technical: "degree of difficulty"
 - how remote, challenging, first-of-a-kind is the project
- Commercial: "degree of complexity"
 - commercial agreements, financing, and other impacts
- Stakeholders: "degree of control"
 - partners, governments, owners rights groups, NGOs



COP Risk Classification System

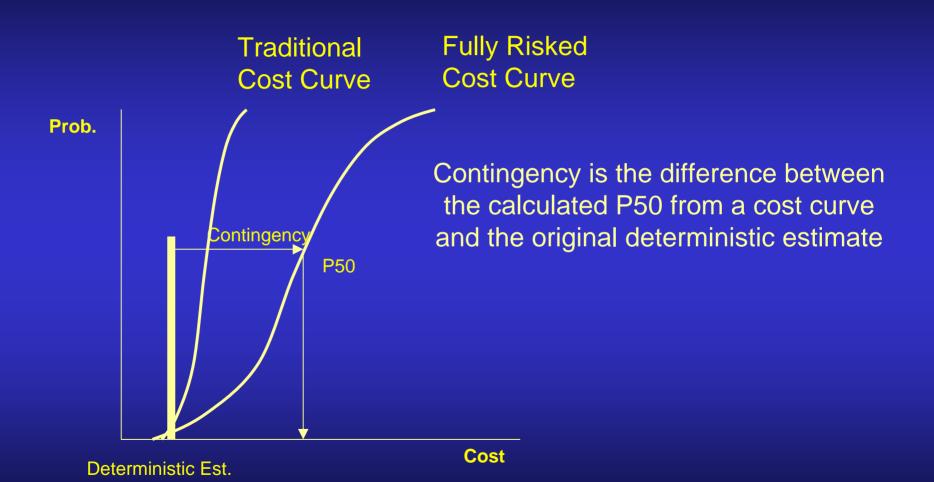
Less Traditional, Indirect, less tangible, harder-to-quantify, "Strategic"

Traditional, Direct, Tangible, easy-to-quantify, "Tactical"

Financing Tests Impact	History of NGO Interference
Commercial	Stakeholder
Value-add Opportunity Impact Team Composition	Permitting Alignment
Are Contracts in Place?	Fluid Composition
Definition	Technical
Appraisal Info Integration	Arctic
FEL Complete?	Water Depth
Internal to COP	External to COP



Quantitative Risk Assessment



ConocoPhillips

Use IPA Database to Evaluate Contingency Requirements

- Independent Project Analysis (IPA) was contracted to develop an empirical method to estimate contingency
- IPA has developed contingency look up tables based on level of definition, new technology, owner experience, and contractor strategy
- QRA results are compared with empirical contingency data to establish P50 cost estimate

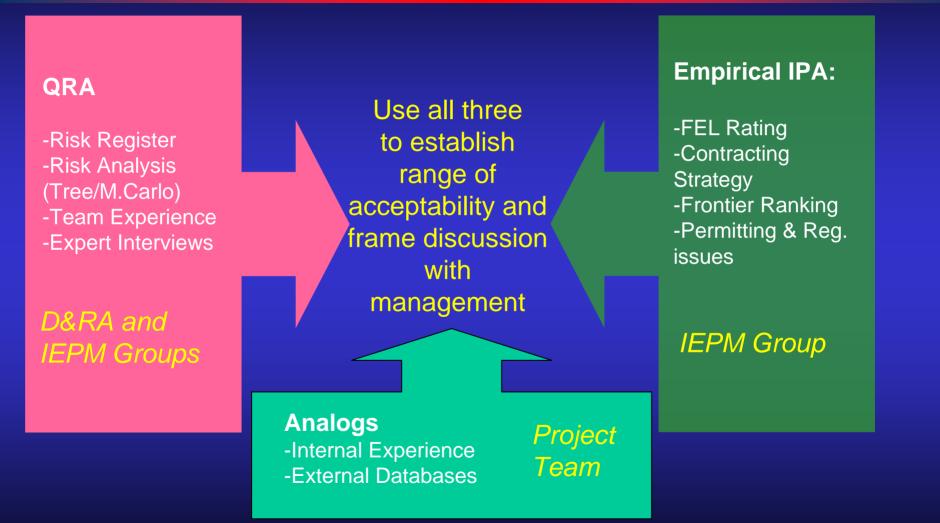


Use of Analog Information

- The best analog information should be sought out and presented as a third check point against the QRA P50 and the IPA generated estimate. Sources include:
 - Internal: Region experience, World Wide Upstream experience
 - External: Partners, IPA, PACE, Wood Mackenzie, etc..
- Where direct analogs are scarce, judgment should be used to scale-up or normalize the most representative analog



Internal Analysis, External Empirical Study, and Analogs all help to establish cost curve and P50





Communication Format

Traditional Includes

- Definition
 - P50 BoD only
 - No cont. wells

Technical

- Assumes xyz tech.
- 150 "ice days"
- Commercial
 - Agreements done
 - 2.5% Esc.
 - Fixed Forex
- Stakeholder
 - No delays
 - No scope changes

Fully Risked Includes

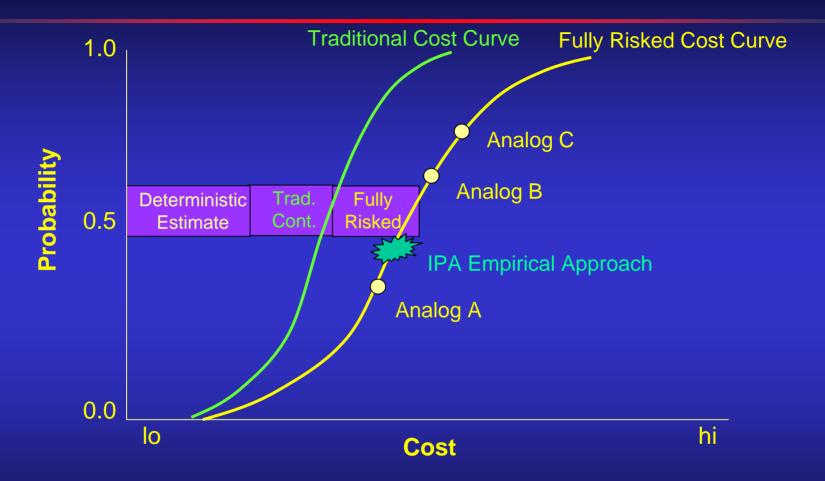
- Definition
 - Pbad allowances
 - Cont. wells
- Technical
 - Risked tech.
 - 100-170 "ice days"
- Commercial
 - Some delay
 - Some regional esc.
 - Fixed Forex
- Stakeholder
 - Decision delays
 - Some scope changes

Not Included

- Definition
 - Major scope change
 - Double # of wells
- Technical
 - 1 in 10000 yr events
 - Catastrophic event
- Commercial
 - Complete stop
 - Hi global esc.
 - Team-defined Forex
- Stakeholder
 - Force Majeure
 - NGO delays



Standard Graphic Format



All three methods should provide useful information to make the funding decision



Thou Shalt Not Assume That...

- I. Subsurface is fully appraised by sanction
- II. Facilities and D&C FEL is complete by sanction
- III. Unproven technologies will test and install successfully
- IV. Mother Nature will be kind and smile upon thee
- V. Agreements and permits are signed by sanction
- VI. COP has control of decisions and is rational
- VII. Sufficient time has been allotted to the project to ensure that quality and cost are the #1 and #2 drivers
- VIII. Partners' decision criteria are aligned and understood
- IX. The resource owner/government's motives are aligned
- X. Everyone interprets P50, Contingency, and Risk the same and we all act as "rational" players

