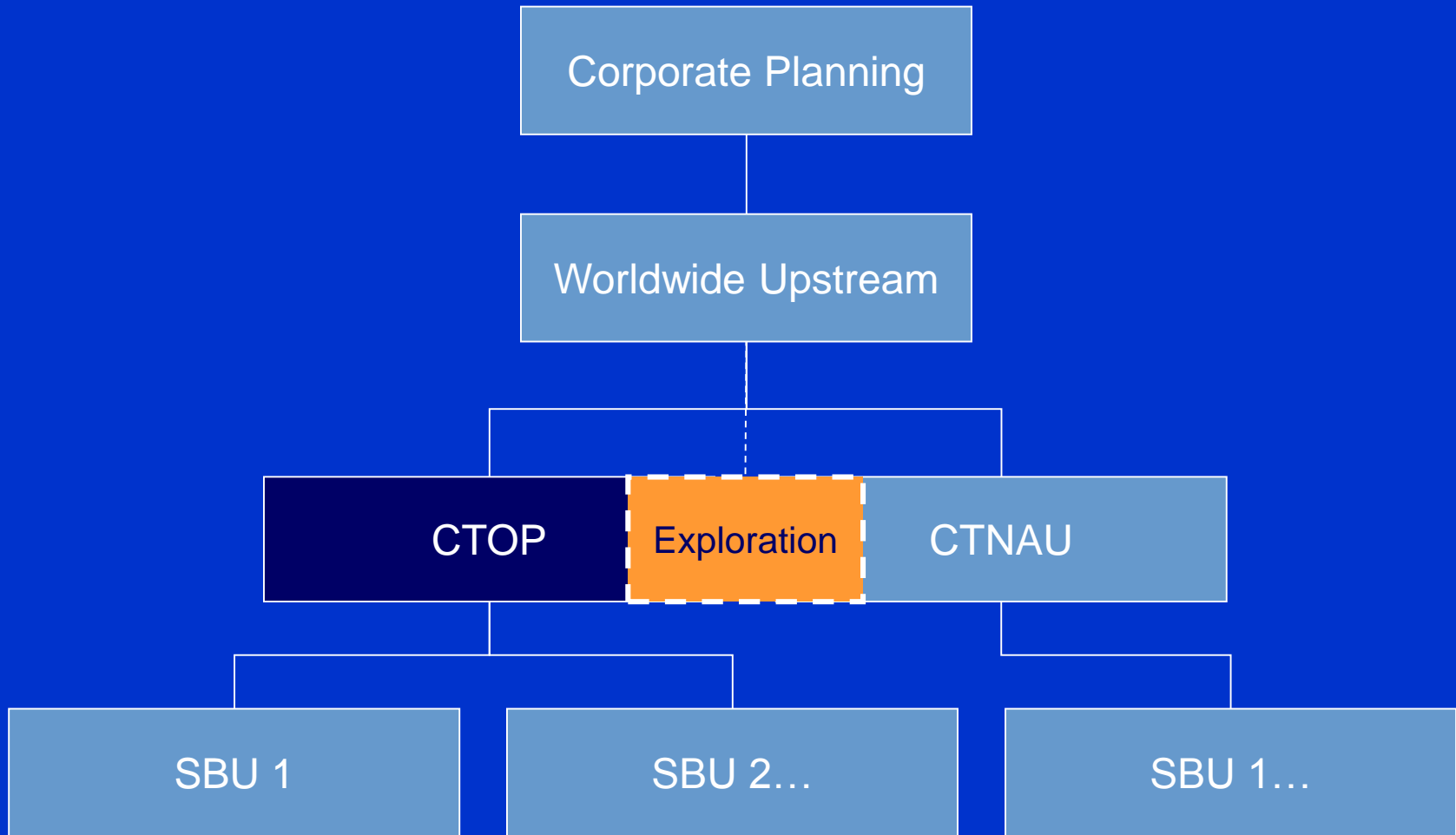


**ChevronTexaco**

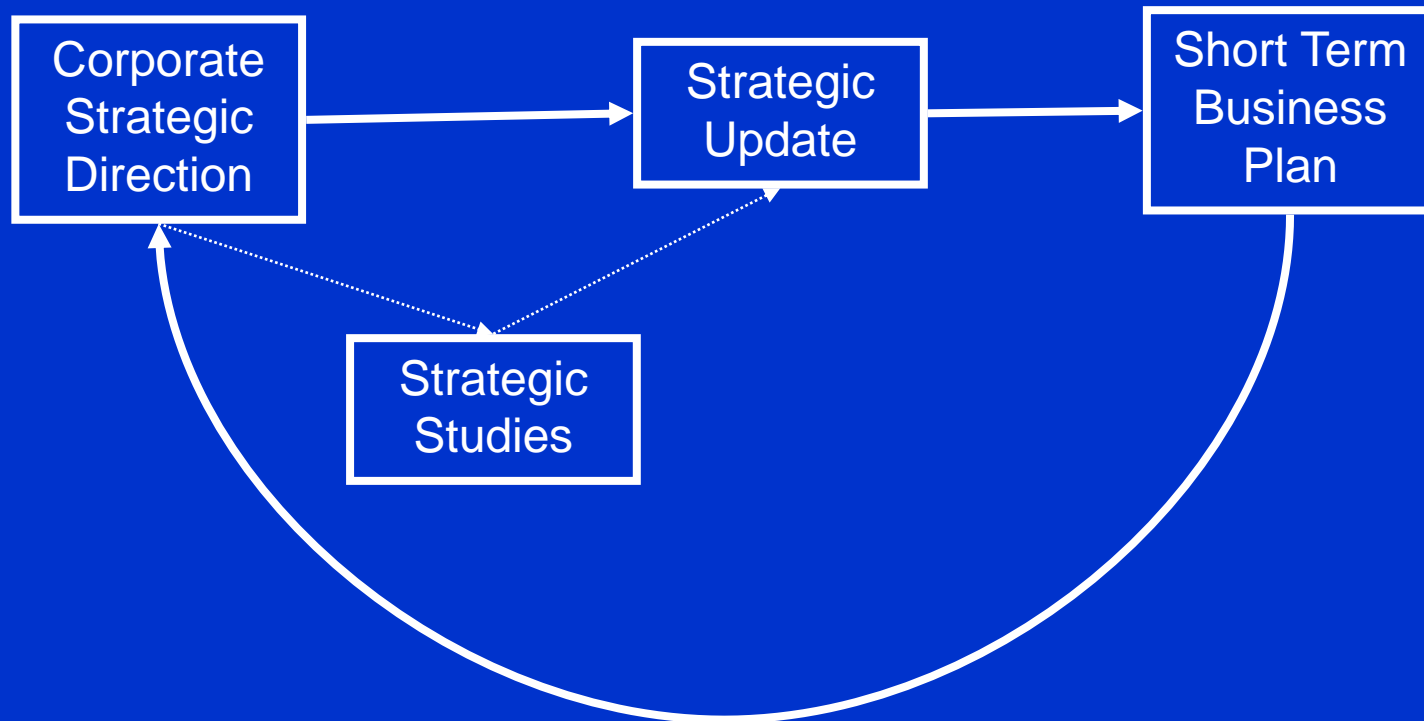
# Development of a Portfolio Process at ChevronTexaco Overseas Petroleum (CTOP)

❖ Tony Kenck

# Organizational Structure



# Current Planning Process



...but where does portfolio fit?

# Long Term Planning at ChevronTexaco Has Changed

## ❖ Previously

- ❖ 10 year “short term” plan
- ❖ No explicit tie to reserves or resource
- ❖ Near term accountability (reconciliation)
- ❖ Limited ability to understand full implications of strategic decisions

## ❖ Two recent changes

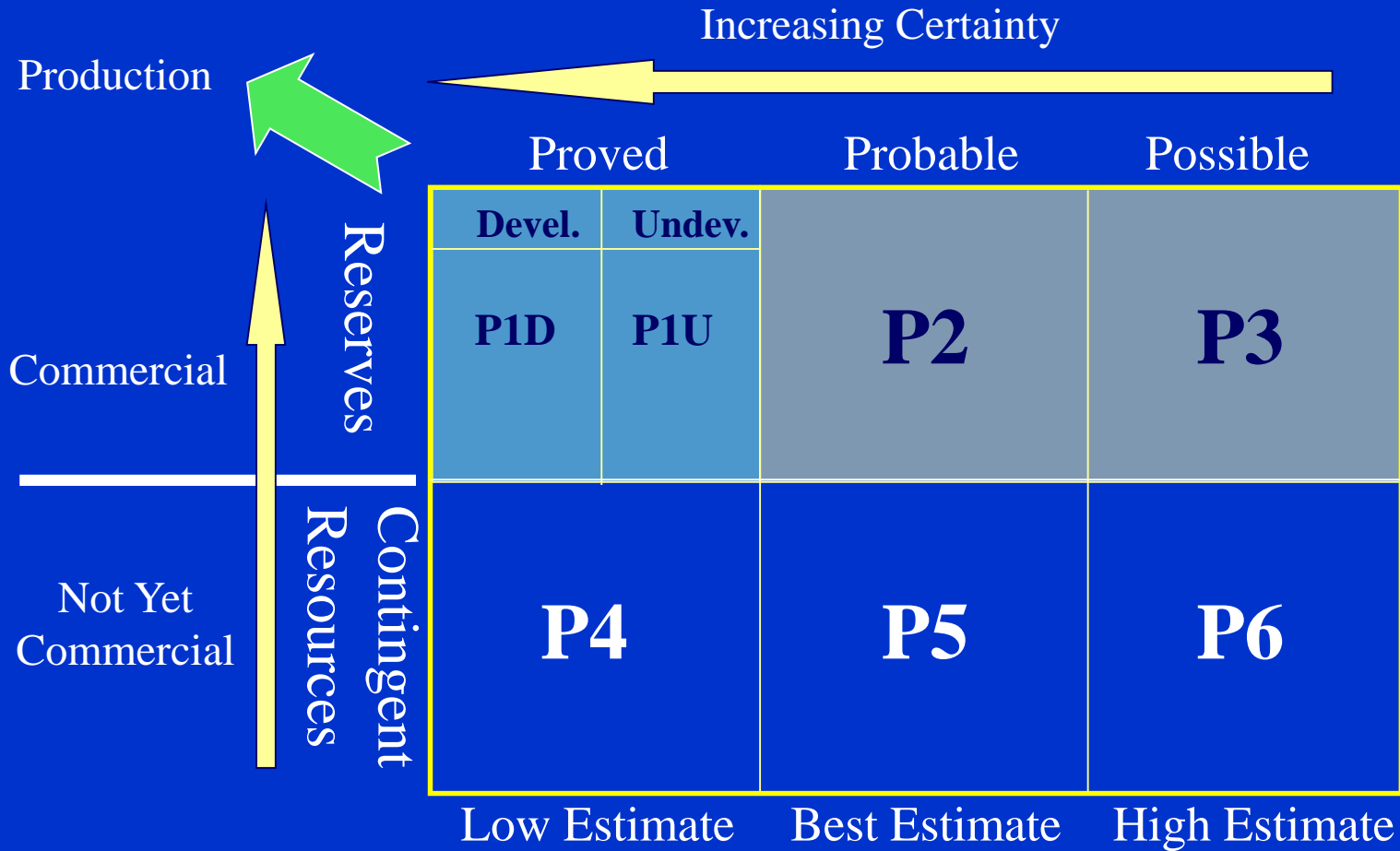
- ❖ 6P resource system and Resource Development Process
- ❖ Portfolio analysis perspective

# Capital Allocation Happens Through Two Separate Processes

- ❖ Large Projects are approved using a Capital Project Decision Analysis process known as ChevronTexaco Project Development and Evaluation Process (CPDEP) (75%)
- ❖ Yearly capital allocations (Small projects, SBU discretion) are made through the business planning (budgeting) process (25%).

*Implication: Once the large project decision is made, yearly allocations are relatively inflexible*

# ChevronTexaco 6P Reserves/Resource Categories

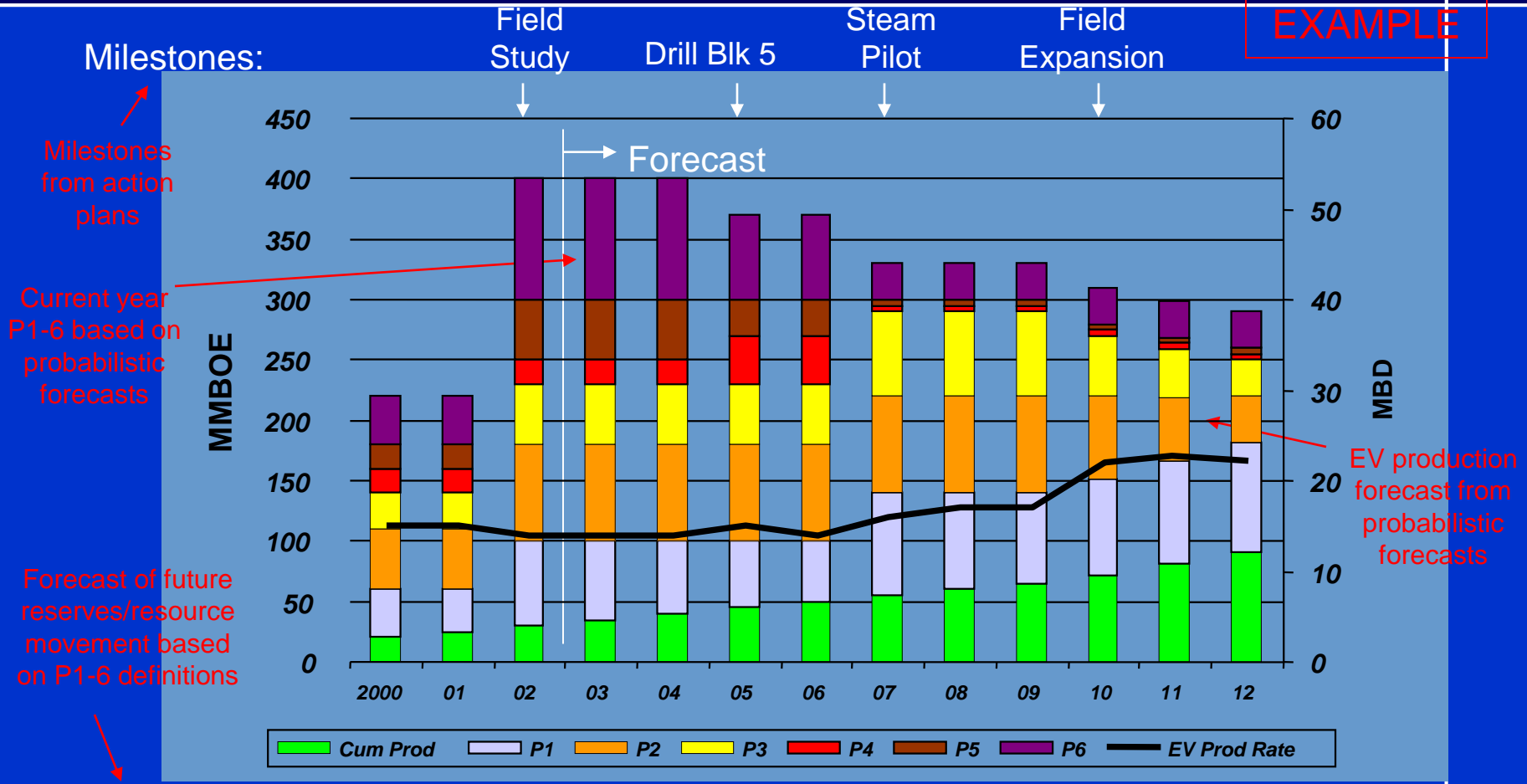


# Linking Resource to Finances: Why Resource-Based Planning?

- ❖ Assumption: An upstream company's future is driven by its management of its inventory of hydrocarbon assets and opportunities—both owned and unowned
- ❖ Ensure all resources (opportunities) are being worked
- ❖ It places assets and alternatives into consistent investment types, decision types, and risk profiles
- ❖ It allows for separation of opportunity classes to help balance the timing of investments and the flow of projects
- ❖ CVX has developed a framework—the 6P reserves system—to combine financial and resource planning

# Tie work plan, production, and reserves

EXAMPLE



Milestones from action plans

Current year P1-6 based on probabilistic forecasts

Forecast of future reserves/resource movement based on P1-6 definitions

EV production forecast from probabilistic forecasts

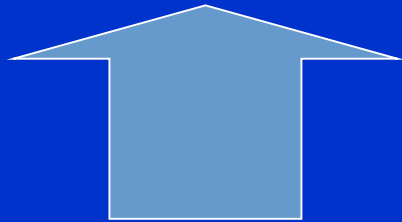
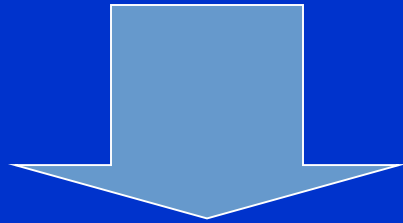
Forecast of reserves movement does not need to be precise, but needs to be consistent with milestones, production forecast, and reserve definitions. See next slide for how definitions shape forecast.

This plot can be compared year-on-year to track performance.



# Portfolio – Two Approaches to Analyses

## Top Down Portfolio Analysis



## Bottom Up Portfolio Analysis

# Portfolio – Bottom Up Is A Rollup Approach

- ❖ Includes good inventory of actual assets
- ❖ Incorporates actual options around the assets
- ❖ Seeks the best answer within your known universe
- ❖ Includes constraints
- ❖ Data integrity is important

*Looking for the best answer given the constraints—both real and perceived—of the corporation. Rich set of options to attempt to match expectations.*

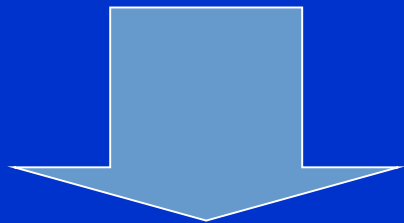
# Portfolio – Top Down Seeks the Drivers of Corporate Performance

- ❖ Starts with a good inventory of actual assets
- ❖ Constraints and goals initially removed
- ❖ Narrows to a more realistically constrained case (running the funnel)
- ❖ Use realistic placeholders (surrogates) to analyze and understand what it would take to achieve desired performance (working the performance gap)
- ❖ Data integrity is less important

*Performance modeling approach to understand the characteristics that drive desired performance.*

# Portfolio – The Two Approaches Meet at “The Gap”

## Top Down Portfolio Analysis

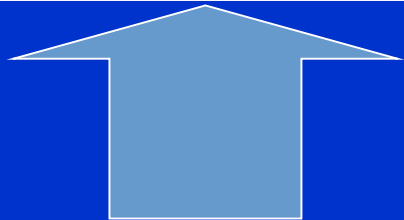


- Drivers – Placeholders and cross-opco
- Goals
- Performance Modeling

Facilitated  
Executive  
Meeting

The  
Gap

## Portfolio Management



- Givens
- Large inventory of doable alternatives
- Reality

Data Standards  
And  
Collection

## Bottom Up Portfolio Analysis

# Portfolio – Implications of Dual Approach

## ❖ Portfolio **Analysis**

- ❖ Does not give “The Answer”
- ❖ Top down analysis gives insights on constraints and needs
- ❖ Bottom up analysis gives insights on the inventory of opportunities

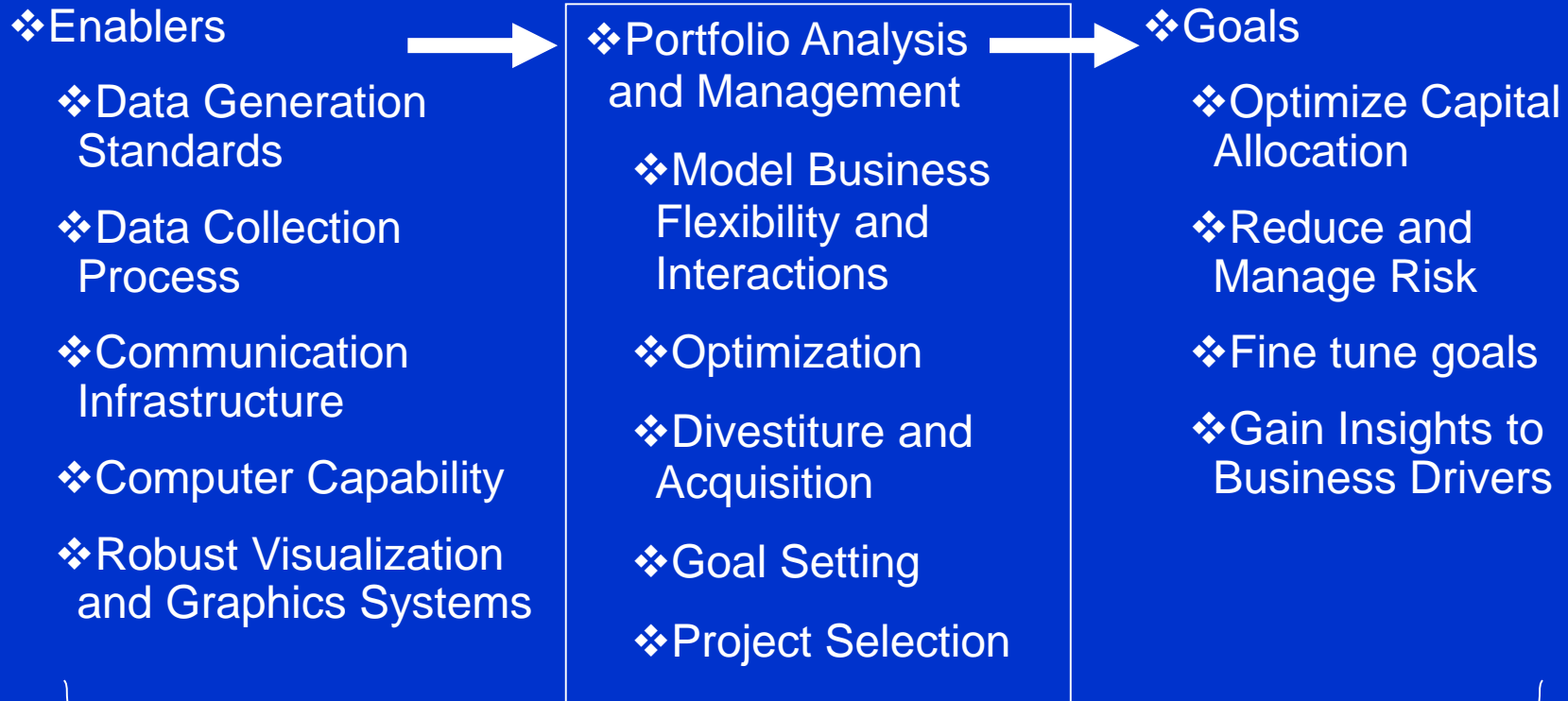
## ❖ Portfolio **Management** is the process of recognizing constraints and gaps and making achievable decisions necessary to fill the gaps and to align expectations with reality.

- ❖ Even though the assets are probabilistic, the decisions are discrete. The final answer then is the set of choices made.

# Portfolio – The Decisions

- ❖ Portfolio Actions—Divest, Acquire, or Trade
- ❖ Portfolio Actions—Decide Asset Roles
- ❖ Fix Constraints
  - ❖ Organizational change
  - ❖ Policy decisions
  - ❖ Build organizational capability as needed
- ❖ Determine and Communicate Early Phase Project Actions and Roles
  - ❖ Fill gaps
  - ❖ Decision criteria (not hurdle rates)
- ❖ Stretch Goals

# Portfolio Management Drivers



**Desire by decision makers to do all this**

# Corporate Portfolio Vision

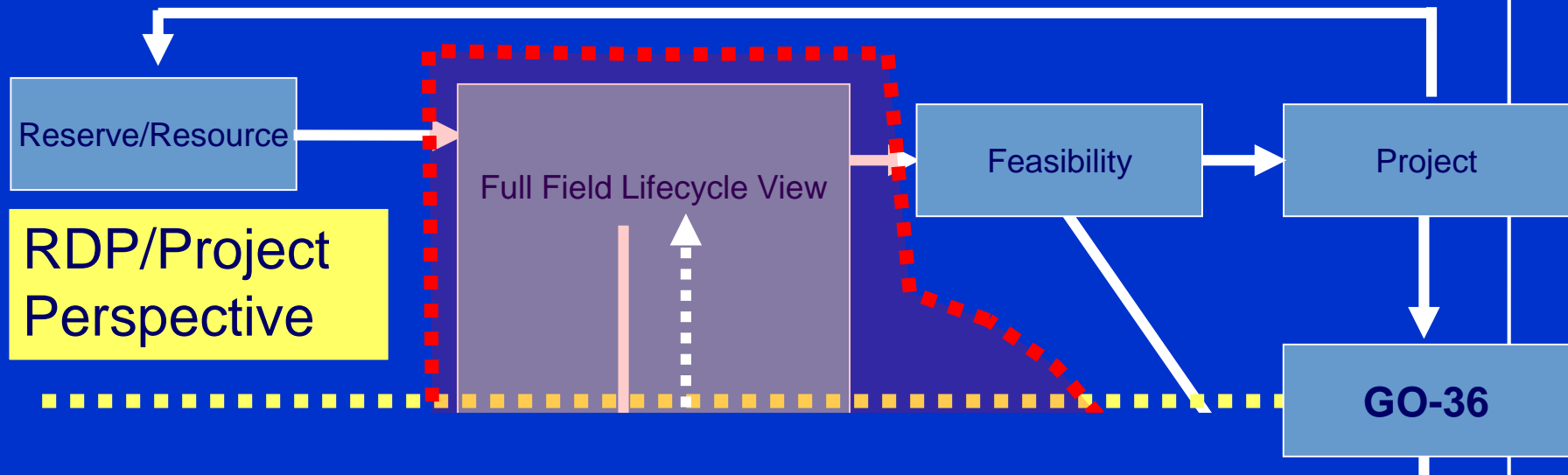
- ❖ Evergreen Portfolio
- ❖ Granularity at “Combination” Asset and Large Project level
- ❖ Full integration with Operating Companies
- ❖ Incorporate External Drivers (e.g. Political Risk, Prices)
- ❖ Incorporate M&A Opportunities and Divestments
- ❖ Able to model capital structure decisions
- ❖ Incorporate resource movement



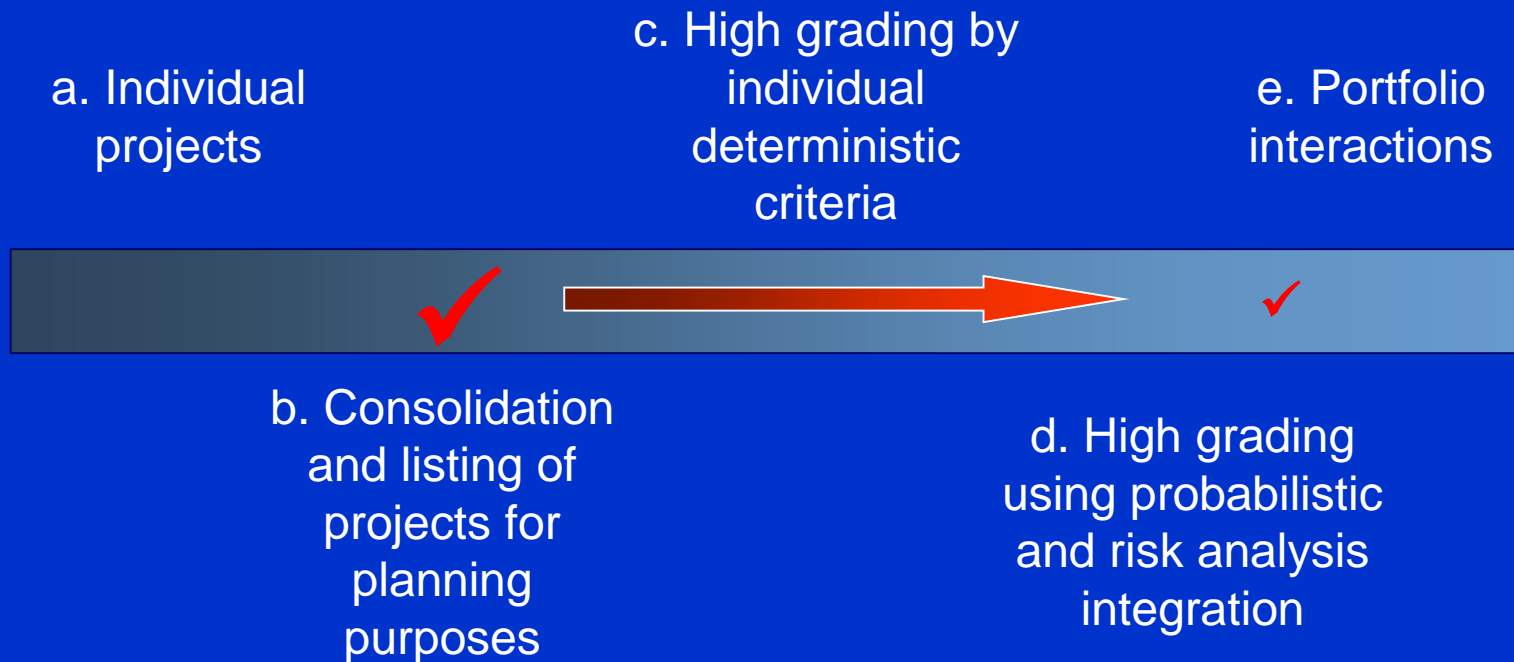
# CTOP Portfolio Vision

- ❖ We can at any time understand our assets, their value to the corporation, and how to enhance their value
  - ❖ Provide feedback for large projects regarding portfolio fit and alternatives (75%)
  - ❖ Help give insights on appropriate roles of assets (25%)
  - ❖ Able to move assets in and out
  - ❖ Ability to adjust for sensitivity to price
  - ❖ Incorporate reserves and resource
  - ❖ Provide a quantitative understanding of significant opportunities
  - ❖ High quality data; full asset life
  - ❖ Rollup mechanics should be trivial
  - ❖ Good template and data management
  - ❖ Should have both risked and unrisked output

# How Do Planning and Resource Development Process Work Together?



# Portfolio Analysis – Where Are We Going?



Combined with global, regional, and local strategic analyses and direction

# Portfolio Analysis Roadmap

## Achieving Project Frame in Stages

### 2005+ Strategic Update

• Portfolio Database

→ *Key enabler to realize “Evergreen” vision*

• Goal Seeking Optimization

→ *Possible after agreement on Performance Targets*

### 2004 Strategic Update

• “What Ifs” / Trade-off Cases

→ *Easily provided by modules that add-on to existing roll-up model*

• Major Projects & Base Business P10/P90 data

→ *Will provide a view of Portfolio’s uncertainty*

### 2003 Strategic Update

• Deterministic roll-up

→ *Current CVX Corporate Model*



# Portfolio Tools

❖ Two techniques

# Portfolio Tools

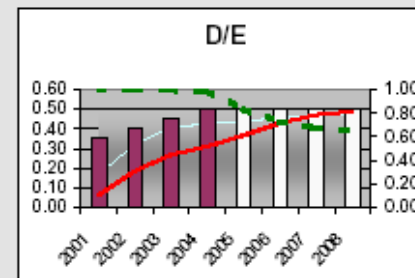
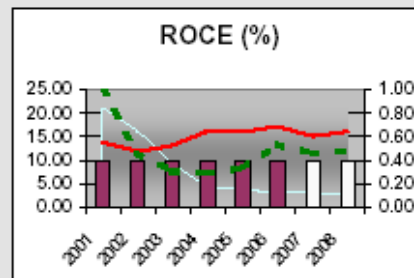
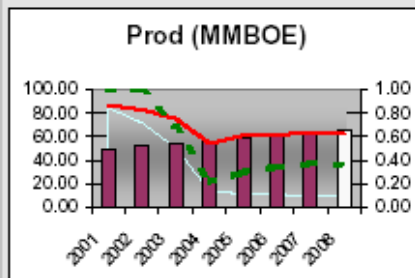
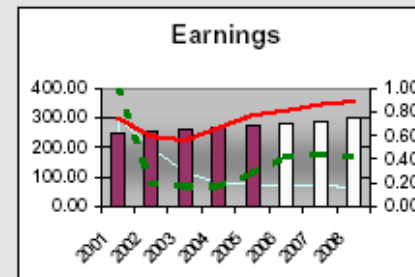
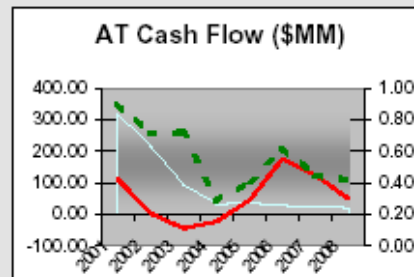
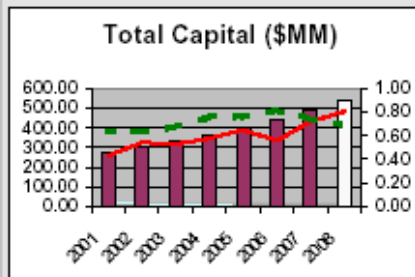
- ❖ Two techniques
  - ❖ Optimize Learn Iteration
  - ❖ Generate 'em all, let team sort them out
- ❖ The techniques can be complementary

# Optimize Learn Iteration - Perspectives™

- ❖ Deterministic optimizer with probabilistic reporting
- ❖ Excel, What's Best, Crystal Ball
- ❖ Good tool for top down or bottom up
  - ❖ Pros:
    - Straightforward
    - Should capture optimal portfolios
  - ❖ Cons:
    - Dependent on good model (business rules, etc.) for bottom up
    - Black boxy
    - Hard constraints?
    - Strong facilitation important (running the funnel)

# Incorporating Probabilities and Uncertainties

## Initial Portfolio Probability of Achieving

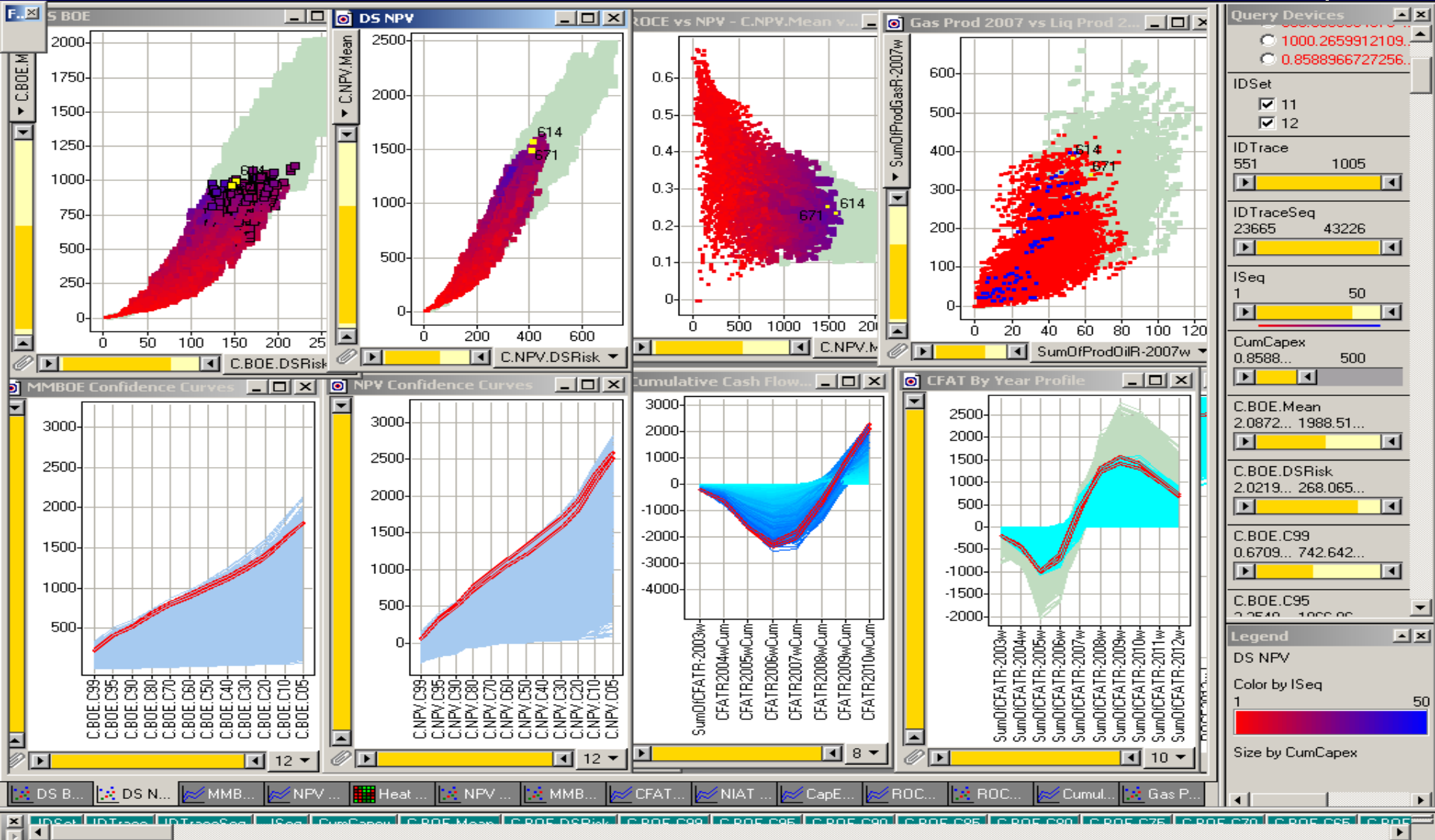




# Generate them all – Blitzport™ and Spotfire™

- ❖ Generate numerous portfolios based on heuristic guidelines and strategies, or other techniques (Blitzport, optimizer, etc.)
- ❖ Use a powerful tool to sort and separate (Spotfire DecisionSite)
  - ❖ Pros:
    - Interactive
    - Not sensitive to hard constraints
  - ❖ Cons:
    - Best with a good inventory of well-defined options
    - May miss the “optimal” portfolio
    - Suitability for top down?

# Spotfire Panel



# Portfolio Management Drivers

## Enablers

- ❖ Data Generation Standards
- ❖ Data Collection Process
- ❖ Communication Infrastructure
- ❖ Computer Capability
- ❖ Robust Visualization and Graphics Systems



## Portfolio Analysis and Management

- ❖ Model Business Flexibility and Interactions
- ❖ Optimization
- ❖ Divestiture and Acquisition
- ❖ Goal Setting
- ❖ Project and Alternative Selection



## Goals at high level

- ❖ Optimize Capital Allocation
- ❖ Reduce and Manage Risk
- ❖ Fine tune goals
- ❖ Gain Insights to Business Drivers



● **Desire by decision makers to do all this**

# Acknowledgements

❖ ChevronTexaco

❖ [www.chevrontexaco.com](http://www.chevrontexaco.com)

❖ John I. Howell III – Portfolio Decisions

❖ [www.portfoliodecisions.com](http://www.portfoliodecisions.com)

❖ Steve M. Rasey Ph. D. – WiserWays

❖ [www.wiserways.com](http://www.wiserways.com)