



Presenting:

**Making better Appraisal & Development Decisions
Using Decision Risk Analysis & Value of Information
by Pete Naylor**

DAAG Conference 2017

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Distinguished Lecturer Program

Making better Appraisal & Development Decisions Using Decision Risk Analysis & Value of Information

Pete Naylor



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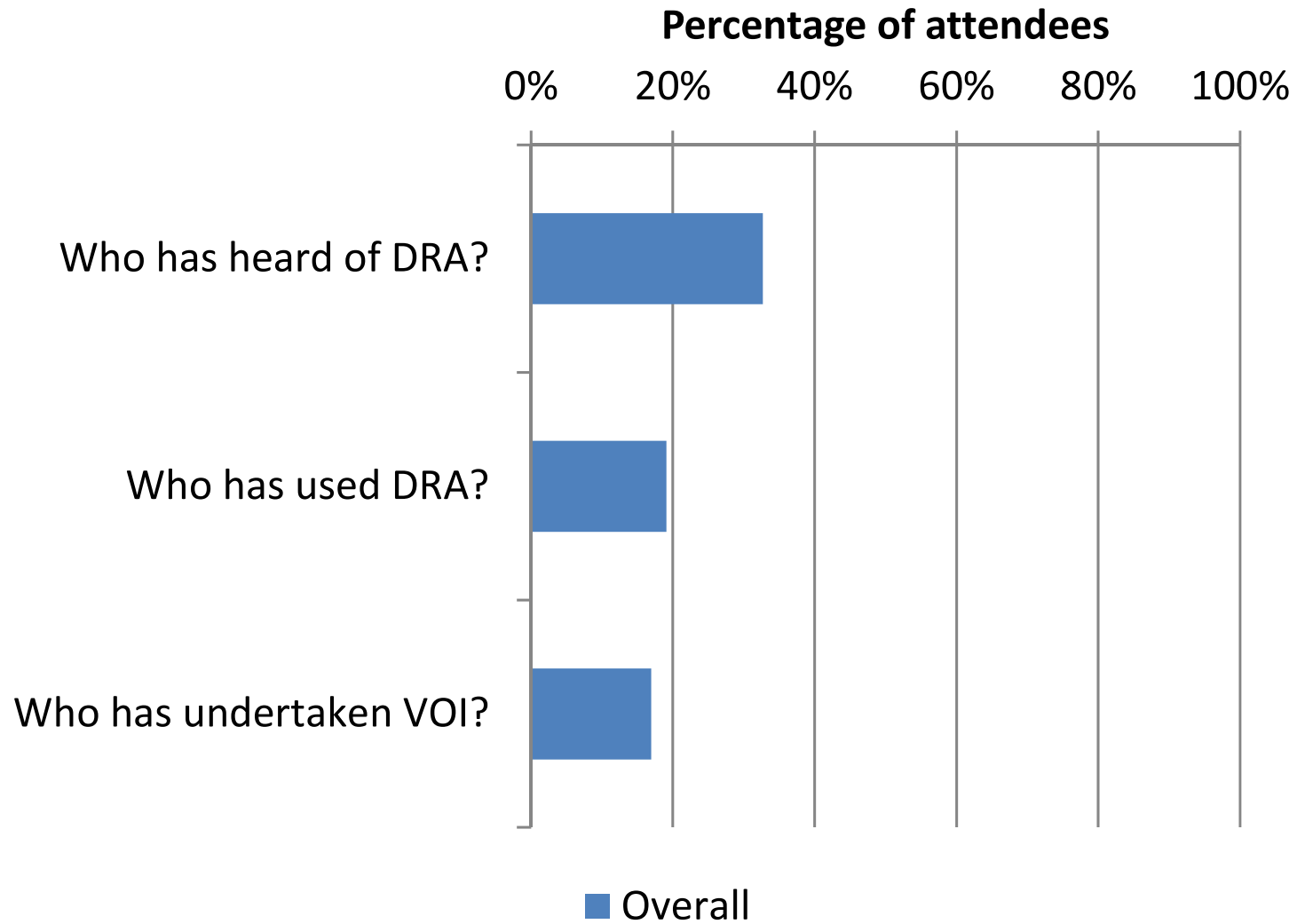
Aims of this presentation

- To introduce Decision Risk Analysis (DRA)
- To provide an understanding of 'value of information' (VOI) analysis
 - When?
 - Why?
 - How?

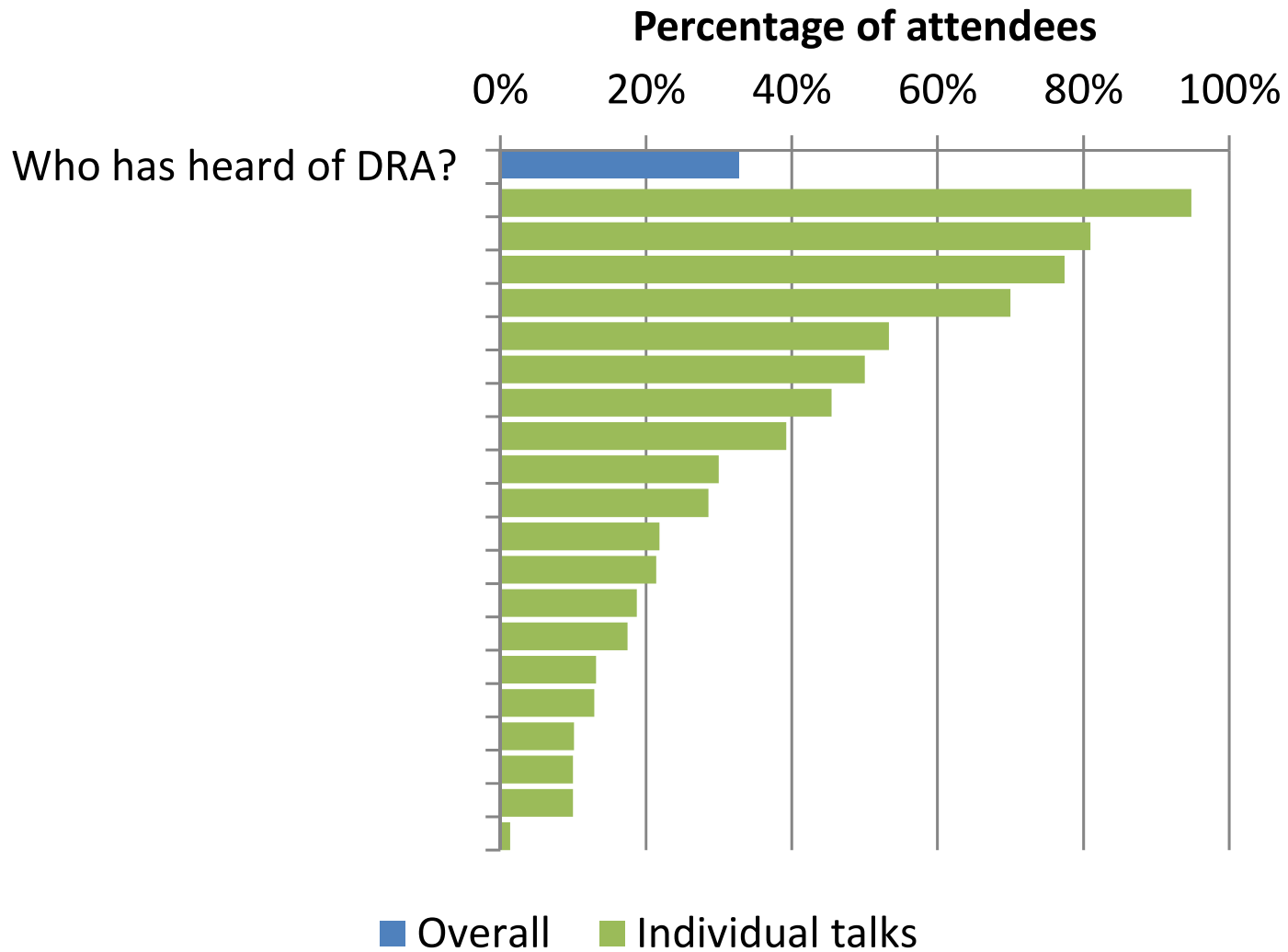
Statistics

- 1,051 attendees
 - Maximum attendance 149
 - Minimum attendance 15
- 20 presentations
- 16 countries
- 1 straw poll
 - Who has heard of DRA?
 - Who has used DRA?
 - Who has undertaken VOI?

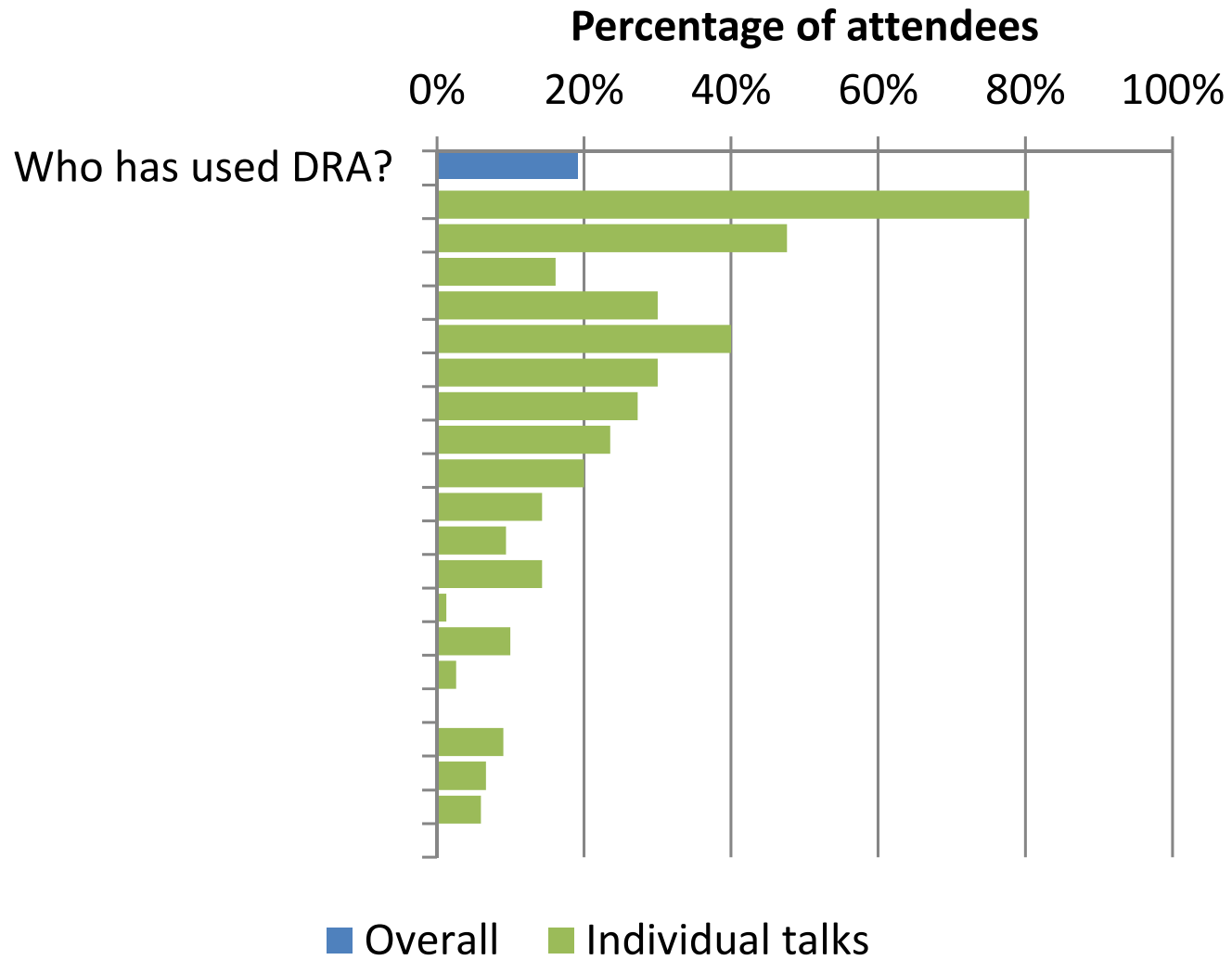
Overall responses



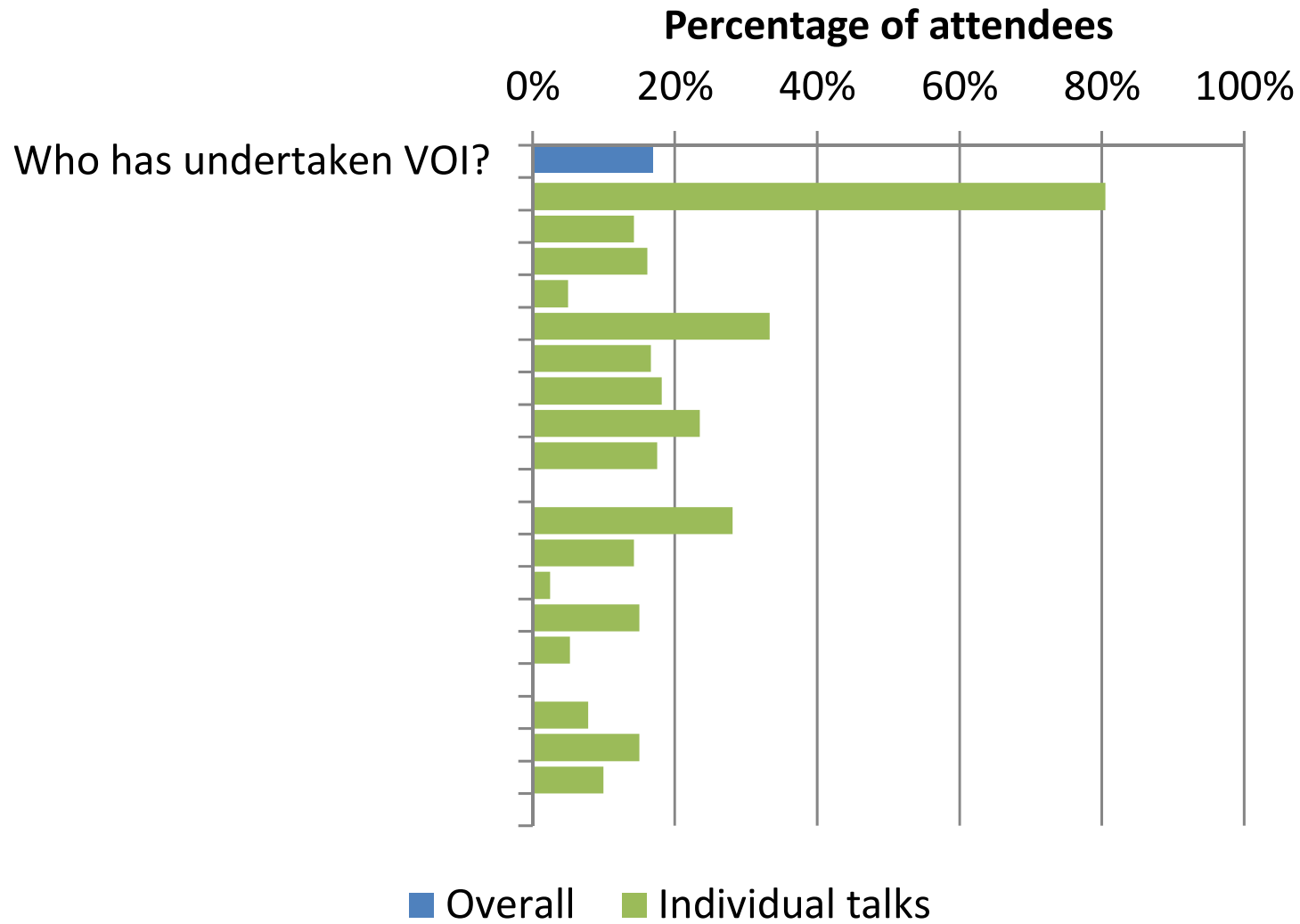
Who has heard of DRA?



Who has used DRA?



Who has undertaken VOI?



Detailed responses

| Location | % of attendees | | | Comments |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | Who has heard of DRA? | Who has used DRA? | Who has undertaken VOI? | |
| Overall | 33% | 19% | 17% | |
| London, UK | 95% | 81% | 81% | |
| Farmington, USA | 81% | 48% | 14% | |
| Rio de Janeiro, Brazil | 77% | 16% | 16% | |
| Lima, Peru (am) | 70% | 30% | 5% | |
| Dublin, Ireland | 53% | 40% | 33% | |
| Madrid, Spain | 50% | 30% | 17% | |
| Mexico City, Mexico | 45% | 27% | 18% | |
| Aberdeen, UK | 39% | 24% | 24% | |
| Stavanger, Norway | 30% | 20% | 18% | |
| Macaé, Brazil | 29% | 14% | 0% | |
| Miri, Sarawak | 22% | 9% | 28% | |
| Campania, Romania | 21% | 14% | 14% | |
| Lima, Peru (pm) | 19% | 1% | 3% | |
| Budapest, Hungary | 18% | 10% | 15% | |
| Duliajan, India | 13% | 3% | 5% | |
| Manila, Philippines | 13% | 0% | 0% | ~80% were students |
| Hammamet, Tunisia | 10% | 9% | 8% | Oil & Gas Summit |
| Seria, Brunei | 10% | 7% | 15% | |
| Dhaka, Bangladesh | 10% | 6% | 10% | |
| Edinburgh, UK | 1% | 0% | 0% | Actuary Conference |

SPE Distinguished Lectures relating to DRA

- 2015-16
 - The Value of Assessing Uncertainty (What You Don't Know Can Hurt You); *Duane McVay*
 - Making better Appraisal & Development Decisions Using Decision Risk Analysis & Value of Information; *Pete Naylor*
- 2016-17
 - Fooled by Randomness - Improving Decision Making With Limited Data; *James Gouveia*
 - Creating Value From Uncertainty and Flexibility; *Reidar Bratvold*

Aims of this presentation

- To introduce Decision Risk Analysis (DRA)
- To provide an understanding of 'value of information' (VOI) analysis
 - When?
 - Why?
 - How?

What is Decision Risk Analysis?

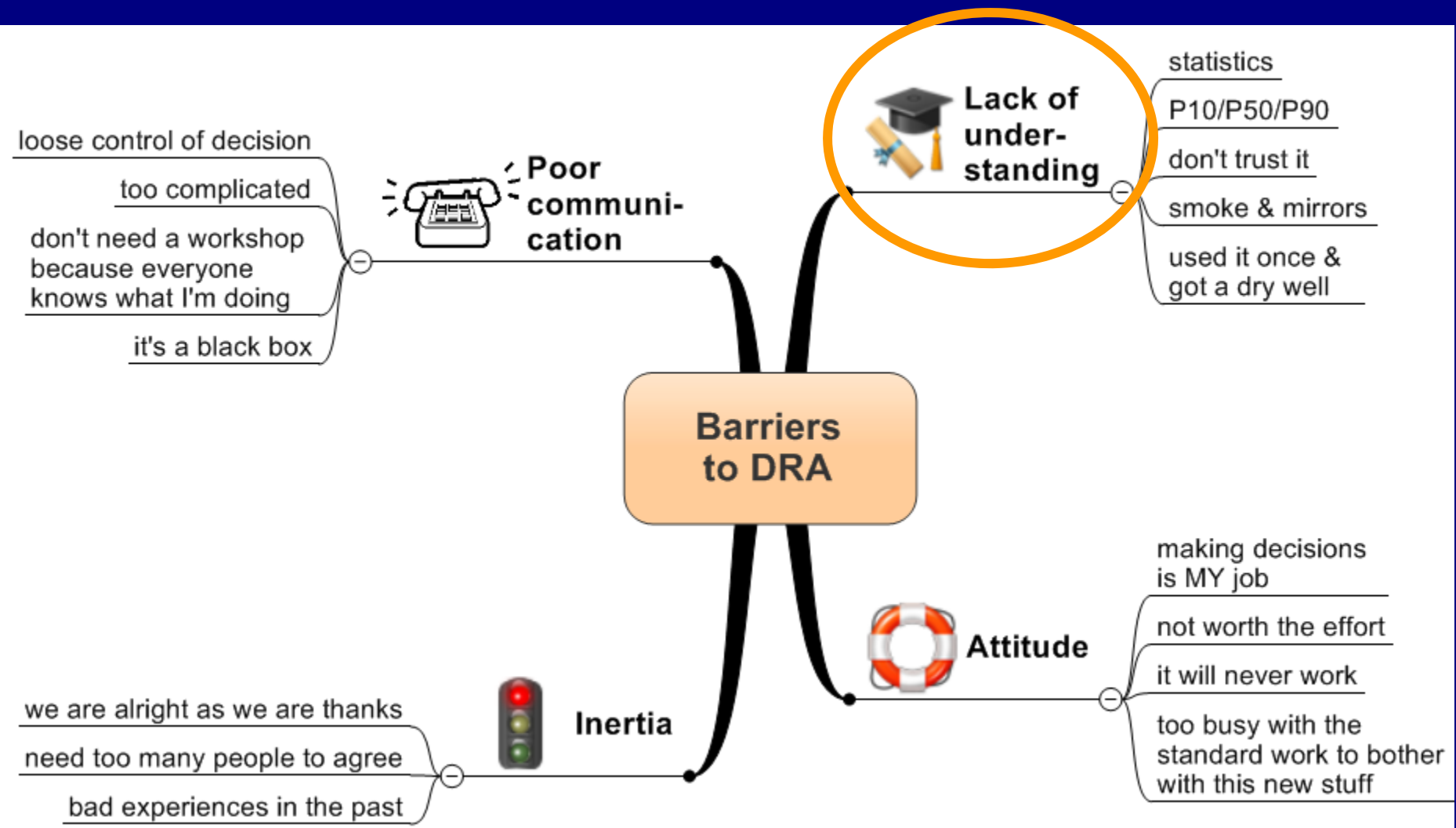
- A structured process to help stakeholders optimise their decision making in the face of risks & uncertainties
- Involves a combination of
 - Facilitation
 - Modelling
- Term first used by Ron Howard in 1966

What is Decision Risk Analysis?

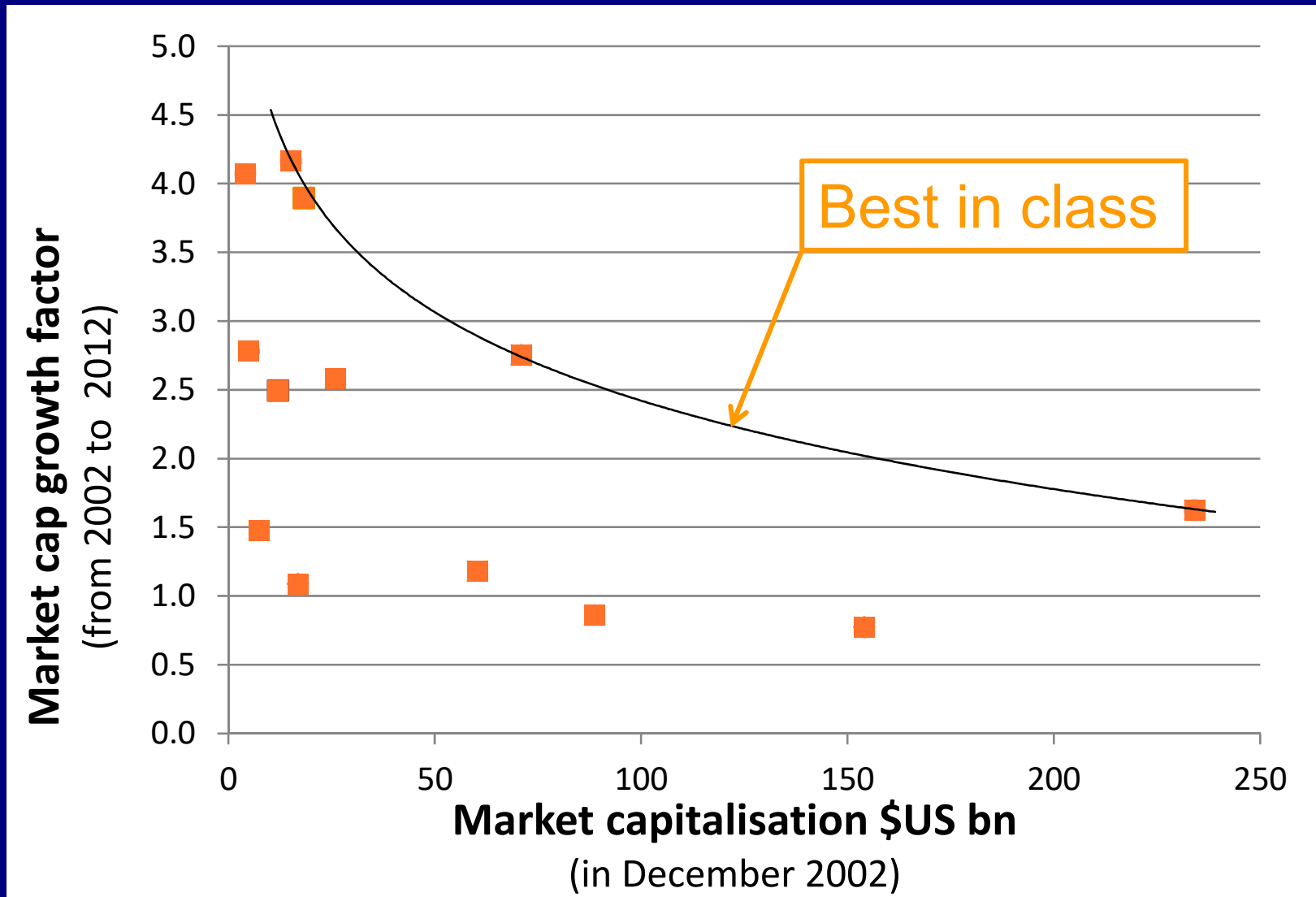
- A structured process to help stakeholders **optimise** their decision making in the face of risks & uncertainties
- Involves a combination of
 - Facilitation
 - Modelling
- Term first used by Ron Howard in 1966

Why is DRA not used more widely?

Barriers to using DRA



How can you deliver superior performance...?

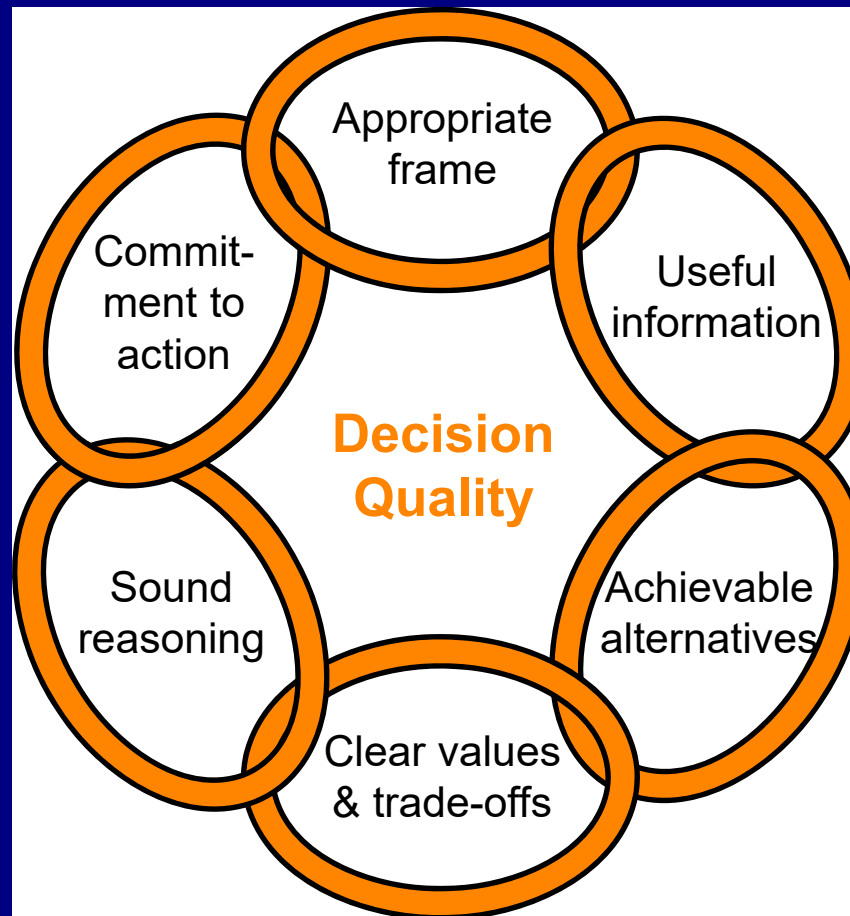


...focus on delivering Decision Quality

A great answer to the wrong question is useless

Secure consensus amongst stakeholders


Too complex for intuition?



Allow for risks & uncertainties correctly

If there is only one choice then there is no decision

A range of decision making approaches are available

- Voting
 - Threat/benefit log
 - Weighted ranking
 - Absolute ranking
 - Probability x impact ranking
 - Cost/schedule risking
 - **Value of information analysis**
 - Fully integrated asset modelling
- Qualitative
- 
- Quantitative

When might VOI analysis be valuable?

- Facing multiple decision options
- Outcomes are uncertain
- Opportunity to acquire additional information
- Information costs money and/or time

Is the additional information worth the cost?

Why might VOl analysis be valuable?

- The additional information might reduce future uncertainties
- The best decision option might change in the light of the new information

If no decisions change, think carefully about acquiring the new information

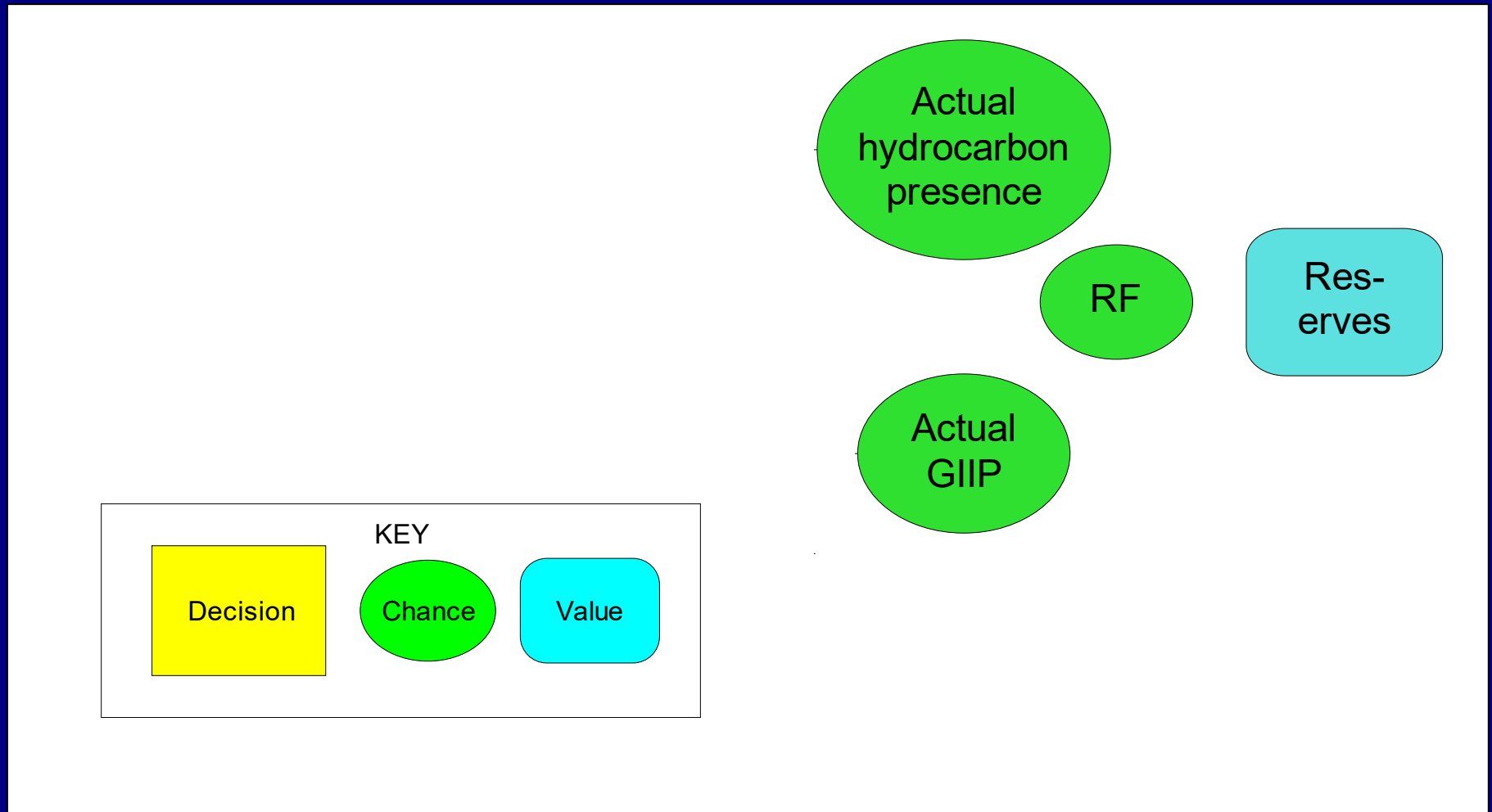
Key questions

- How much does the information cost?
 - Acquisition, analysis, delay to development
- How reliable is the information?
 - Will the measurement fail?
 - False results (imperfect information)?
- How useful is the information?
 - How significant is the parameter(s)?
 - What difference will the information make?

How do I undertake a VOl analysis?

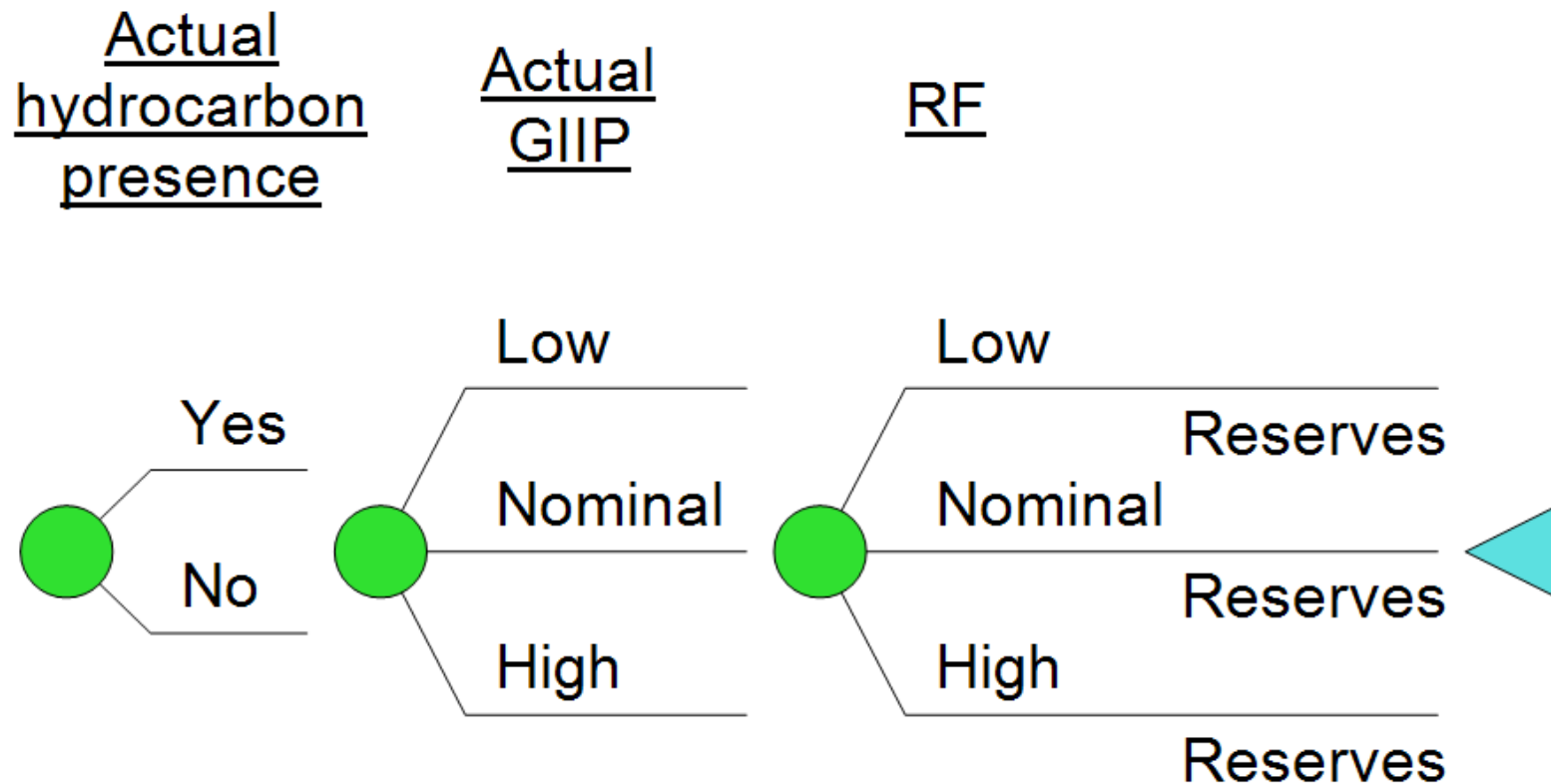
- Case example
 - Should an appraisal well be drilled in the North Extension?
 - Should the North Extension be developed?
- A new user took < two hours to learn the software & complete this analysis

Influence diagram



Lays out the components of the frame

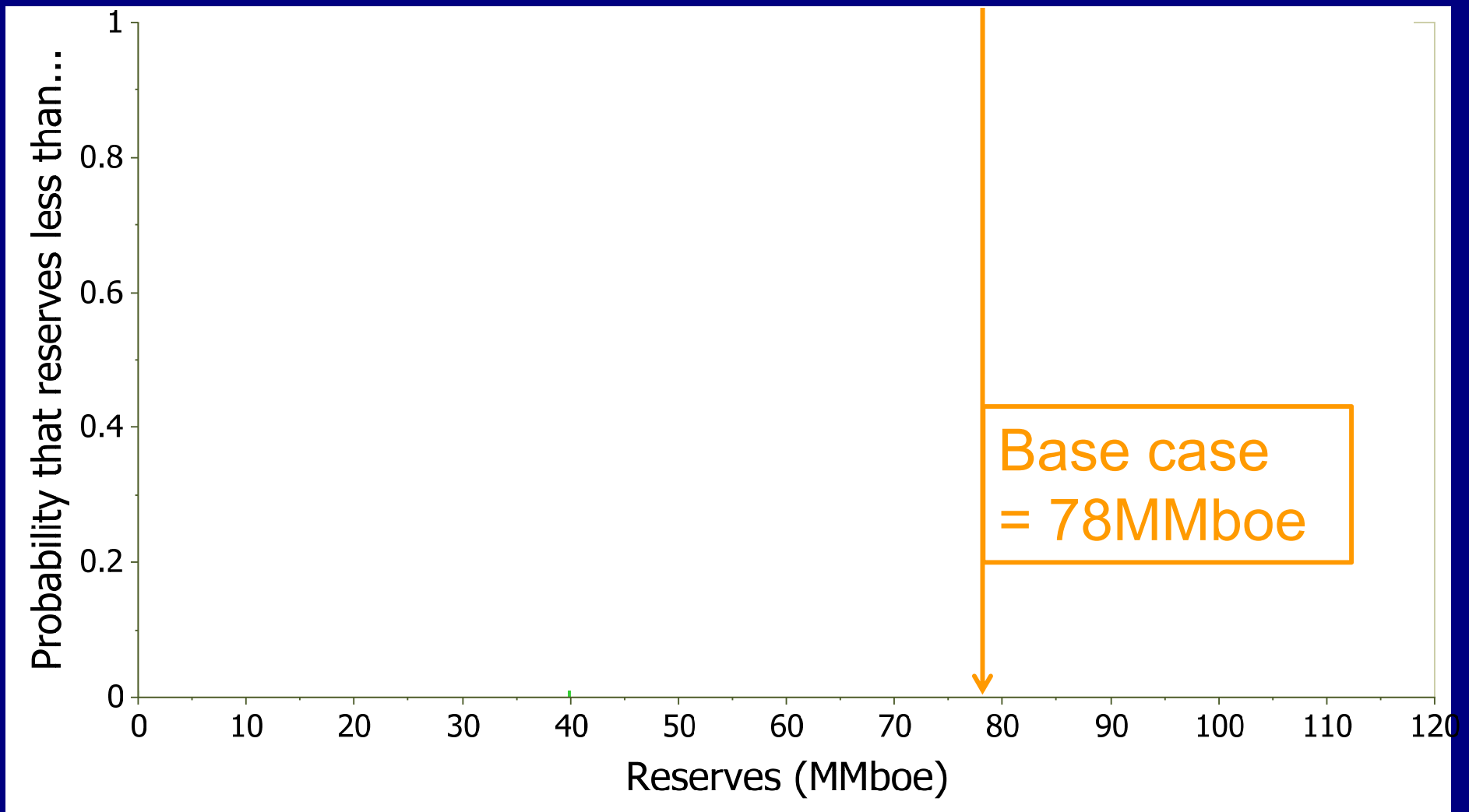
Decision tree



Reserves = Presence * GIIP * Recovery Factor

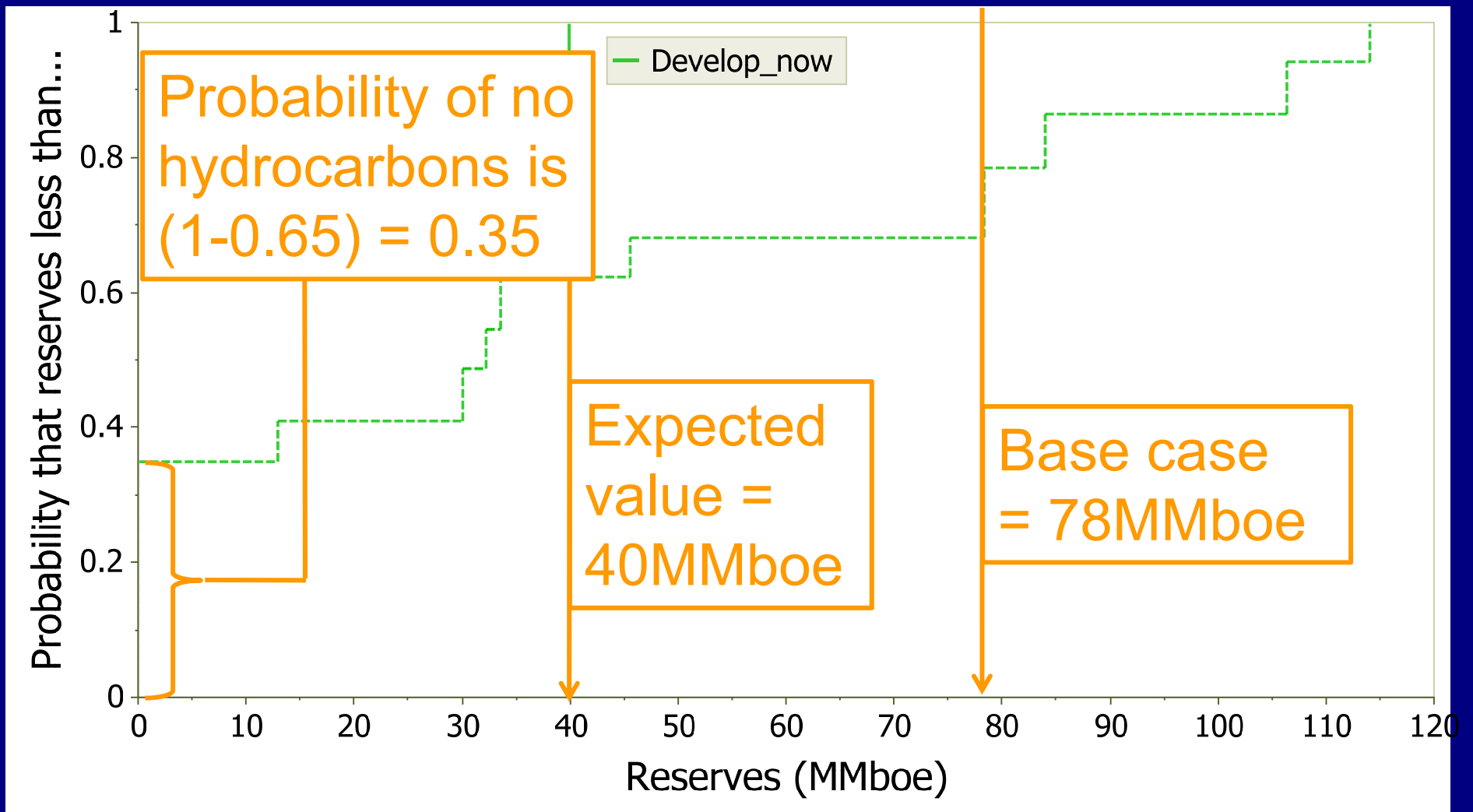
Base case: Yes + Nominal + Nominal

Base case: reserves for North Extension



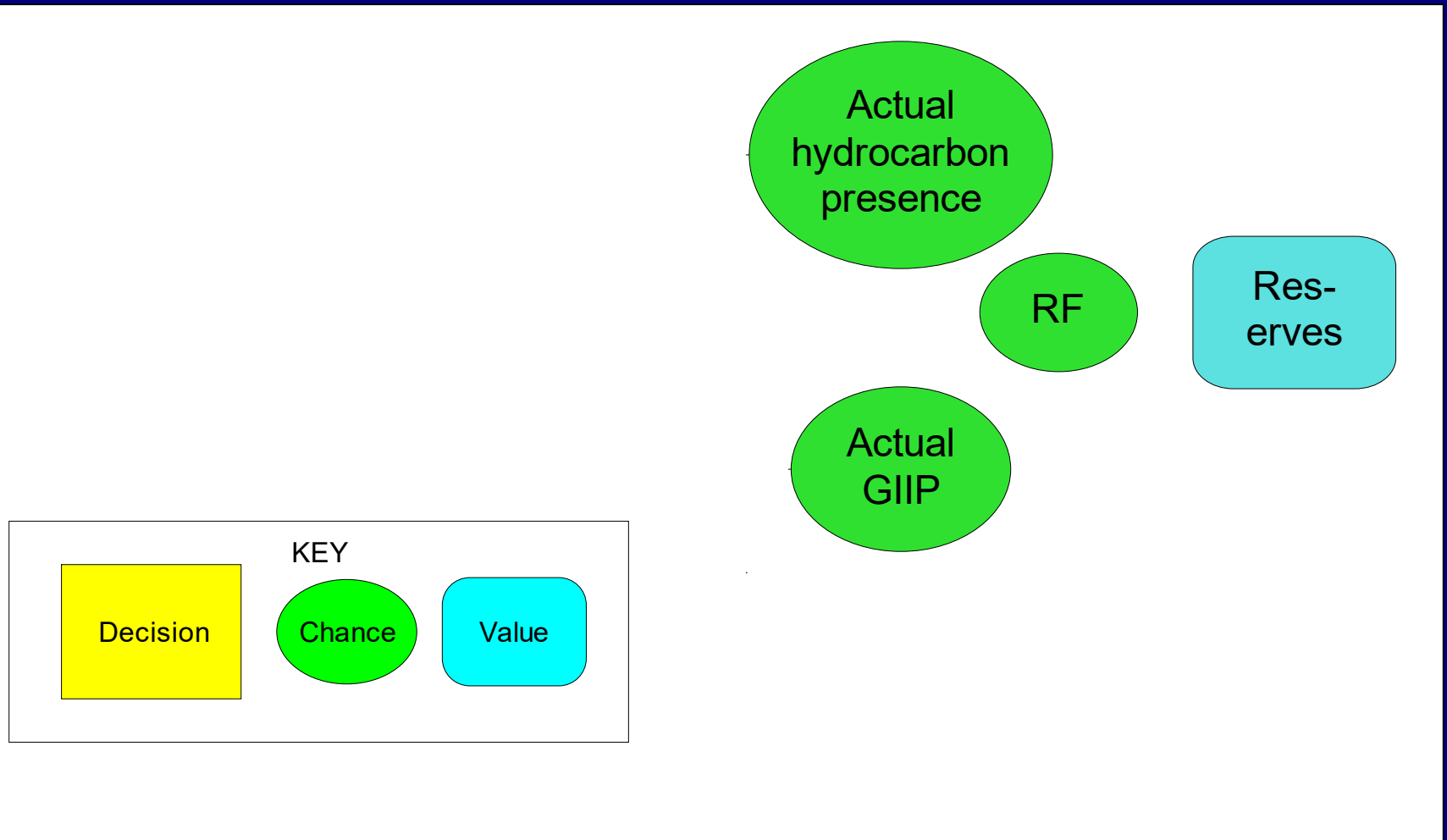
This should not be the basis of your business case

Risk profile: reserves for North Extension

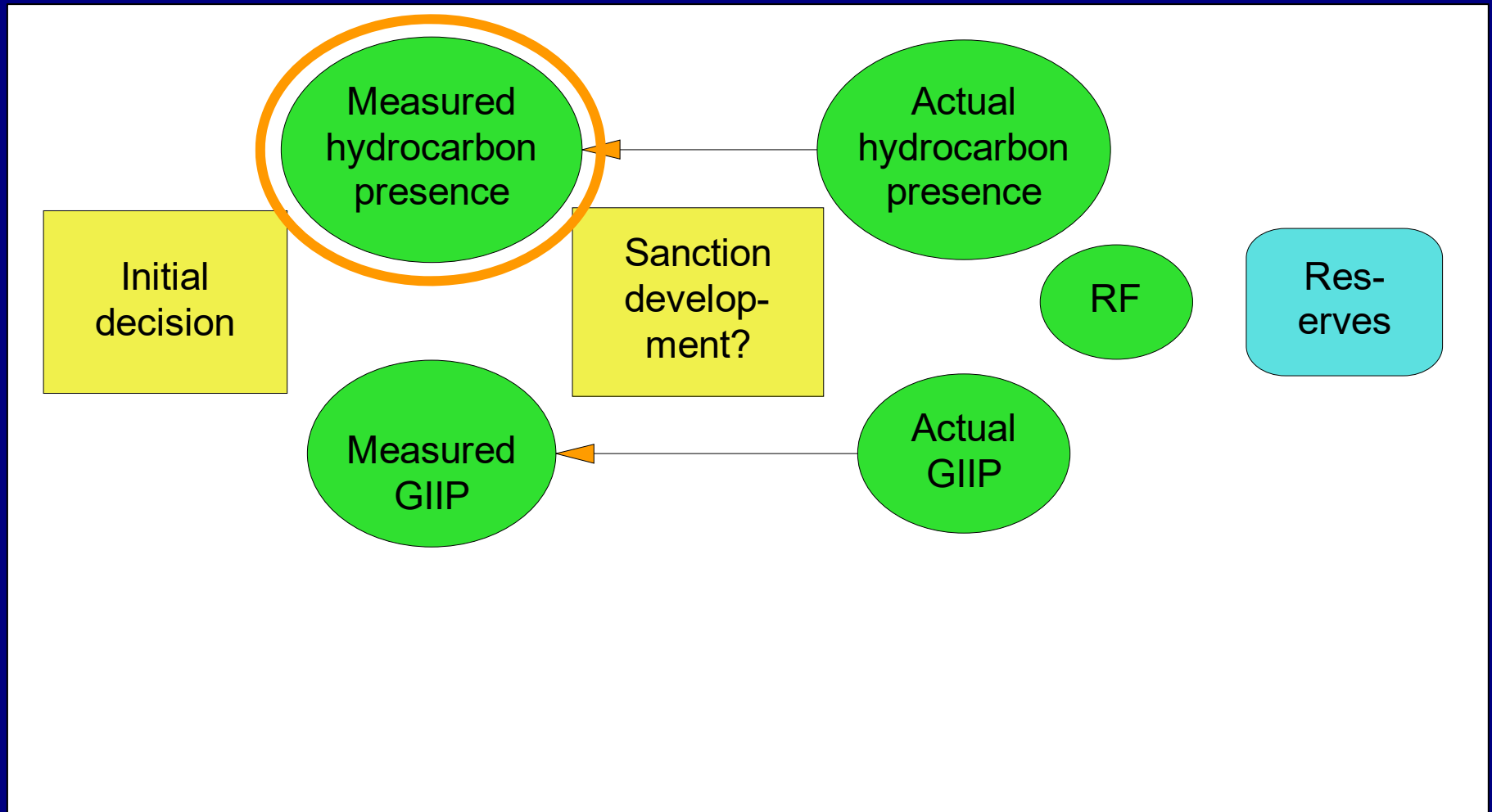


Illustrates the range of possible reserves

Influence diagram

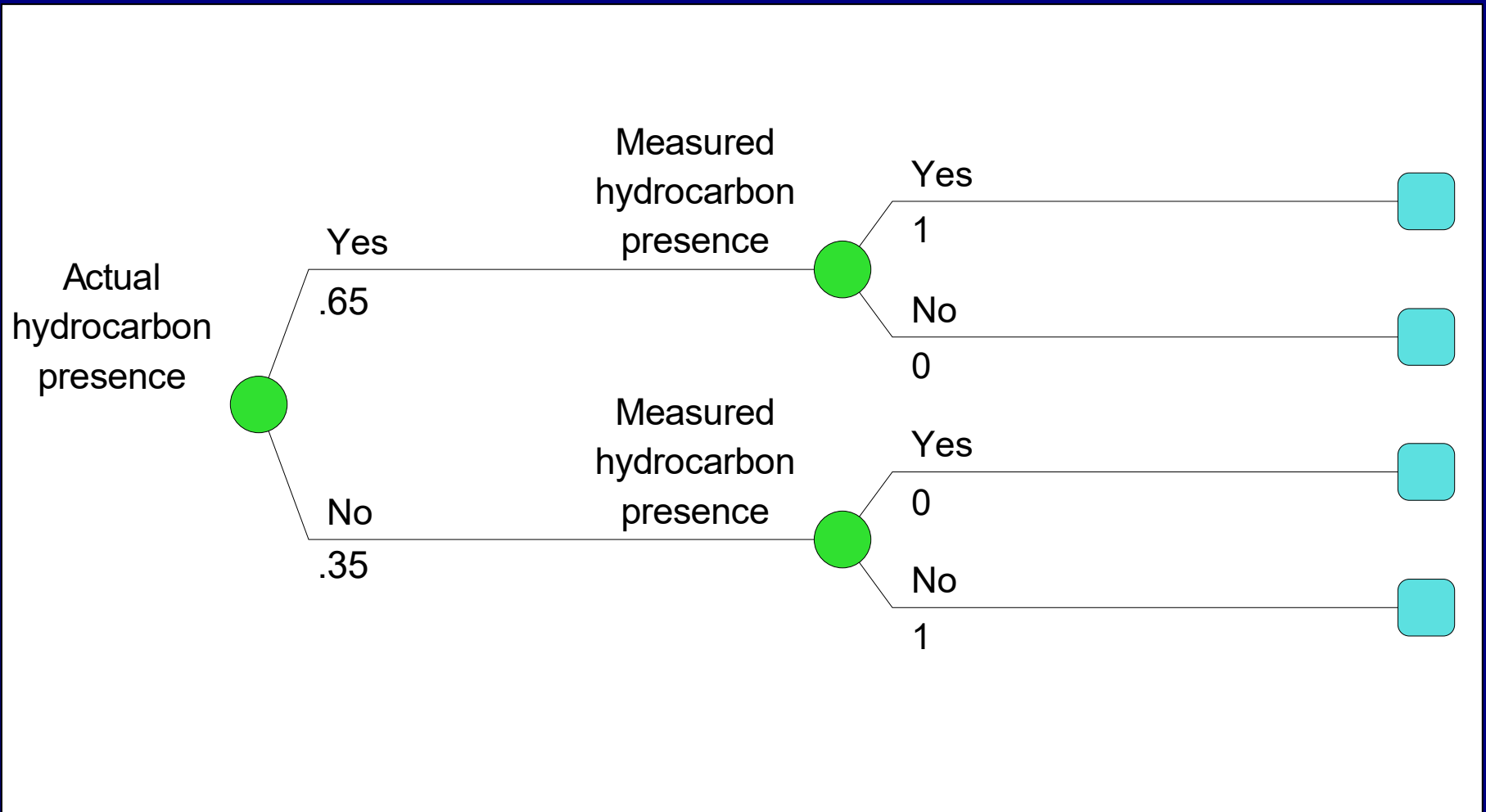


Influence diagram extended to include appraisal



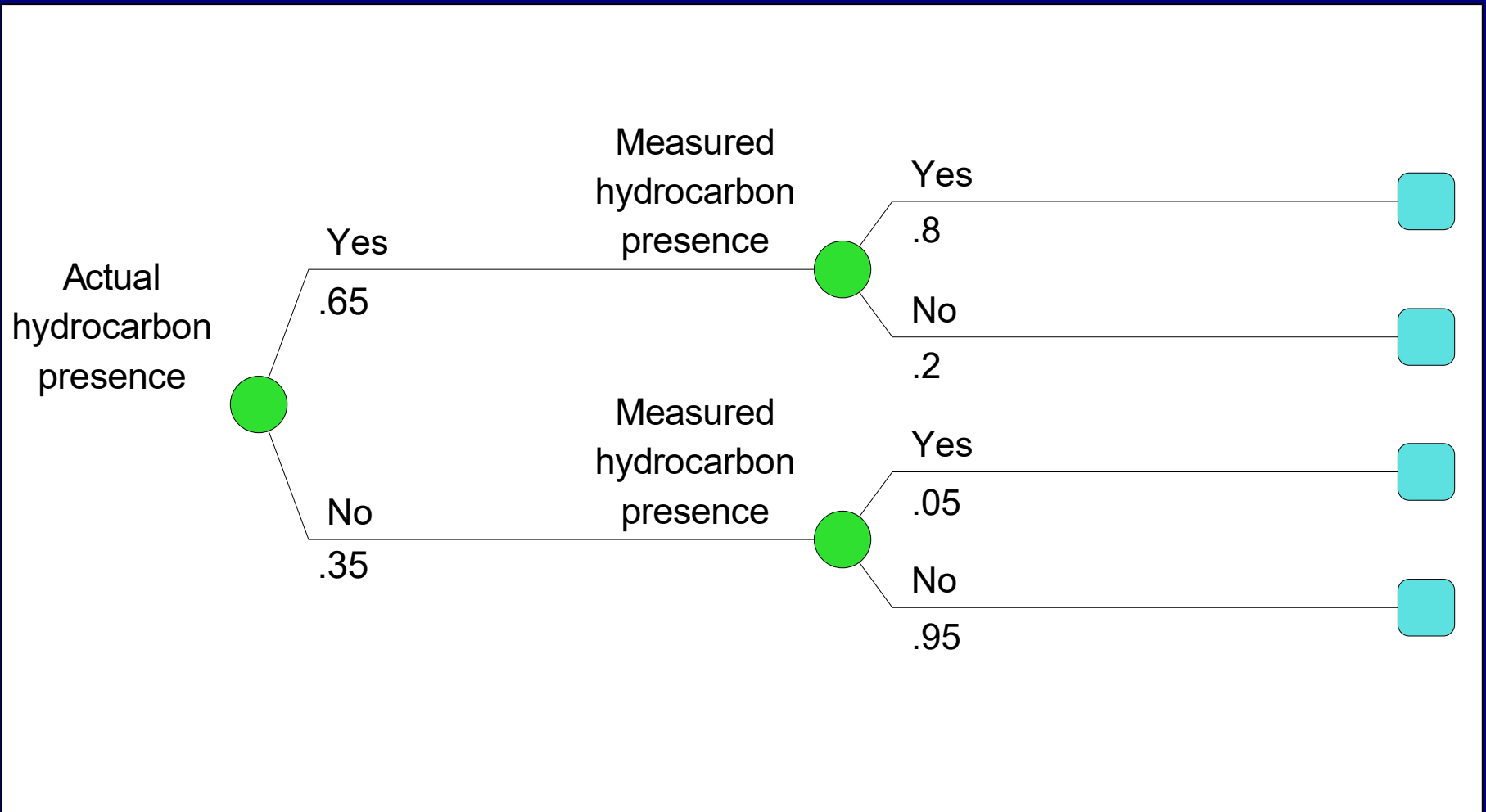
Measured HCP depends on actual state of nature

Conditional probabilities: hydrocarbon presence with perfect information



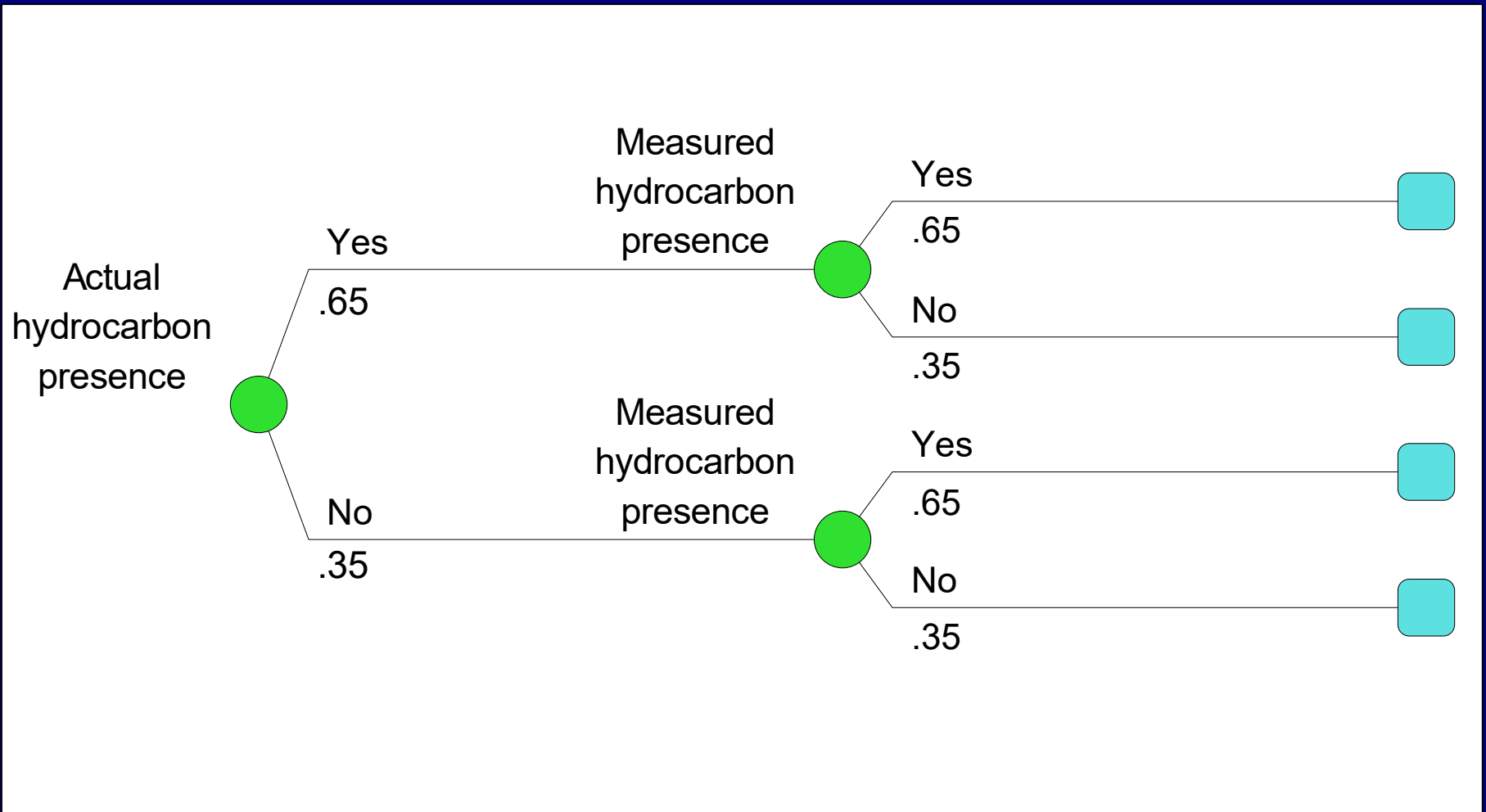
Captures the reliability of the measurement

Conditional probabilities: hydrocarbon presence with imperfect information



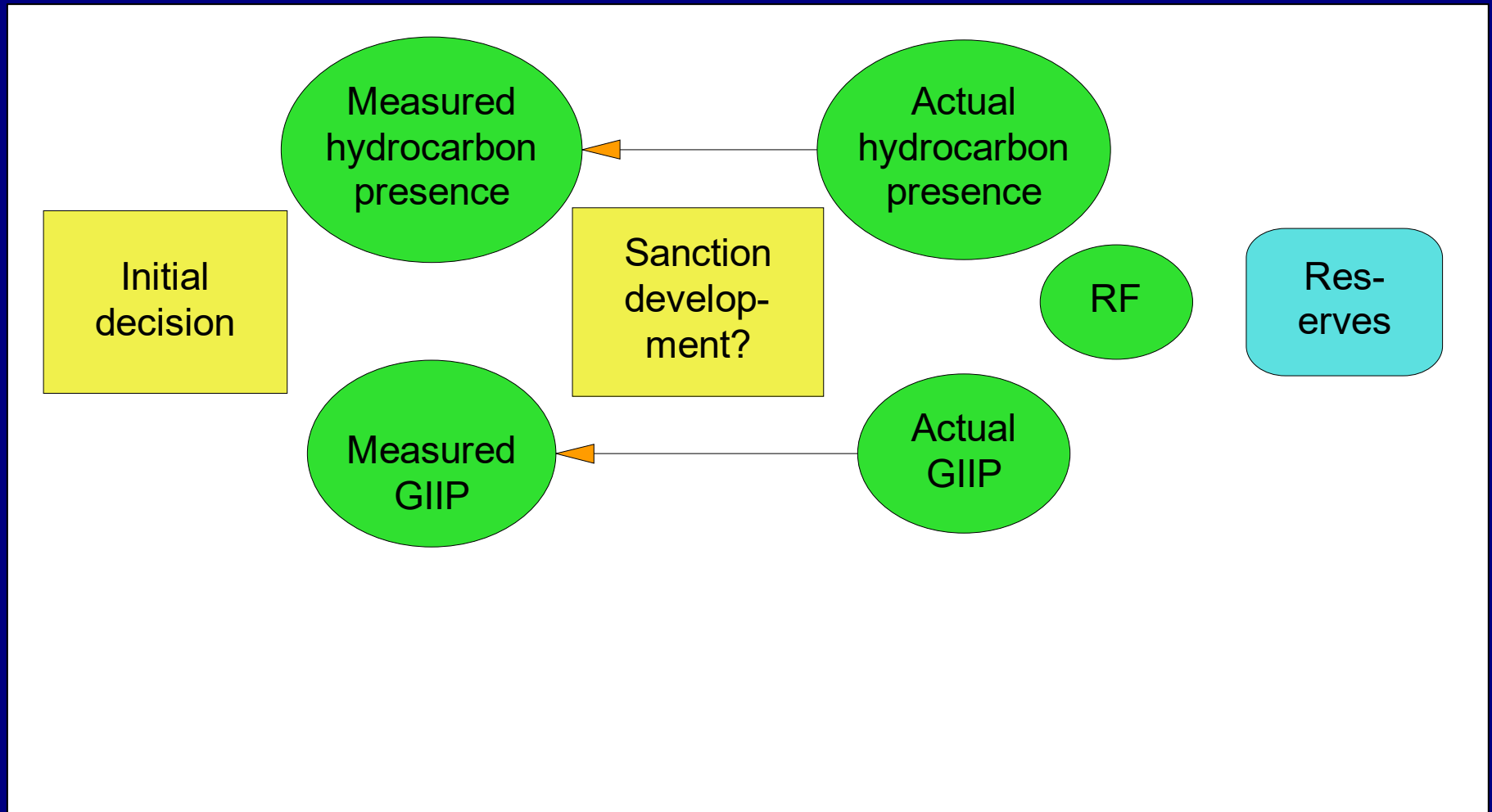
Captures the reliability of the measurement

Conditional probabilities: hydrocarbon presence with no information

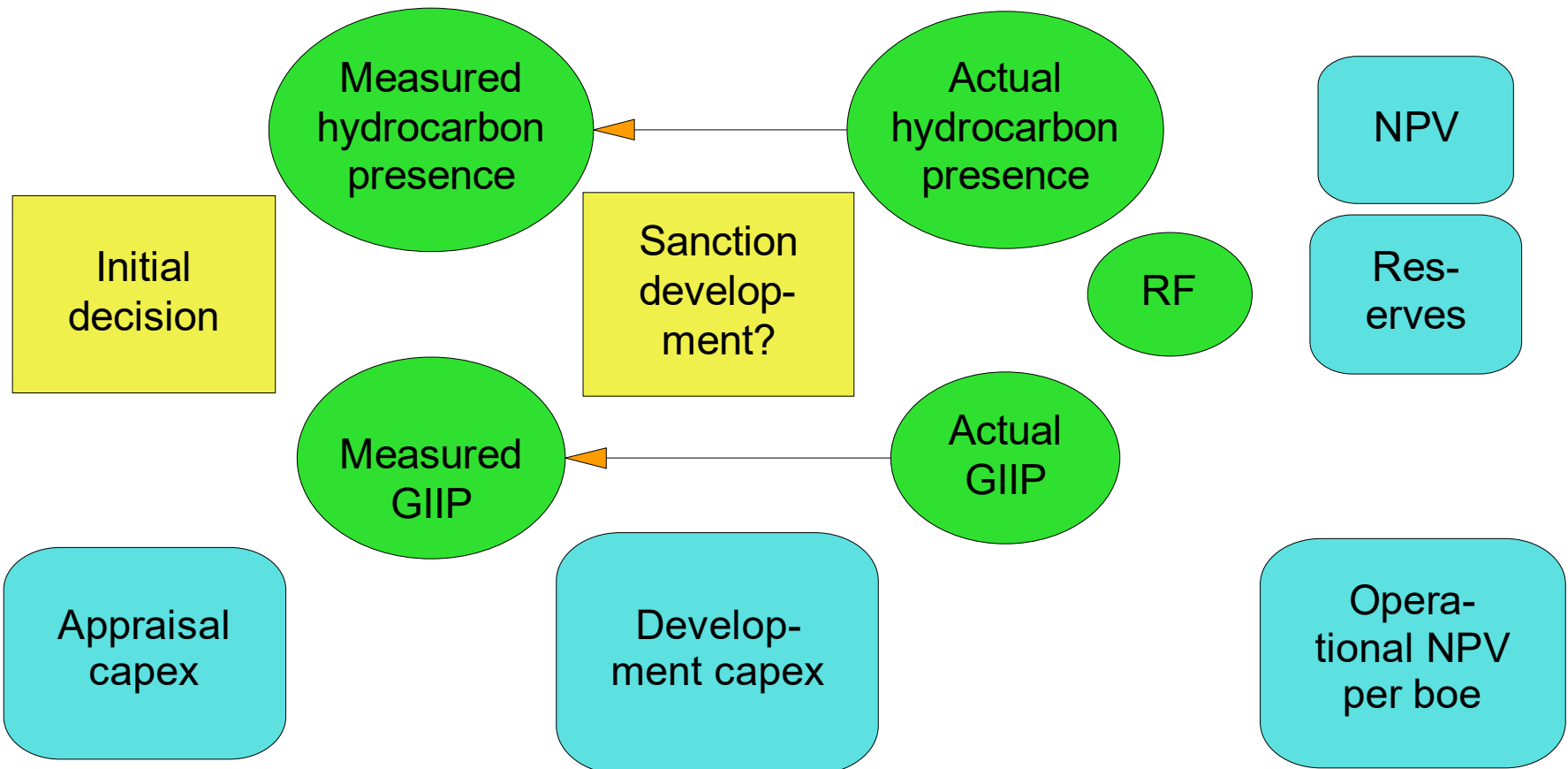


Captures the reliability of the measurement

Influence diagram



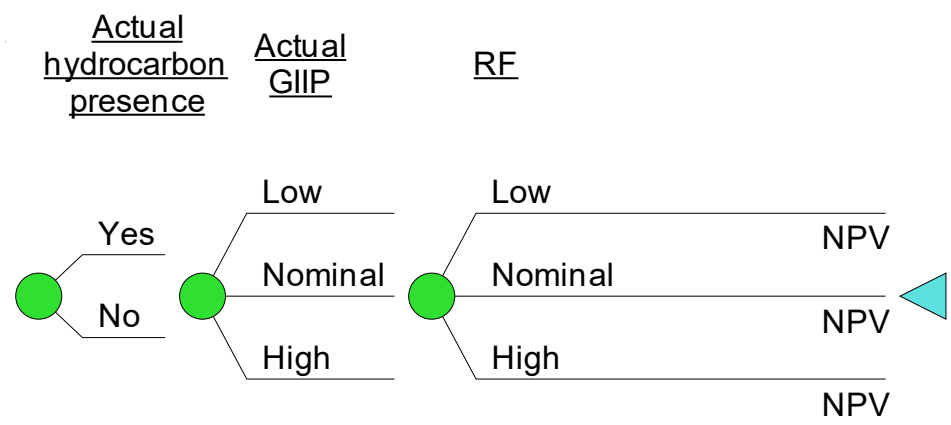
Influence diagram extended to include economics



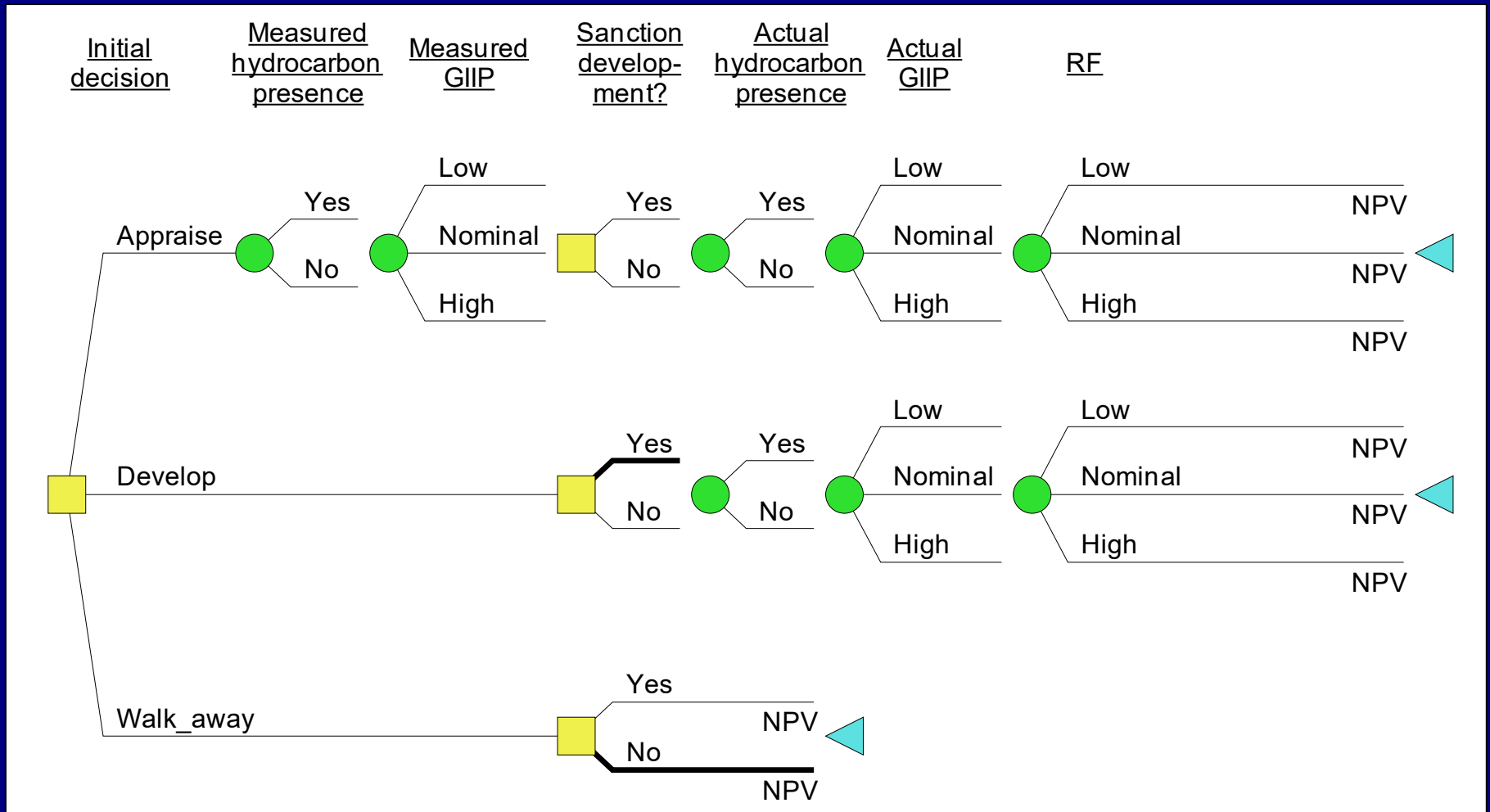
$$\text{Net Present Value} = \text{Reserves} * (\text{OpsNPV}/\text{boe}) - \text{capex}$$

Which decision options give the best NPV?

Decision tree

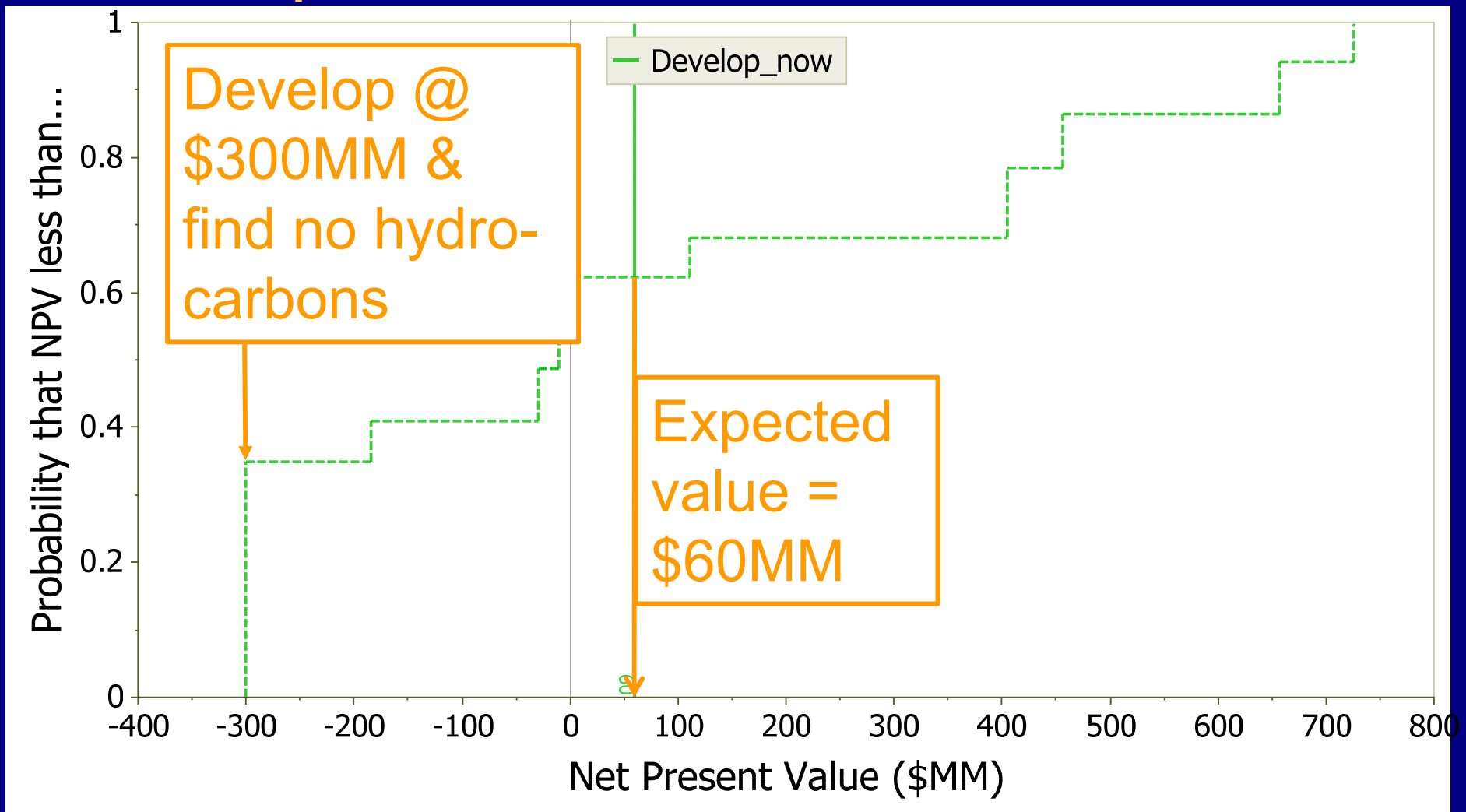


Decision tree extended to include appraisal



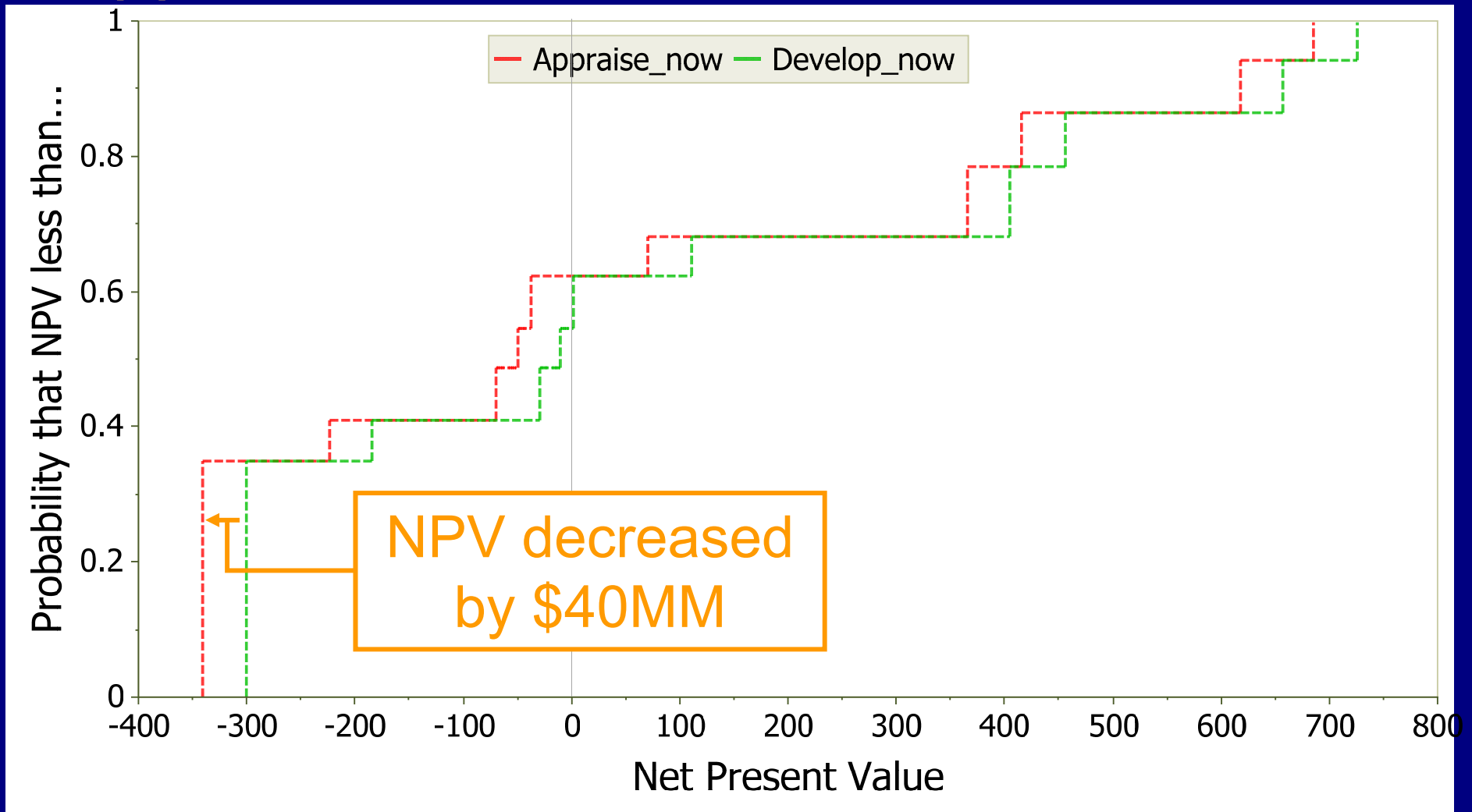
Captures the time order of events

NPV risk profile: develop now



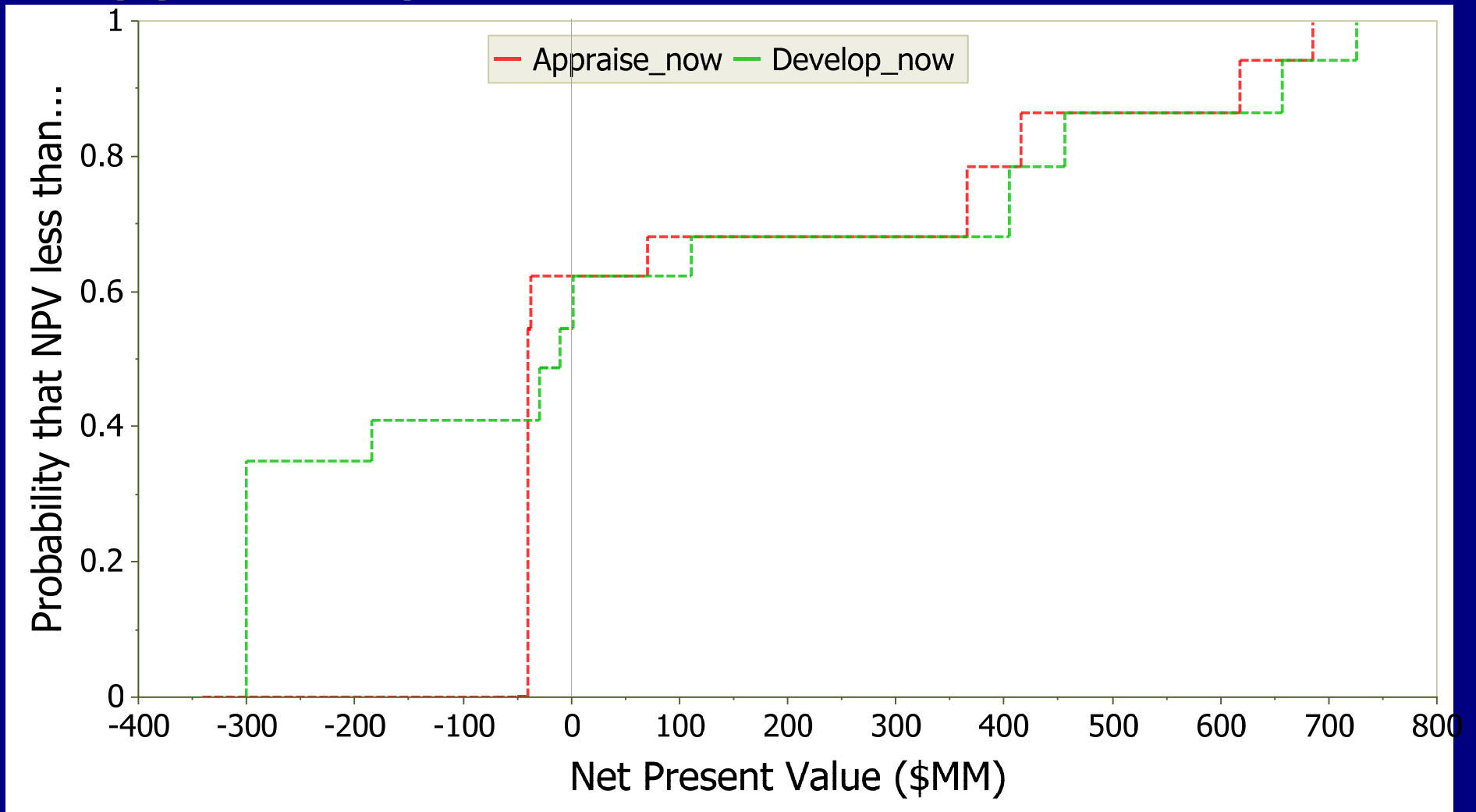
Illustrates the range of possible NPVs

NPV risk profile: appraise, no information



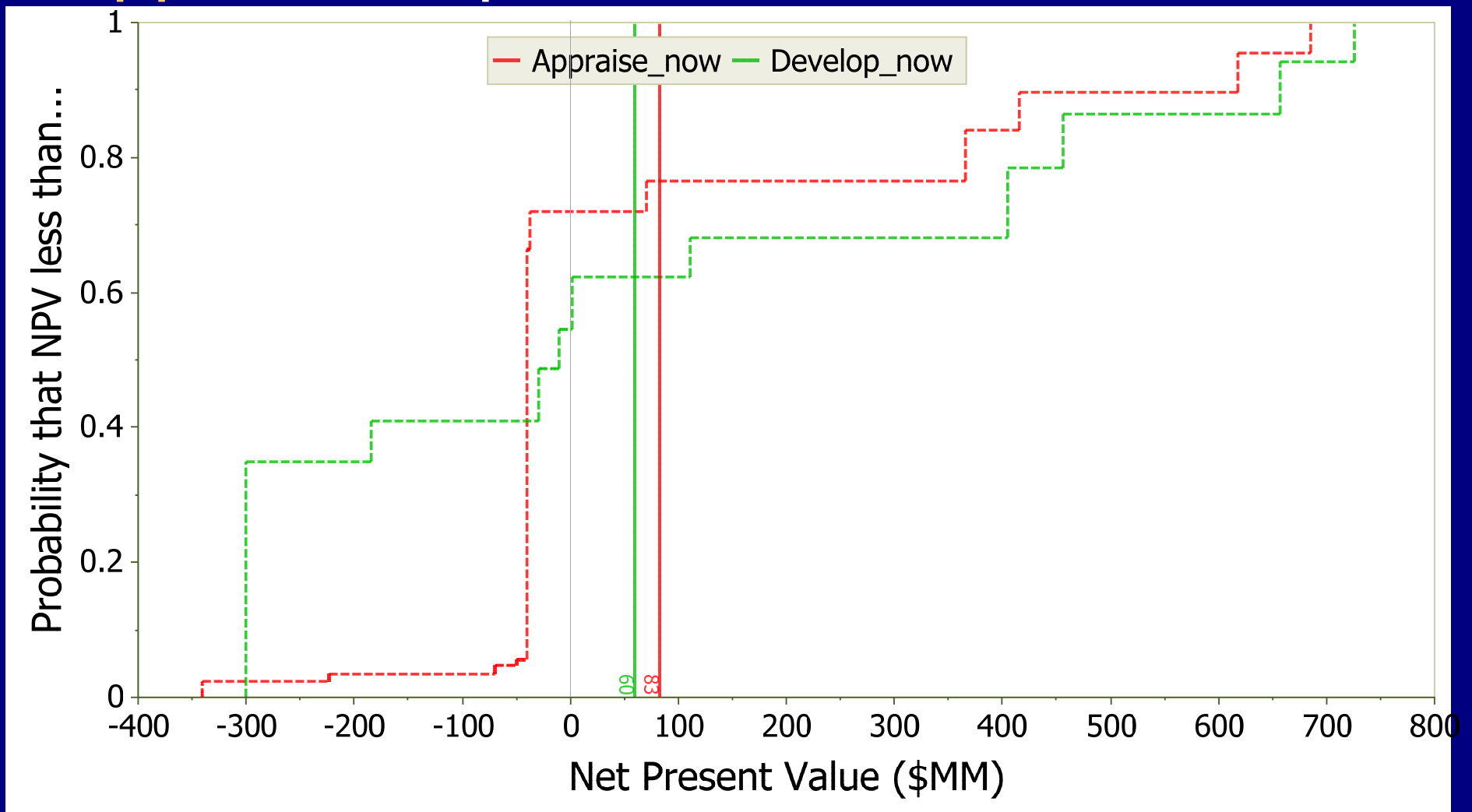
Spend \$40MM on appraisal but get no information

NPV risk profile: appraise, perfect information

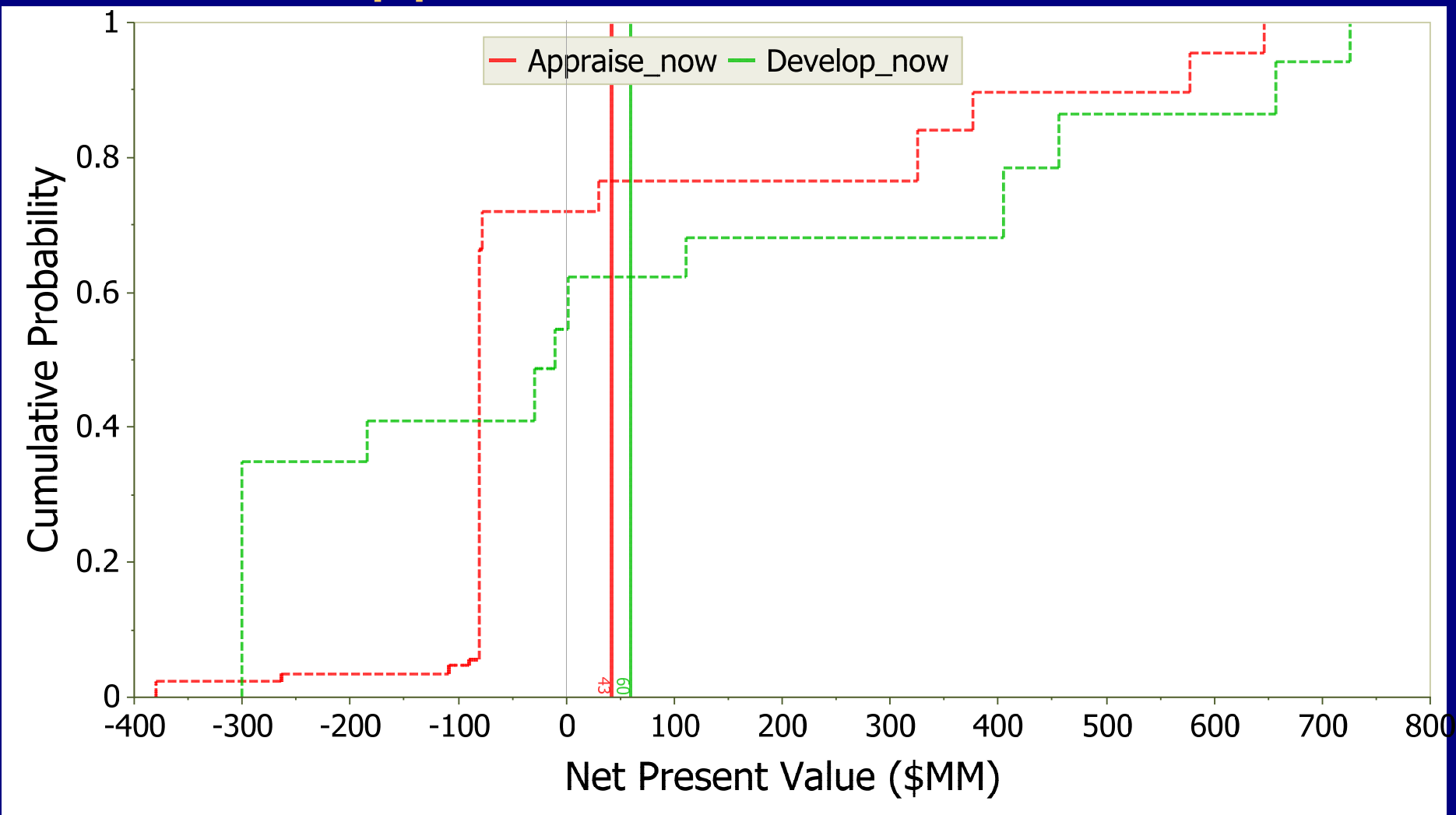


With perfect information only develop when net gain ³⁷

NPV risk profile: appraise, imperfect information

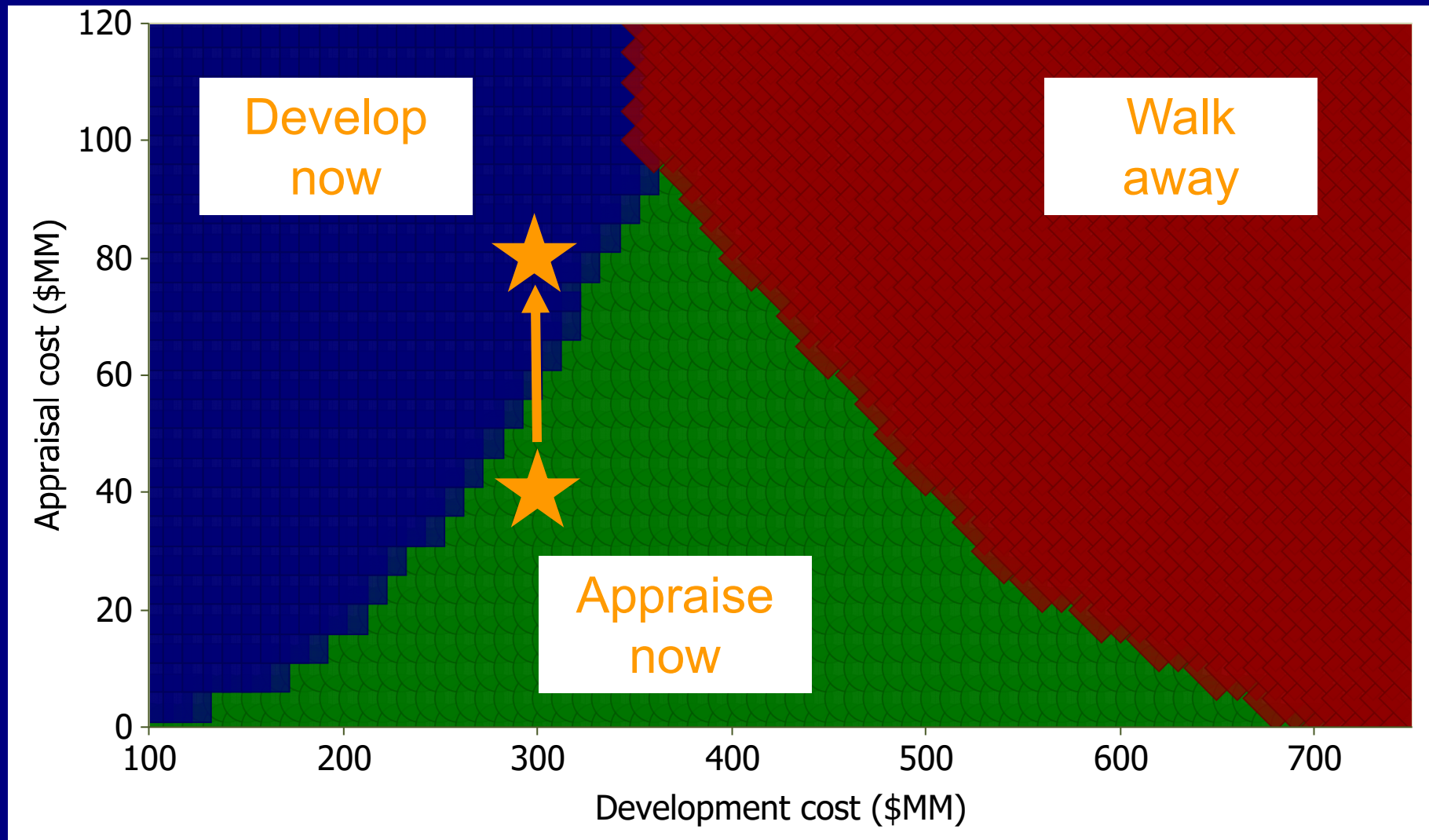


Risk appetite: which choice would you make if appraisal cost \$80MM?



What NPV would you sacrifice to avoid downside?

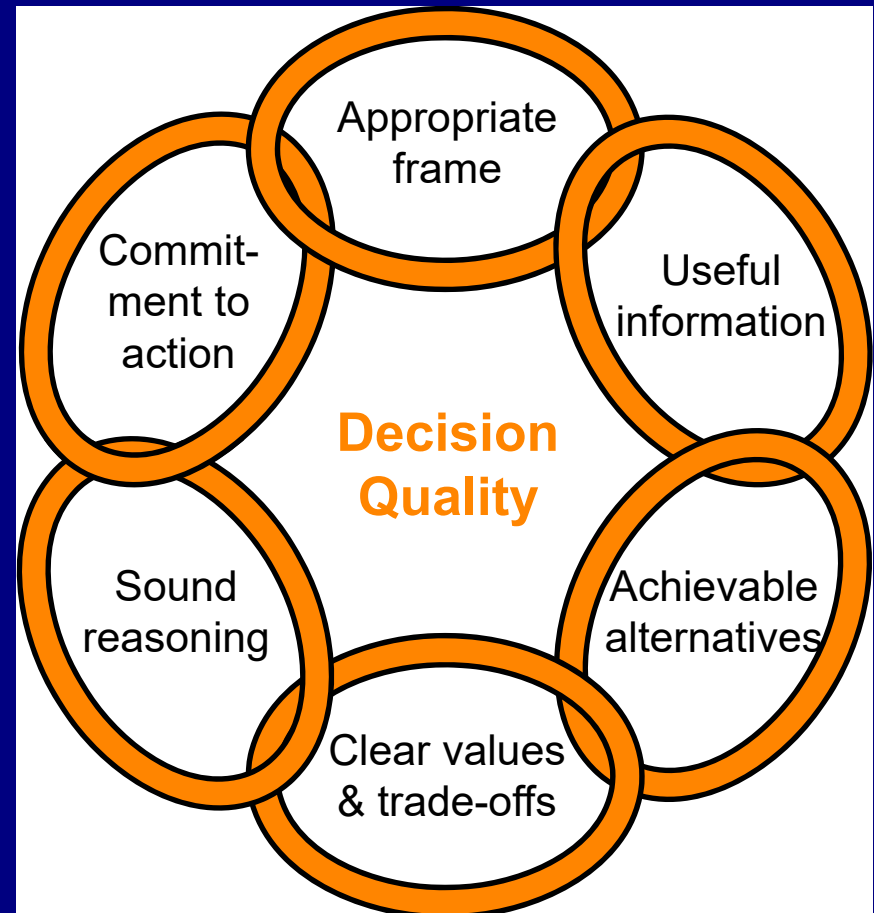
Two-way rainbow diagram



Green is where appraisal gives highest expected NPV

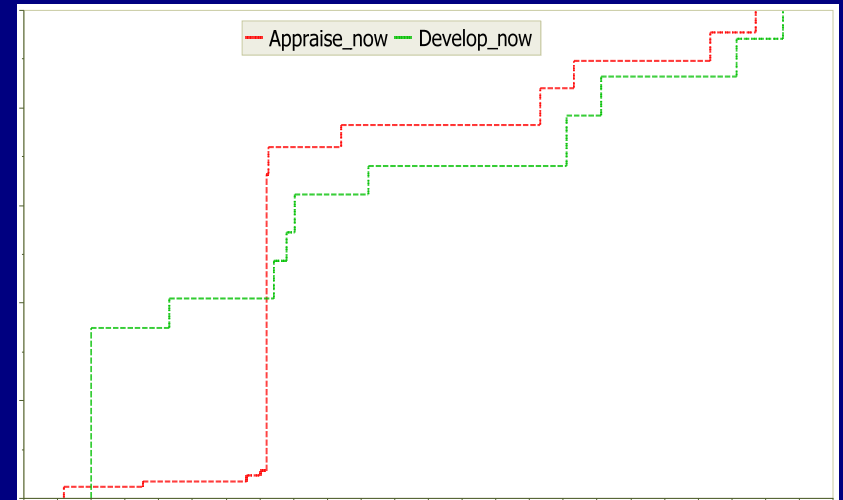
Summary: Decision Risk Analysis

- DRA can help you **optimise** not just satisfy
- Select an appropriate decision making approach
- Focus on delivering decision quality



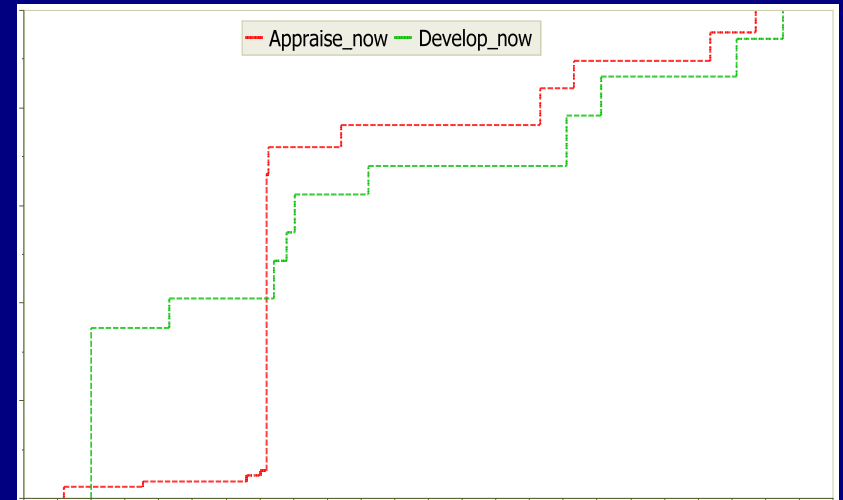
Summary: Value of Information (1)

- When?
 - Facing a number of decision options
 - Outcomes are uncertain
 - Opportunity to acquire additional information
 - Information costs money or time



Summary: Value of Information (2)

- Why?
 - Additional information might reduce future uncertainties
 - Best decision option might change with new information
- How?
 - Invest two hours and get a Decision Analyst to show you how



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