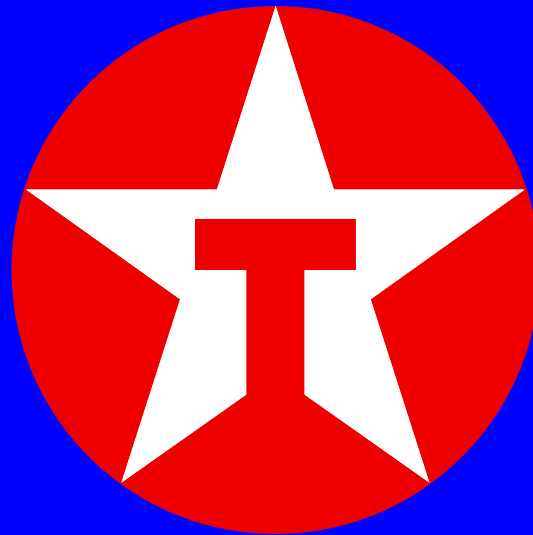


***Real Options in Practice: Two  
Examples from the Energy Sector***



**Sue Lisowski - Texaco Inc.**

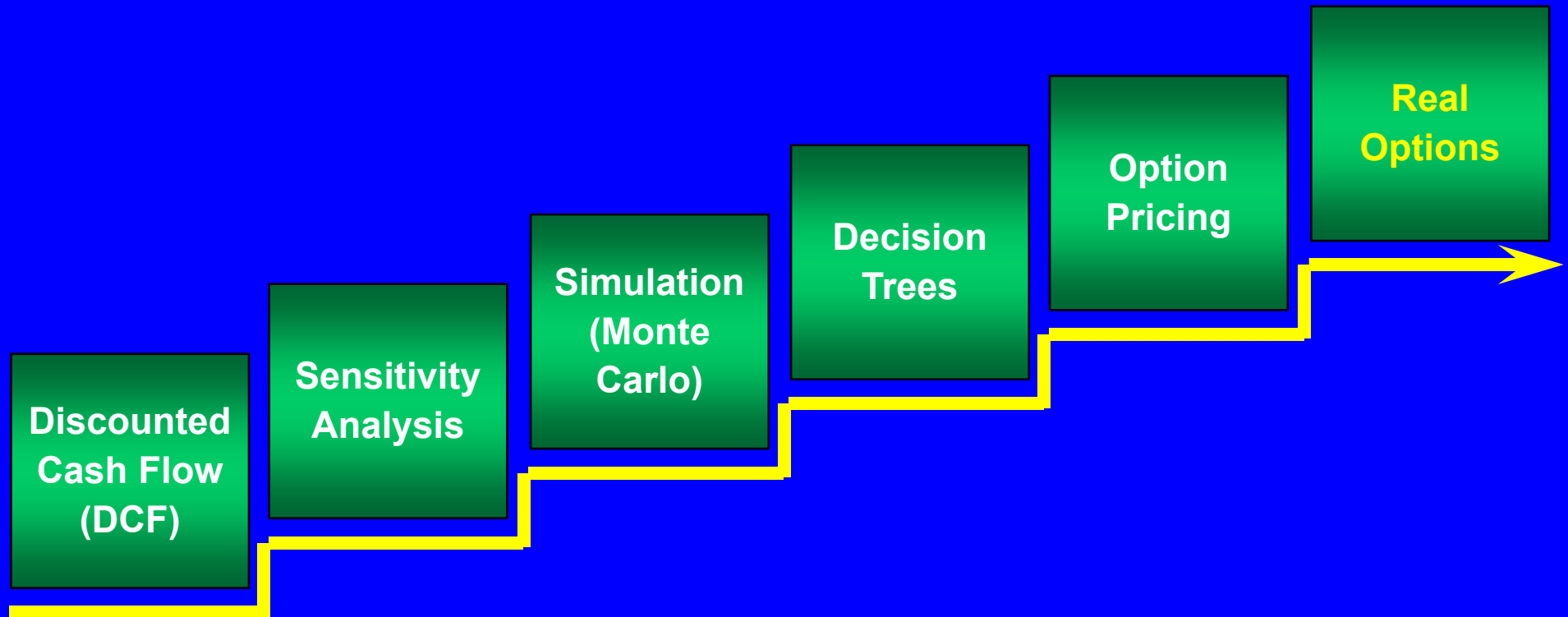
**DAAG (Decision Analysis Affinity Group) 2000**

**Calgary, Canada - May 17-19, 2000**

# Outline

- **What is different about Real Options?**
  - Modeling options and managerial flexibility
  - Valuing cash flows
- **Example 1: New Technology**
- **Example 2: Offshore Opportunity**
- **Conclusion**

# Why Real Options Valuation (ROV) ?



**Real Options Valuation (ROV) combines and extends DCF, Option Pricing, and Decision Analysis**

# The two dimensions of Real Options Valuation

## Real Options Valuation (ROV)

```
graph TD; ROV[Real Options Valuation (ROV)] --> D[Discover Uncertainties, Options, & Flexibility]; ROV --> V[Valuing Cash Flows (decomposed assessment)]; D --> OF[Open Framing]; D --> DL[Dynamic Learning]; V --> PMR[Private vs. Market Risks]; V --> RFD[Risk-free Discounting];
```

Discover Uncertainties,  
Options, & Flexibility

Open Framing

Dynamic Learning

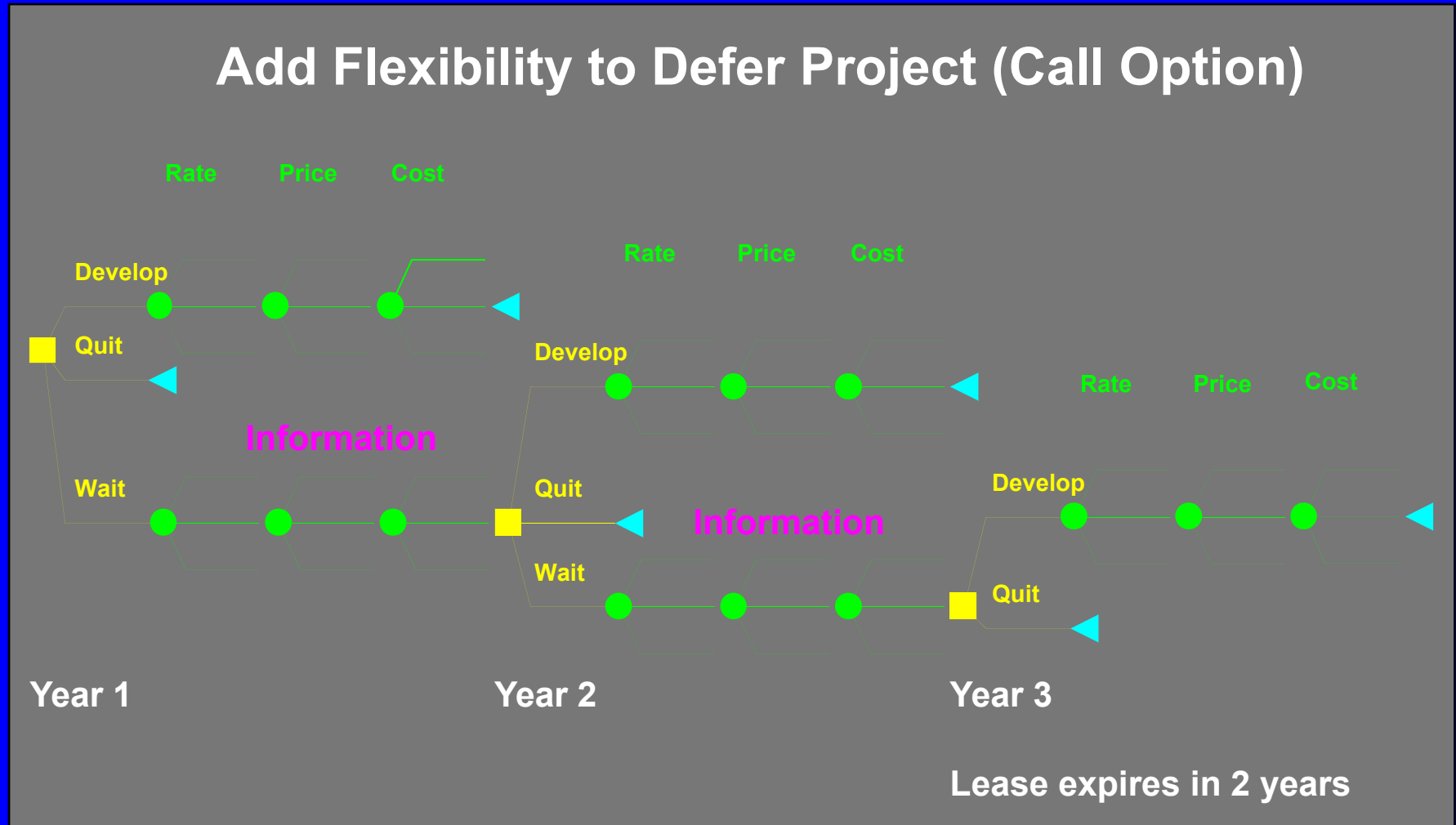
Valuing Cash Flows  
(decomposed assessment)

Private vs. Market Risks

Risk-free Discounting

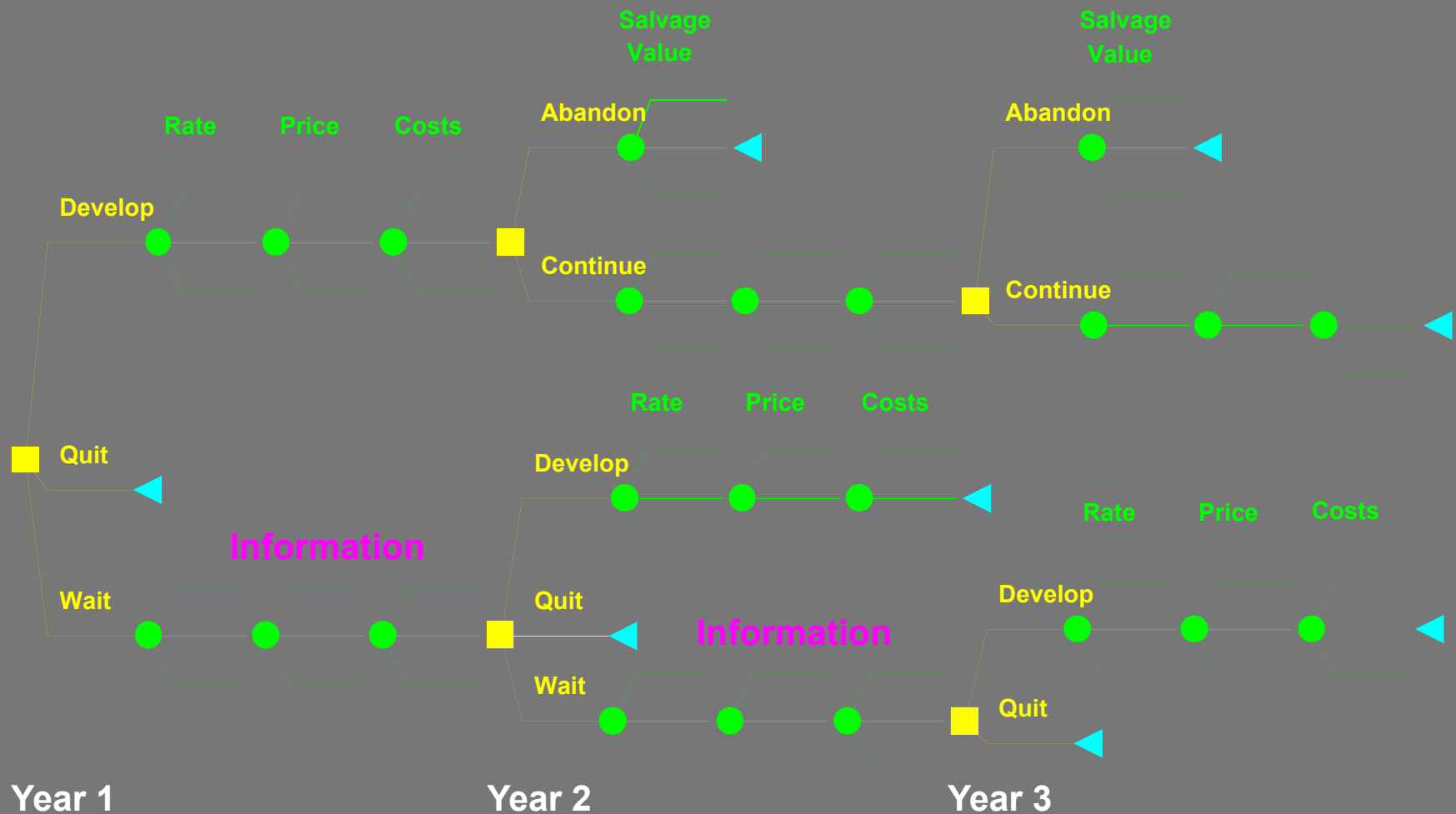
# What are real options?

## Add Flexibility to Defer Project (Call Option)



# What are real options?

## Add Flexibility to Abandon Project (Put Option)

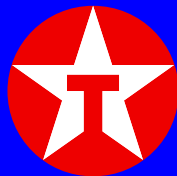


## **Value cash flows with appropriate risking**

- **Use option pricing to model “market” (e.g., price) risk:**
  - Apply risk-adjusted probabilities to capture risk premium (can determine from futures and options markets)
- **Use decision analysis to model “private” (e.g., volume) risk:**
  - Apply subjective probabilities to risk “non-tradable” assumptions (can determine from historical databases and expert assessments)
- **Discount the resulting risk-adjusted cash flows at risk-free discount rate**

# Who uses ROV?\*

## Energy



## Investment Banks /Consultants



## Computer/Internet Telecommunication

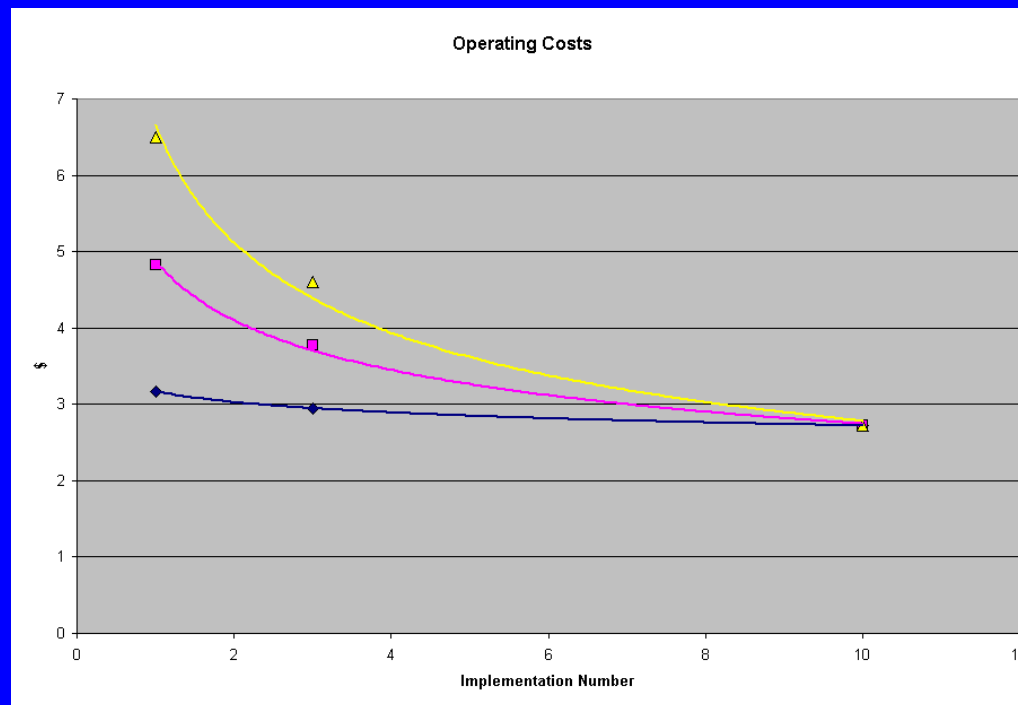


\* partial list

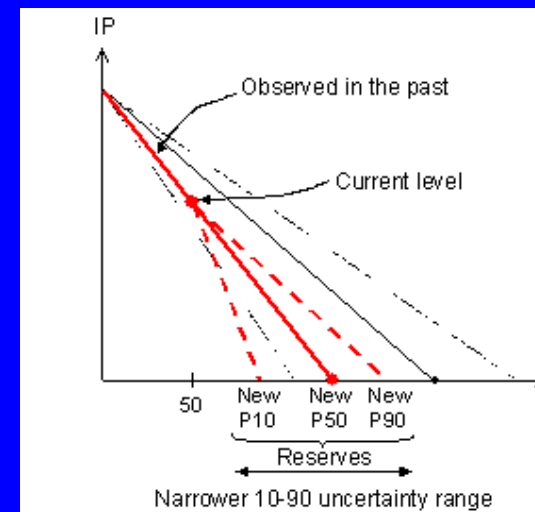
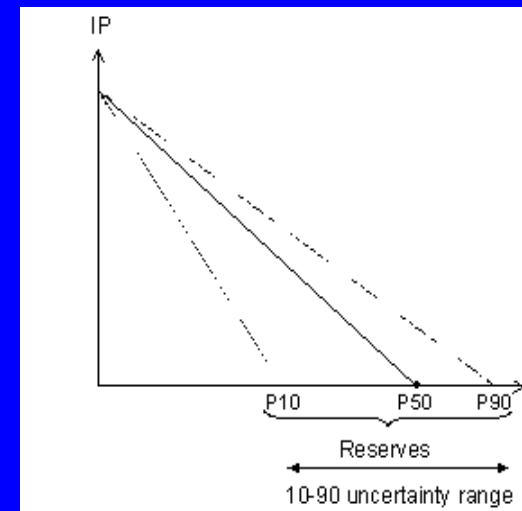
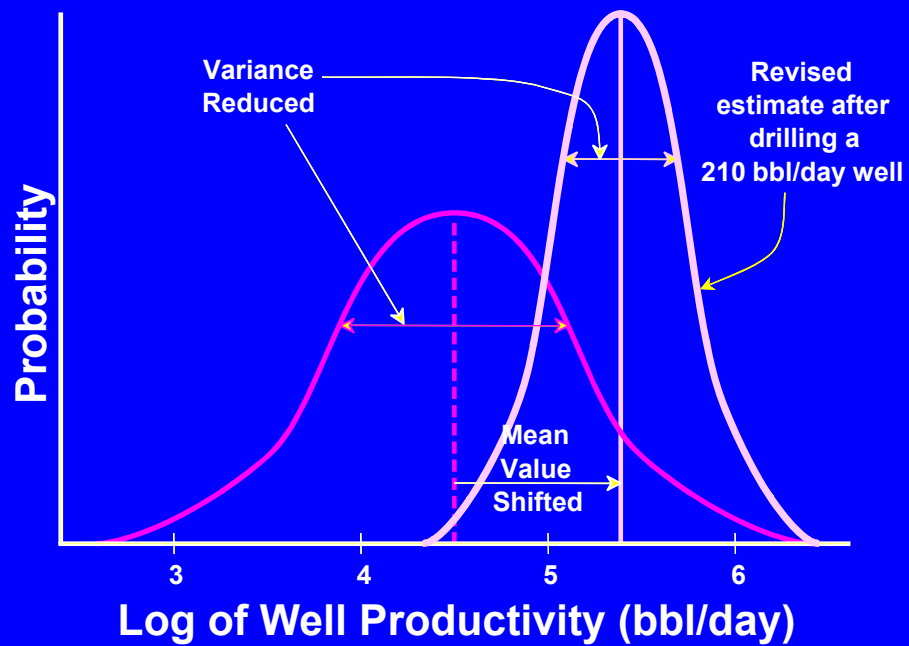


# Learning

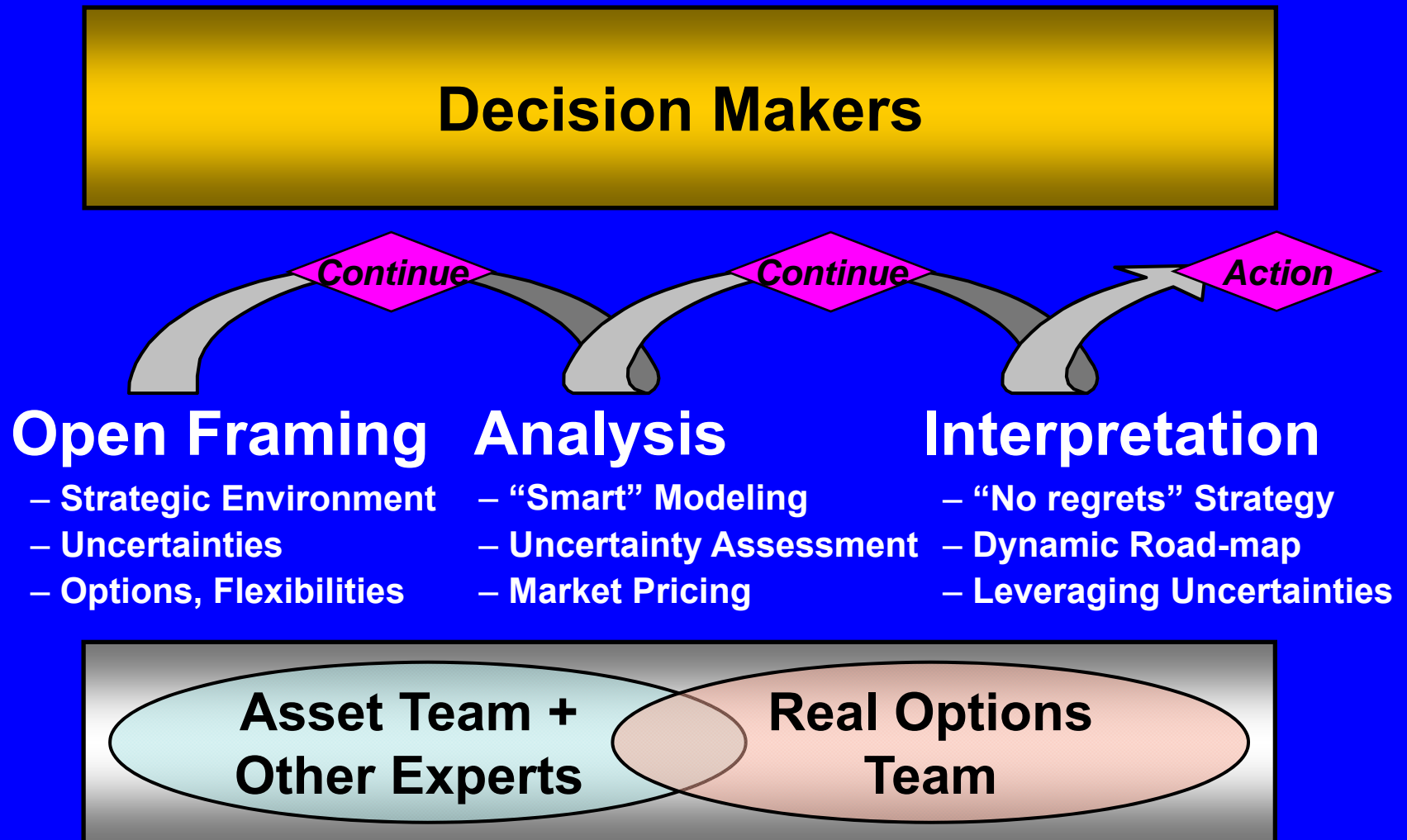
- Enhance subsequent decisions (option value) by incorporating learning on new information
- Learning occurs at differing speeds and in a variety of ways



# Learning

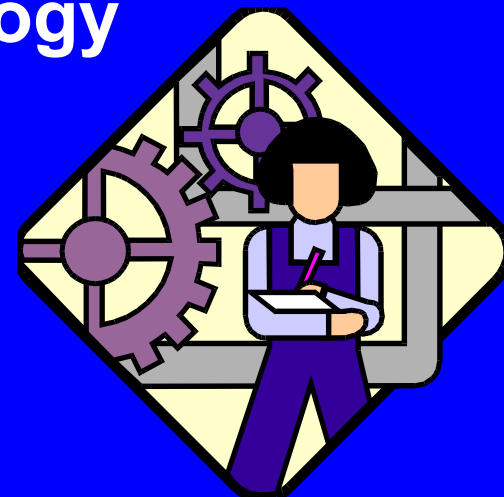


**ROV is not simply a better tool.  
It is an objective, all-embracing process.**



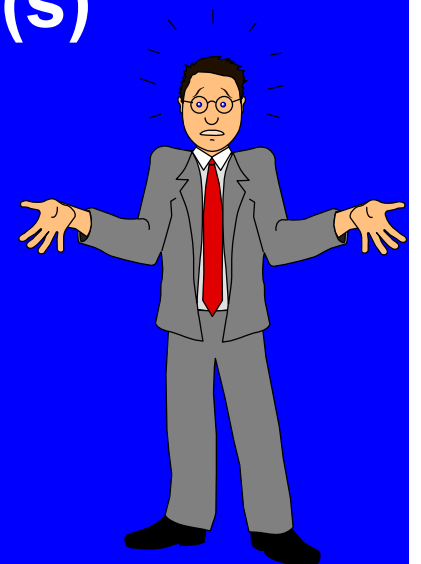
## Example 1: New Technology

- From commercial standpoint, relatively unproven technology
- More than one source of technology, with providers at differing points in development and experience
- Anticipate variations in technology performance and costs, depending on provider



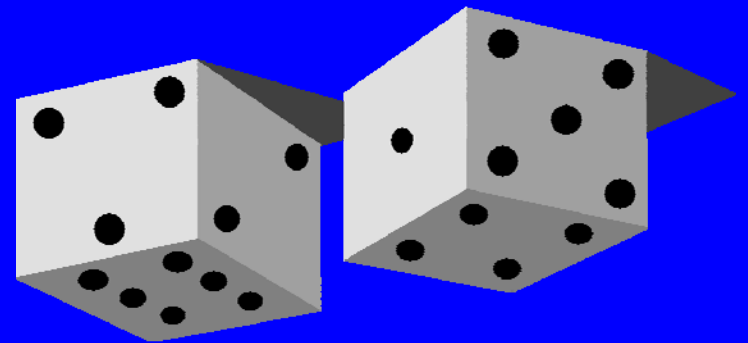
# Questions

- **Should we make a major commitment to this technology?**
- **What commercial opportunities exist for application of this technology in the long-term?**
- **In the short-term, on which commercial opportunities and technology provider(s) should we focus?**
- **How does commercial application of this technology look from a portfolio perspective?**



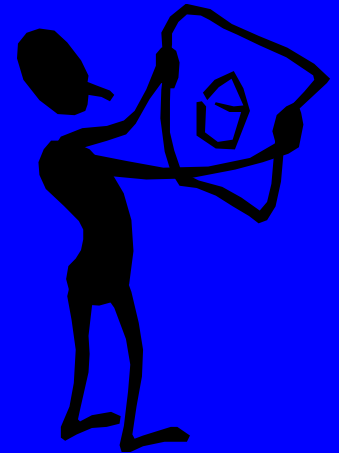
# Areas of major uncertainty

- For each provider, technology effectiveness and cost
- For each provider and location, installation and operational costs
- Prices of inputs and end-products
- Potential for non-technical delays
- Contractual terms and taxes in various locations



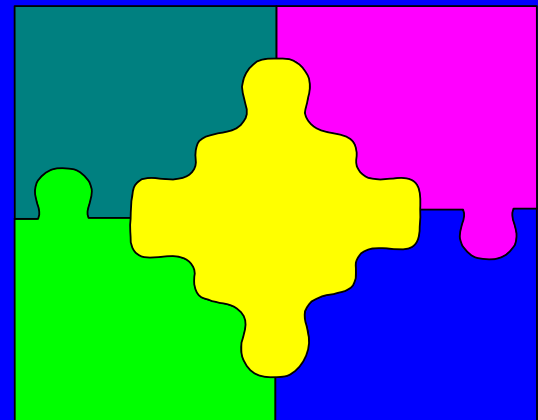
# Decisions to be evaluated

- Which technology provider(s) should we use?
- Should we do more testing before committing to the technology?
- What implementation size is best?
- What implementation schedule is best?
- When should we take advantage of potential synergies?



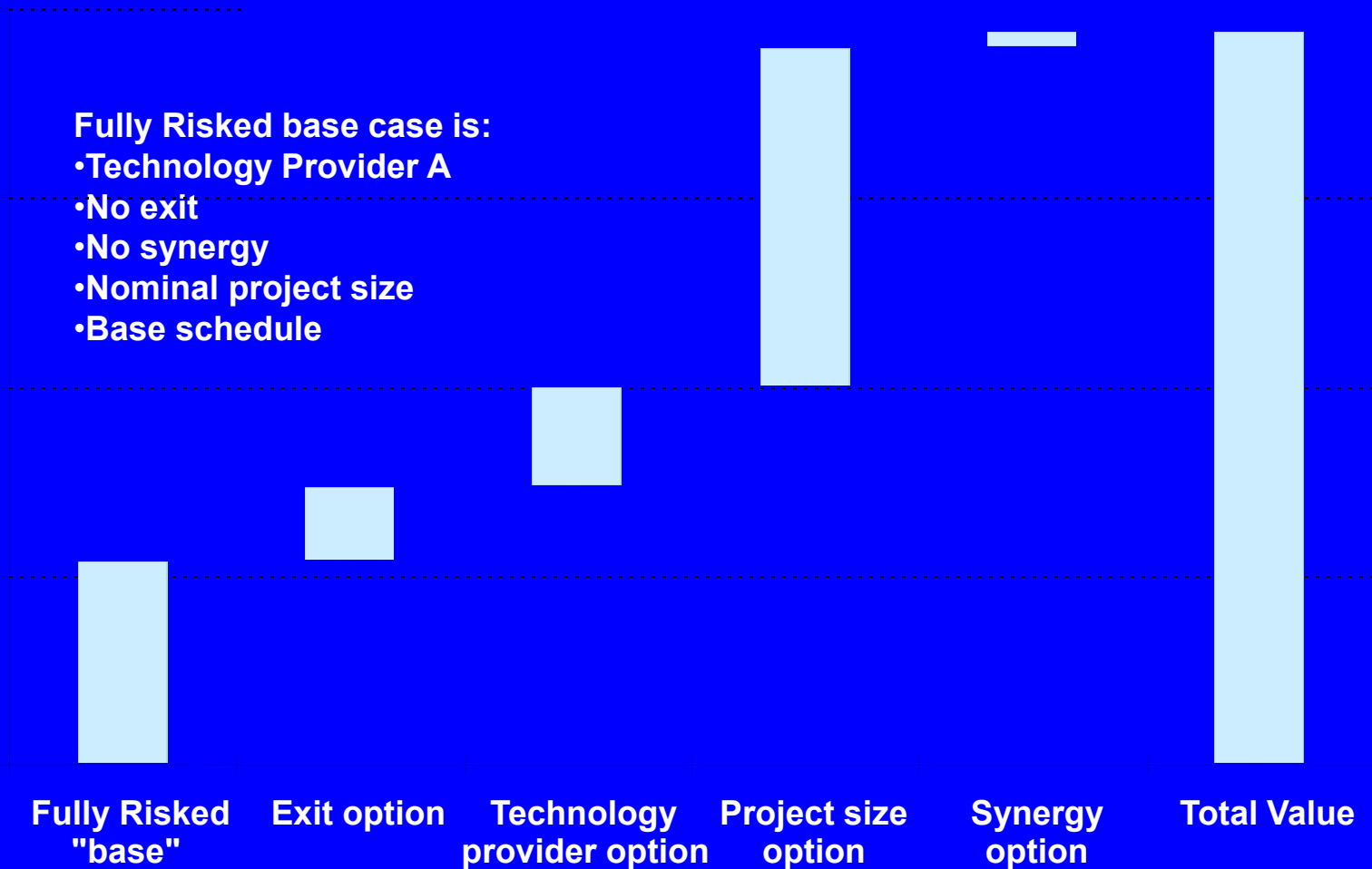
# Approach taken

- Modeled approximately 10 separate opportunities
- Evaluated 3 separate schedules
- Treated as a “portfolio” of opportunities
- Placed significant emphasis on learning from project to project within each schedule

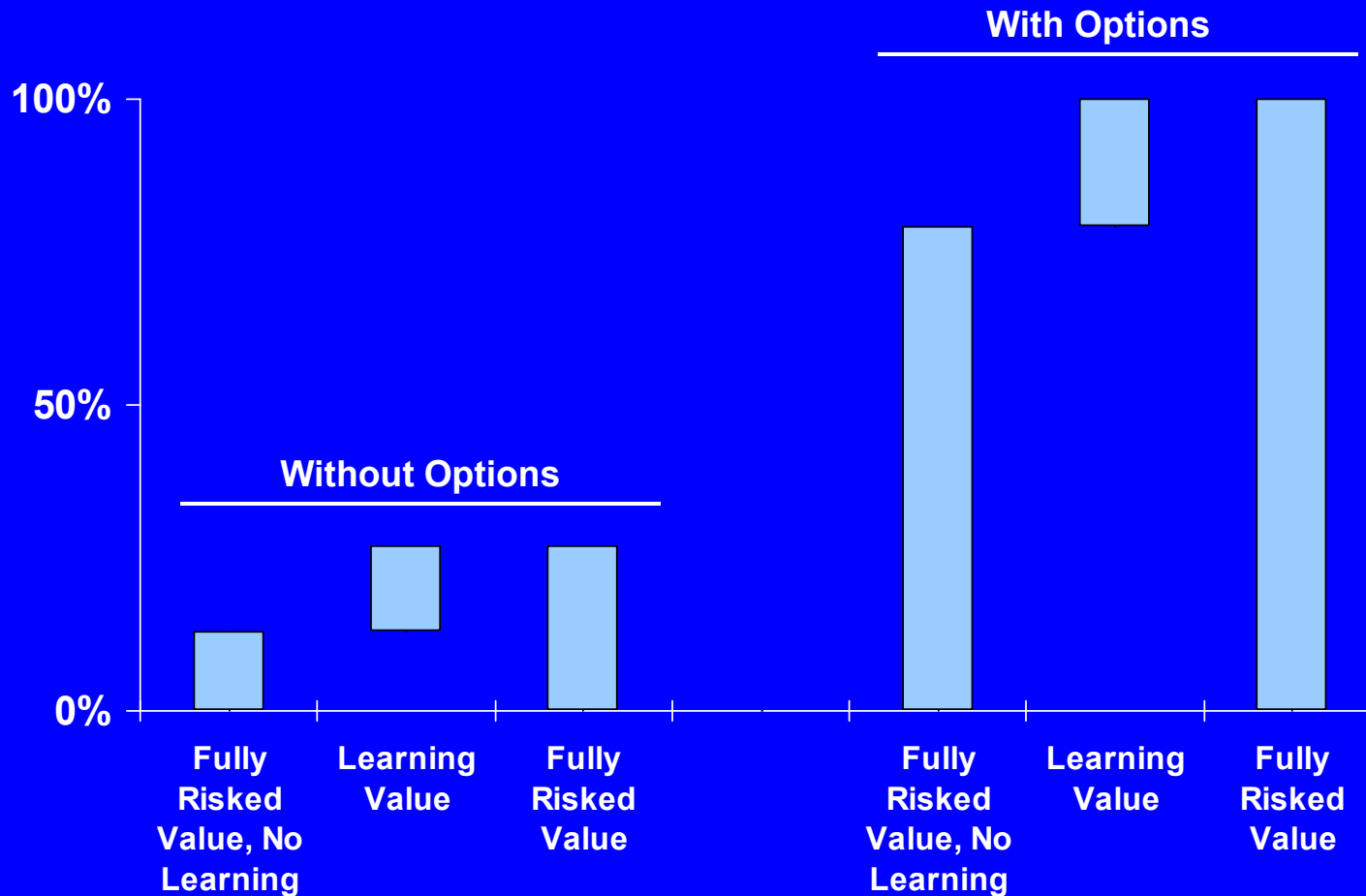




# Sources of option value

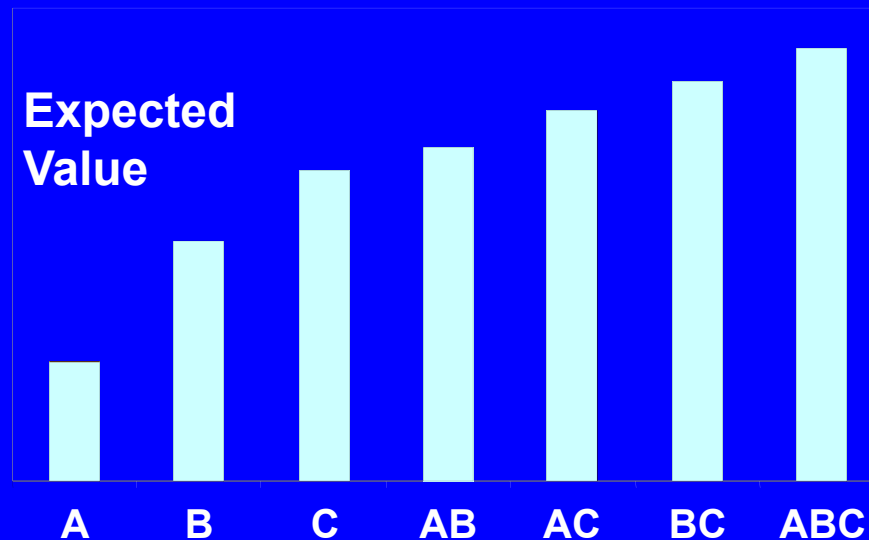


# Relative value of learning\*



\* learning about technology, operating efficiency, operating costs, and capital costs

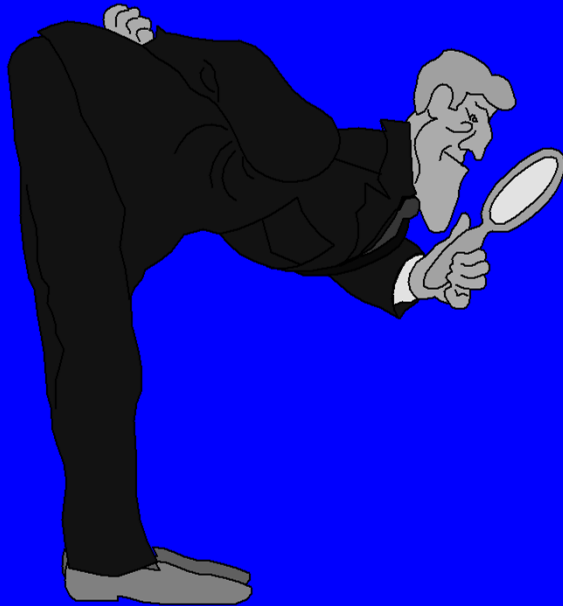
# Keeping all technology providers available is the best choice



- No single provider is always the best choice
- For most opportunities, having a choice of technology providers is best

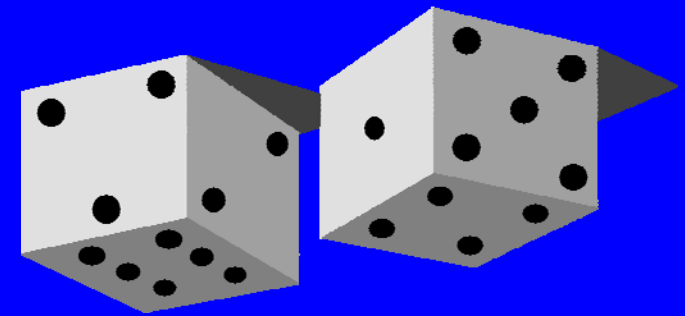
## Example 2: Offshore Opportunity

- Harsh or unique conditions
- May be little or no infrastructure in place
- Costs are higher
- Operations more difficult
- Large reserves



# Areas of major uncertainty

- Amount of oil and gas
- Recoverable oil and gas
- Drilling and platform costs
- Value of oil and gas
- Impact of delays
- Contractual terms, regulations, political issues, special environmental issues

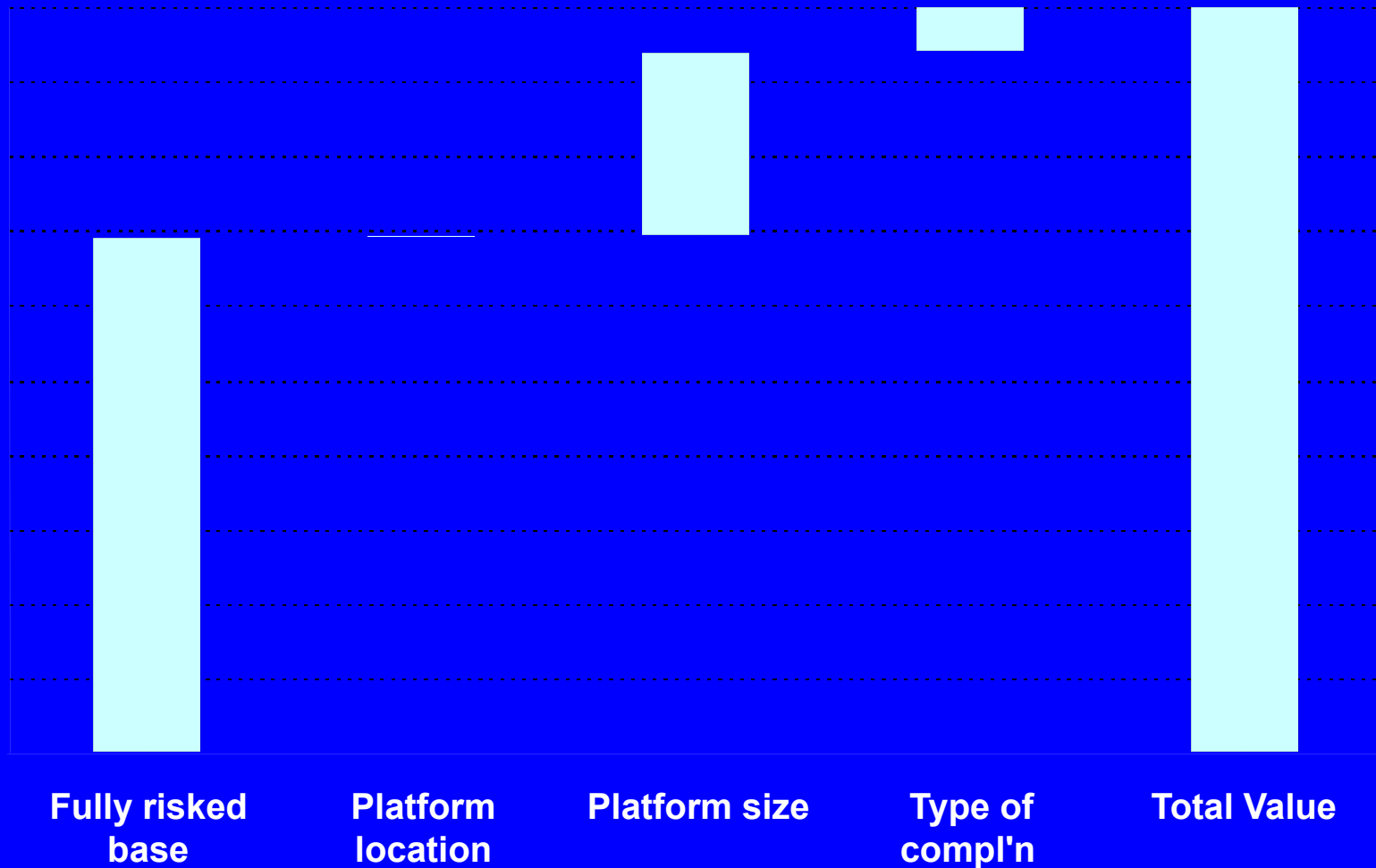


# Decisions to be evaluated

- What size should the platform be initially?
- Should the platform be expandable?
- When should we expand the platform? How much?
- Should the development plan be rapid or staged?
- Should we handle production from other opportunities?



# Sources of option value



# Optimal strategy map

**Best Test Location**

Delta  
Gamma

Connect to nearby platform	Medium platform	Large platform
Exit	Medium platform	Large platform

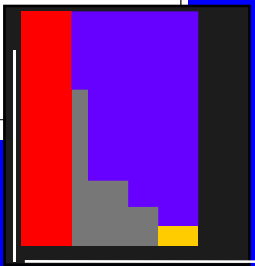
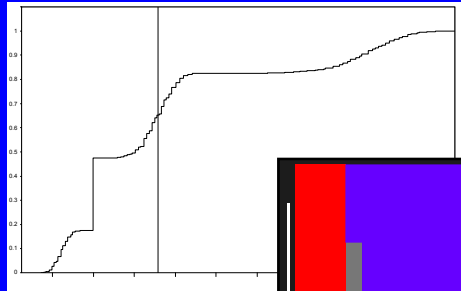
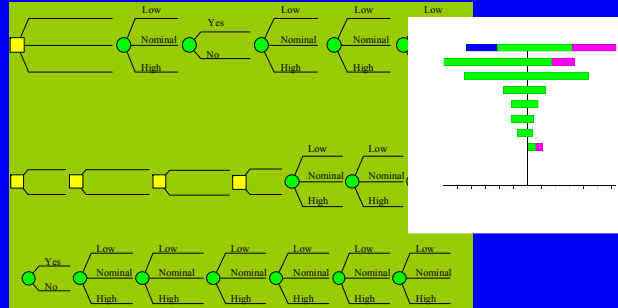
Low                      Nominal                      High

**Test Reserve Results**



# Results

# Calculations and Analysis



Opportunity workbook

# Model Building



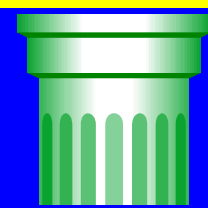
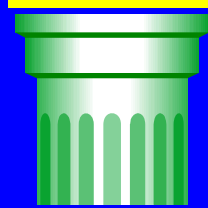
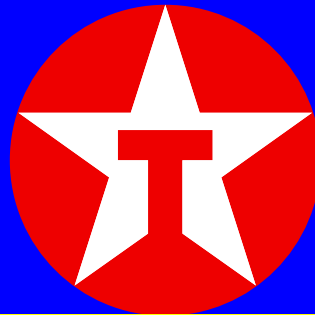
# Expert Assessments



# Open Framing Session



# The long-term challenge is a cohesive, enterprise solution



## Strategy

Real Options  
Valuation

Portfolio  
Optimization

## Execution

Enterprise Risk  
Management

Value-Based  
Accountability

