Insight Reflections 2015

17th November 2015

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What this presentation covers

- What the survey is telling us
- Ways to improve it
- Benchmarking/Metrics

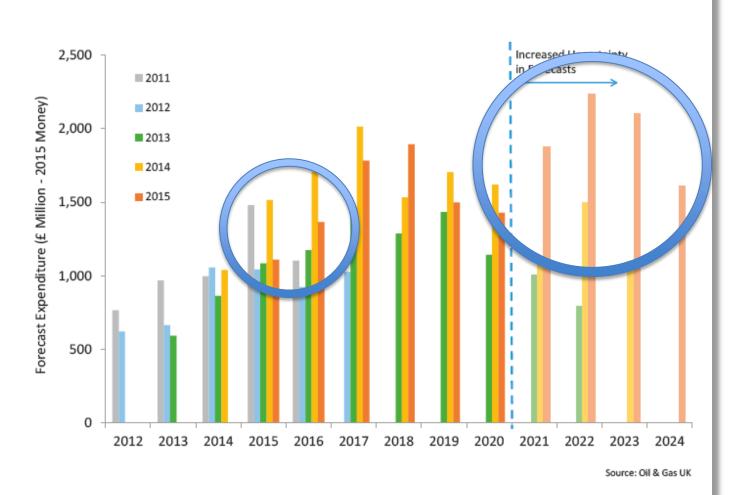
What this survey is telling us

- The environment is changing due to oil price
- The industry is responding
- But so much is still the same

Total Expenditure

DECOMMISSIONING INSIGHT 2015

Figure 2: Comparison of the Annual Forecast Decommissioning Expenditure



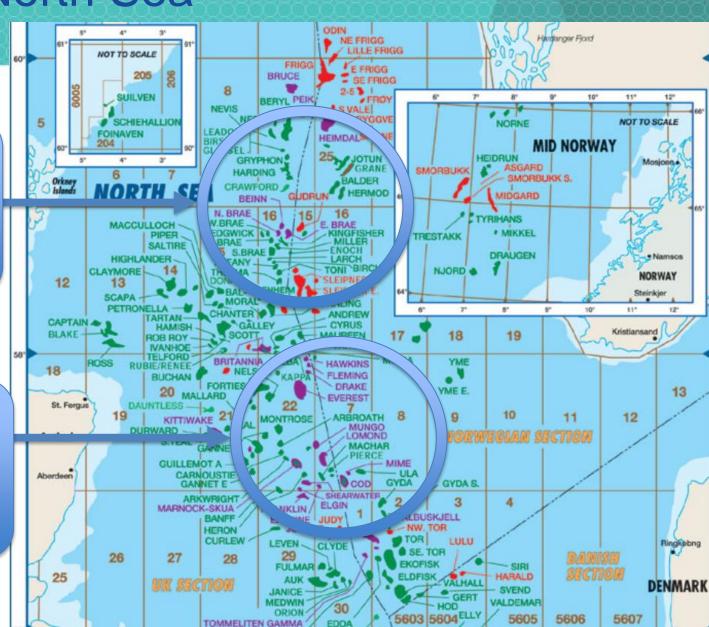
What this survey is telling us?

- Operators have significant reduction in cash flow
- Some projects deferred: 21
 - (14 in CNS/NNS)
- Some being brought forward: 47
 - (41 in CNS/NNS)

Central North Sea

100+ mtrs Water 25,000 tonnes Topsides 20000 tonnes jacket

80 mtrs Water 10,000 tonnes Topsides 5000 tonnes jacket

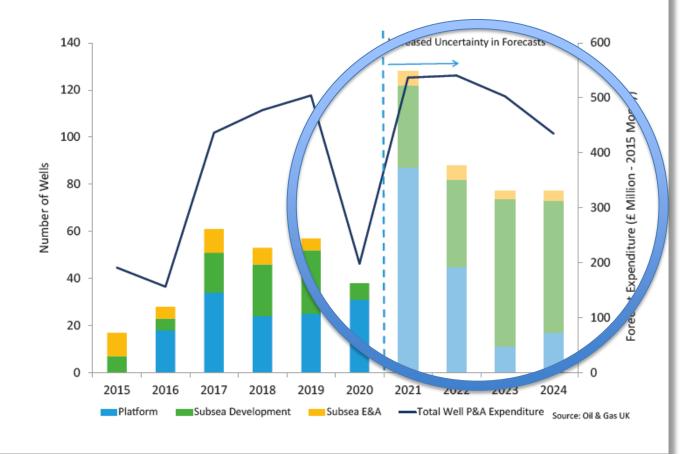


CNS Wells

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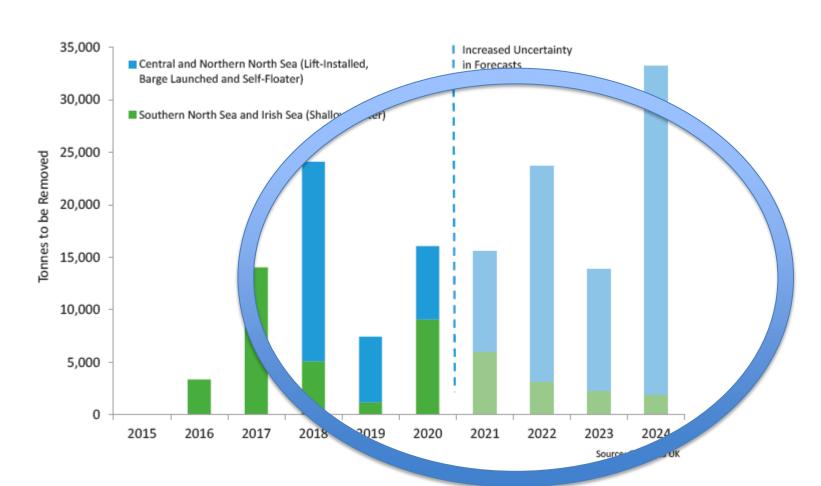
Figure 7: Number of Wells Forecast to be Plugged and Abandoned by Type and Annual Expenditure

Central North Sea



Jacket Removals

Figure 19: Forecast for Substructure (Jacket) Weight Removal



How accurate are the costs?

	Primary Characteristic	Secondary Characteristic			
ESTIMATE CLASS	LEVEL OF PROJECT DEFINITION Expressed as % of complete definition	END USAGE Typical purpose of estimate	METHODOLOGY Typical estimating method	EXPECTED ACCURACY RANGE To ar variation in low and high ranges [a]	PREPARATION EFFORT Typical degree of effort relative to least cost index of 1 [b]
Class 5	0% to 2%	Concept Screening	Capacity Factore Parametric Mod Judgment, o Analogy	L: -20% to -50% H: +30% to +100%	1
Class 4	1% to 15%	Study or Feasibility	Equipment Factored or Parametric Mod	L: -15% to -30% H: +20% to +50%	2 to 4
Class 3	10% to 40%	Budget, Authorization, or Control	Semi-Detailed Unit Costs with Assembly Level Line Items	-10% to -20% H: 10% to +2	3 to 10
Class 2	30% to 70%	Control or Bid/ Tender	Detailed Unit Cost with Forced Detailed Take-Off	L: -5% to -15% H: +5% to +20%	4 to 20
Class 1	50% to 100%	Check Estimate or Bid/Tender	Detailed Unit Cost with Detailed Take- Off	L: -3% to -10% H: +3% to +15%	5 to 100

Notes:

[[]a] The state of process technology and availability of applicable reference cost data affect the range markedly. The +/- value represents typical percentage variation of actual costs from the cost estimate after application of contingency (typically at a 50% level of confidence) for given scope.

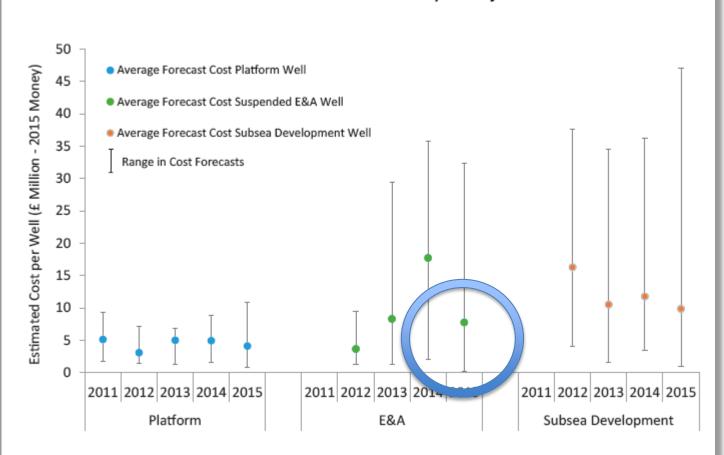
[[]b] If the range index value of "1" represents 0.005% of project costs, then an index value of 100 represents 0.5%. Estimate preparation effort is highly dependent upon the size of the project and the quality of estimating data and tools.

What the Survey is saying to us

- Are costs increasing?
 - Some well costs appear to be increasing
 - Facilities removal costs are about the same

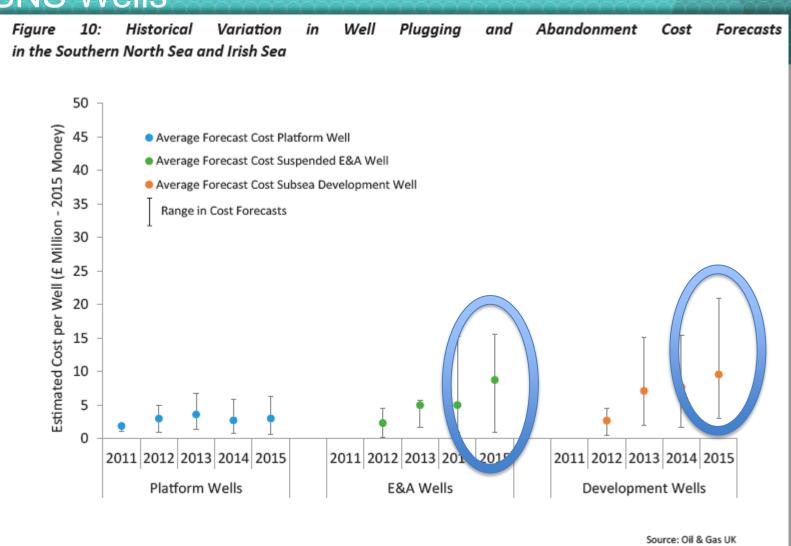
Well P&A: CNS/NNS/WOS

Figure 8: Historical Variation in Well Plugging and Abandonment Cost Forecasts in the Central and Northern North Sea/West of Shetland



Source: Oil & Gas UK

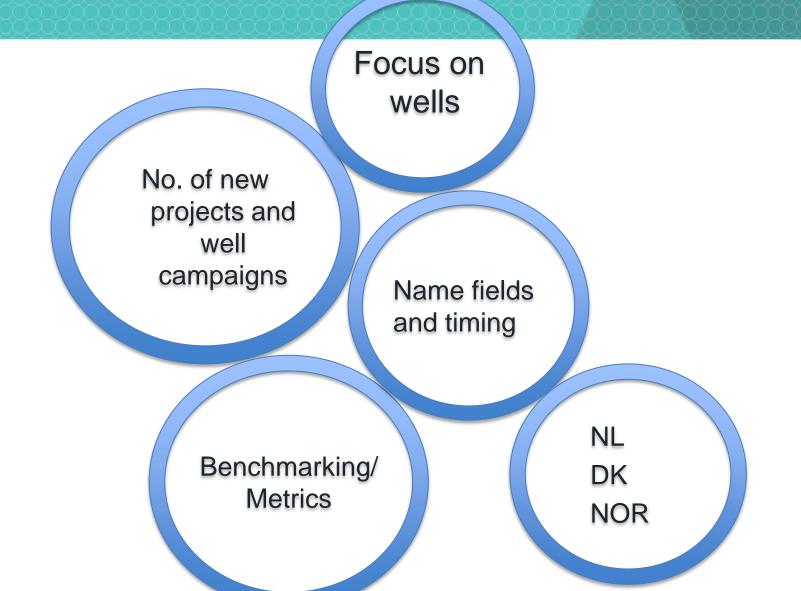
SNS Wells



Conclusions

- The impact of the market may not be fully reflected in the numbers
 - Lift vessels, rigs, DSVs, CSVs
- The impact of the OGA is not yet reflected in timing and approaches
- The number of projects being brought forward will probably increase
- The level of granularity is improving

Ways to improve the survey



Benchmarking/Metrics

- Why do it?
- What to do?
- How to do it?
- What are the barriers?

Benchmarking: Wikipedia

Benchmarking

Benchmarking is the process of comparing one's business processes and <u>performance metrics</u> to industry bests or best practices from other companies. Dimensions typically measured are quality, time and cost.

Performance Metrics

In project management, performance metrics are used to assess the health of the project and consist of the measuring of seven criteria: <u>safety, time, cost, resources, scope, quality, and actions</u>

Why Metrics are important?

- Ensuring more consistency
- Ensuring realism to more estimates
- Better understanding of uncertainty
- More certainty for asset sales/ transfers
- More confidence in valuations for securities
- Support the transfer of liabilities
- Provide baseline for improvements

What Metrics should we gather?

- Safety
- Facilities Removal
- Jacket Removal
- Well P&A
- Could be other areas such as:
 - Planning and Preparation
 - Facilities Cleaning
 - Pipeline Cleaning
 - Onshore processing

What type of Metrics?

Duration (and/or manhours) versus Cost

- Cost
 - Pros
 - Simple to understand
 - Cons
 - Commercial confidentiality
 - Price basis not known.
- Duration/Manhours
 - Pros:
 - Less commercially sensitive
 - Removes the price variable
 - Cons:
 - Users left with how to convert into cost

How to create metrics

- Use third party compilers
 - Ensure objectivity
 - Keep information confidential
- How to Proceed
 - Develop scope and methodology
 - Establish governance process
 - Identify how to source information

Historical, Forecasts, future actuals

- Why not historical data?
 - The information is not easy to obtain
 - Some information is available
- Current forecasts
 - Not accurate but may be a useful starting point
- Future projects.
 - Using agreed performance metrics

Barriers

- Fear of sharing
 - Data misinterpreted or misused
- Operators may not see the need
 - "They have what they need"
- Effort
 - Data gathering
 - Data processing
- Do you want to see improvement?
 - "What gets measured gets done"

Critical Success Factors

- Consent of the operating companies
- Clear scope and definitions
- Small Industry Steering Group
- Funding to sustain the effort

Potential Way Forward

- Gain consent from the operators
- Obtain funding
- Use existing data bases as the starting point:
 - Rushmore (wells)
 - Performance Forum (Turner and Townsend)
 - Wood Mackenzie
 - Oil and Gas UK (Insight Survey)

Questions and Comments Welcome



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