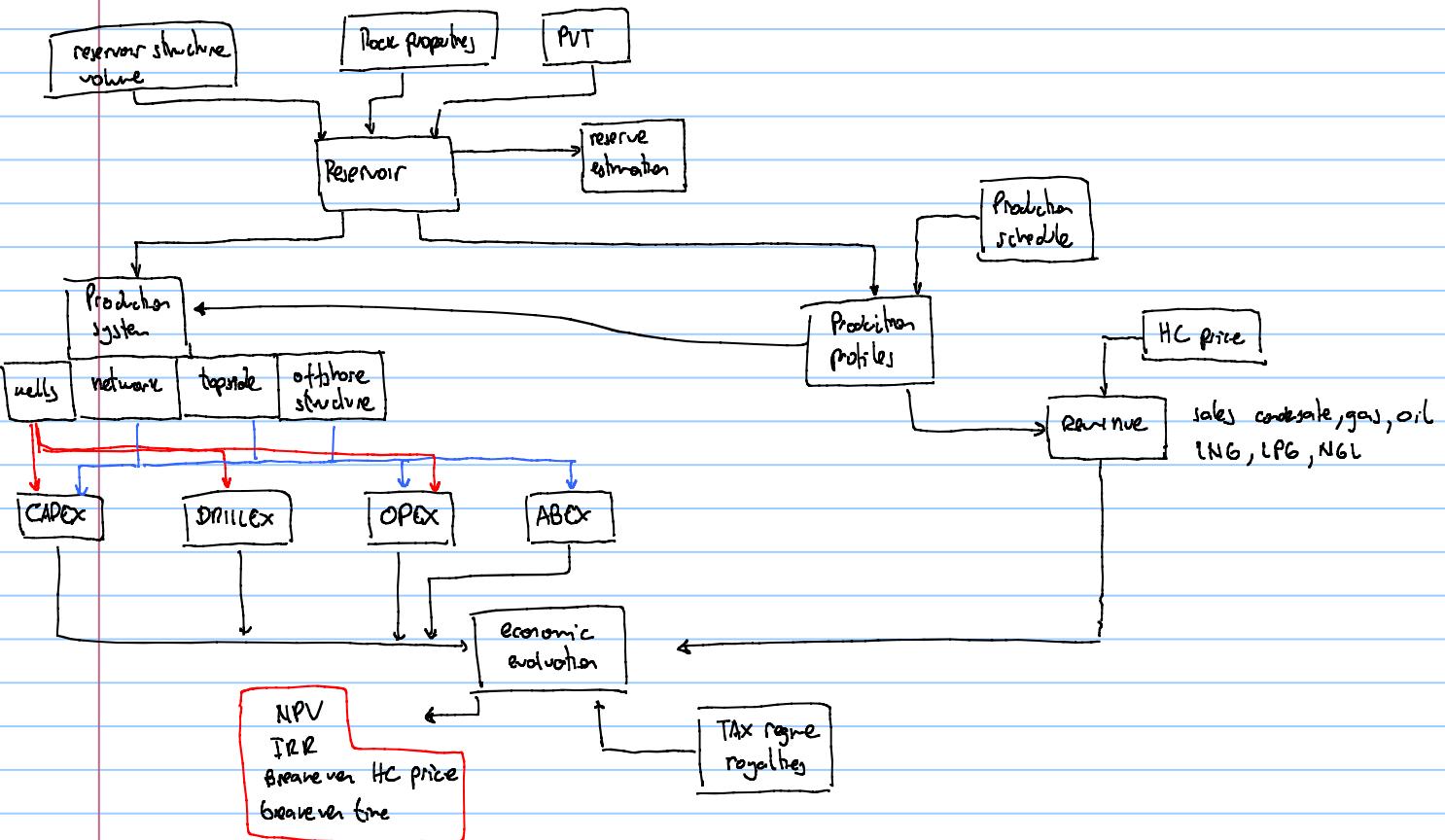


## Notes for Youtube video 11

Value chain model

- CAPEX:
- engineering studies (salaries, consultants, contractor)
  - processing facilities (separators, pumps, compressor, heat exchangers, control system, injection, export, cooler, coil, gas treatment)
  - offshore structure (cost of platform, FPSO, TLP, living quarters, auxiliary equipment, power equipment)
  - subsea system costs (template, flowline, pipeline, risers, umbilicals, control system, metering, boosting)
  - export system

- DRILLEx:
- drilling rate of vessel
  - drilling materials (tubulars, cement, mud, completion, wellhead)
  - test during drilling (DST, logging, pressure test, sampling)
  - X-mag. tree
  - drilling tools

- OPEX
- **Important to estimate abandonment rate.**
  - workers' salaries
  - insurance
  - maintenance
  - equipment
  - well intervention
  - power consumption
  - production chemicals
  - pigging
  - transportation and export
  - troubleshooting

MFG  
water inhibitor  
corrosion inhibitor  
etc.

- ABEX
- well plugging
  - removal of flowlines, pipelines, offshore structure
  - cleaning
  - monitoring

NPV calculations

$$NPV = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{CF_i}{(1+d)^i}$$

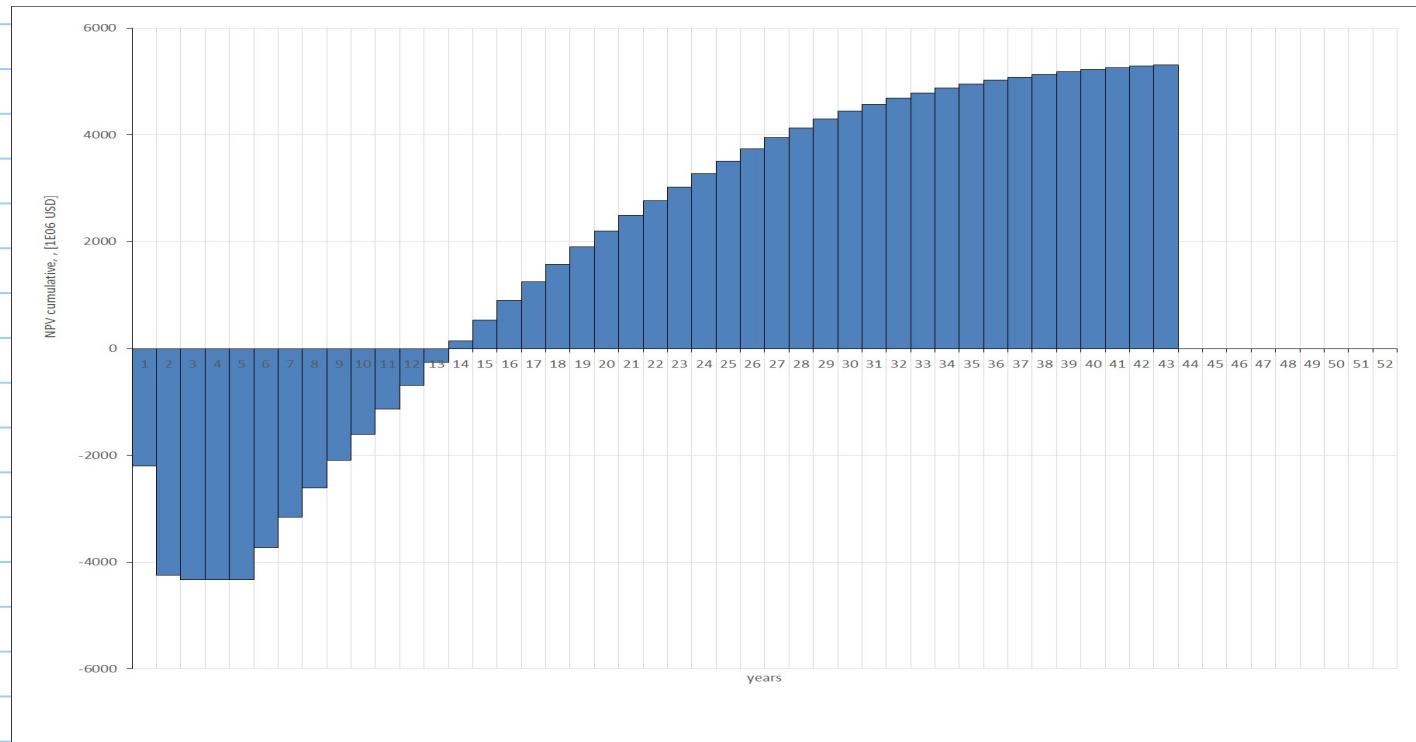
↑ abandonment

 $CF_i = \text{revenue} - \text{expenditure of year } "i"$ ↳ discount factor  $5\% \rightarrow 12\%$ 

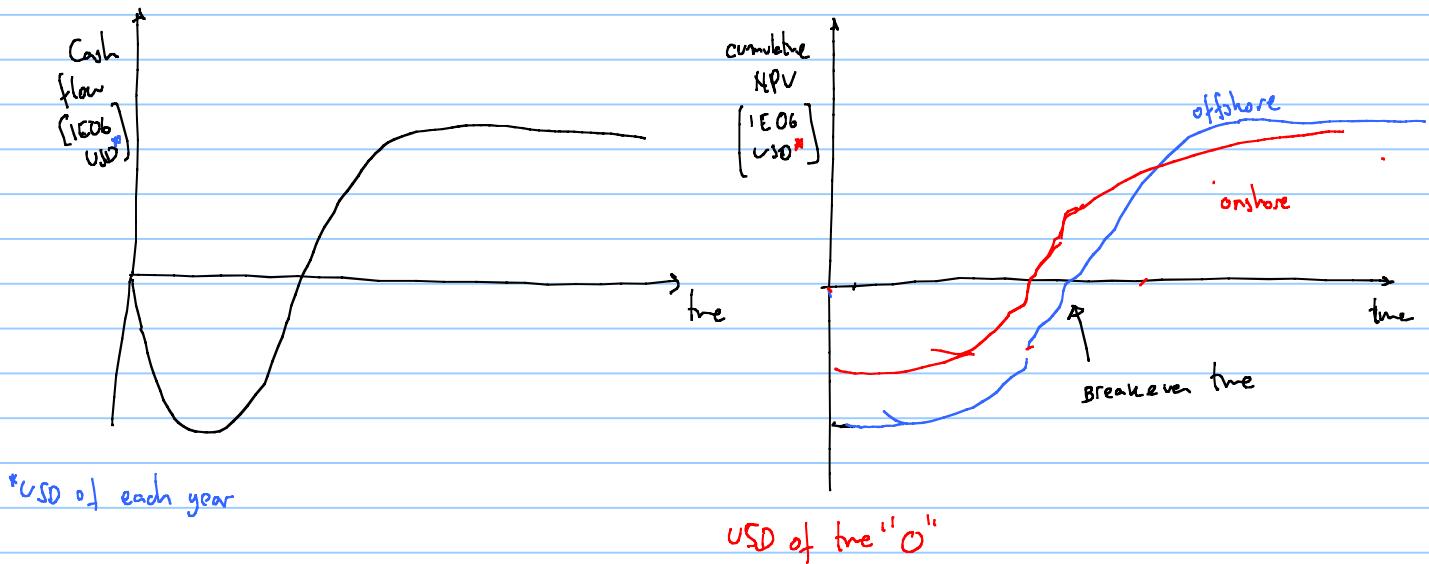
expenses are executed during early years so

$$\frac{1}{(1+d)^i} \text{ is close to } "i"$$

discount factor	0.07
year	$1/(1+d)^i$
1	0.934579
2	0.873439
3	0.816298
4	0.762895
5	0.712986
6	0.666342
7	0.62275
8	0.582009
9	0.543934
10	0.508349
11	0.475093
12	0.444012



Output to present NPV calculations



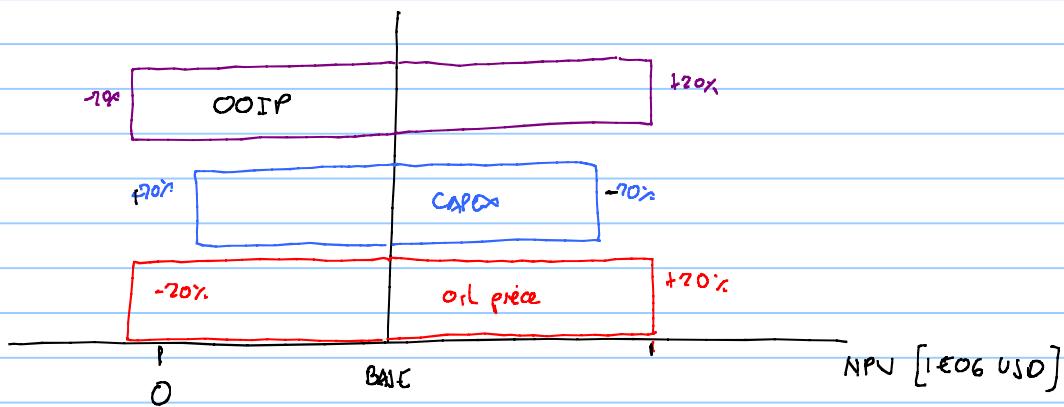
The effect of uncertainty on the project is typically studied using "*Ceteris Paribus*"  
"one at a time"

- oil price uncertainty
  - cost uncertainty ( $\pm 40\% \rightarrow \pm 20\%$ )
  - N
- also called sensitivity analysis

BASE CASE       $NPV =$

	min	max
<u>Oil price</u>	NPV	NPV
<u>OOIP</u>	NPV	NPV
<u>CAPEX</u>	NPV	NPV

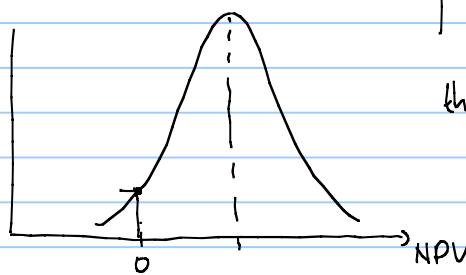
tornado chart



this is NOT a good way to evaluate/quantify uncertainty { we are neglecting other combinations }

a probabilistic  
evaluation is better!

probability



this requires multiple { 100  
500  
1010  
10000 } evaluations

