

# BOTTOMFEEDING



- Scavenging
- How a Wall Street Investment Banker Described the Current State of the U.S. Industry

**A Consulting Project Example**

# NIGERIA FARM-IN

$$r = 28\%$$

**What are you doing?**

**Where did this come from?**

# Political Uncertainty in Project Economics – A Case Study: ConocoPhillips in Venezuela

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# Goal: A THOUGHT PROCESS

Left Brain

Right Brain



**rate**

• TECHNICAL

$S_w$   
 $NB_{oi} = (N - N_p)B_o$

**r**

• FINANCIAL

**Oil and Gas Price**

• POLITICAL

RIOTS

STRIKES

WAR

**r**

KIDNAPPING

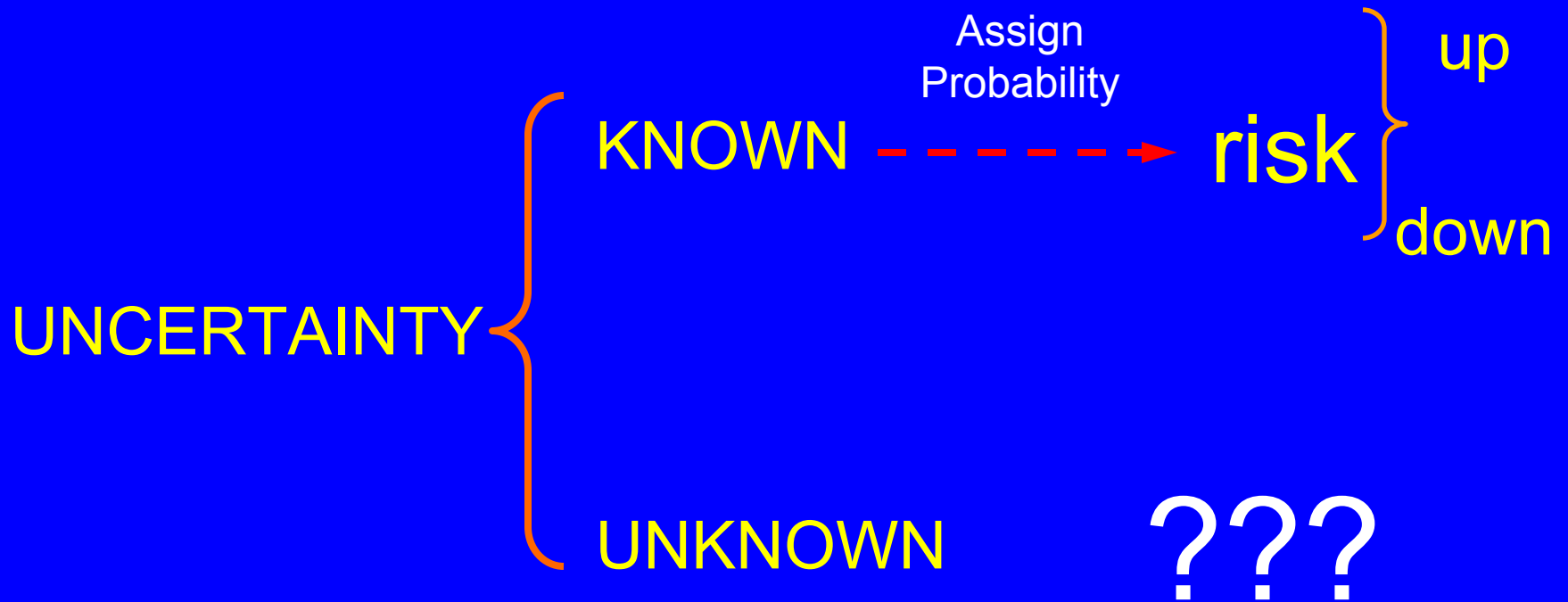
# GOAL – Convince the Project Evaluator

- Political events can be accounted for in Project Economic Evaluation just like Technical or Financial issues.
  - Changes in production volumes
  - Changes in net revenue
  - Increases in cost
- Accounting for political uncertainties in the discount factor will distort the analysis.

# DEFINITIONS

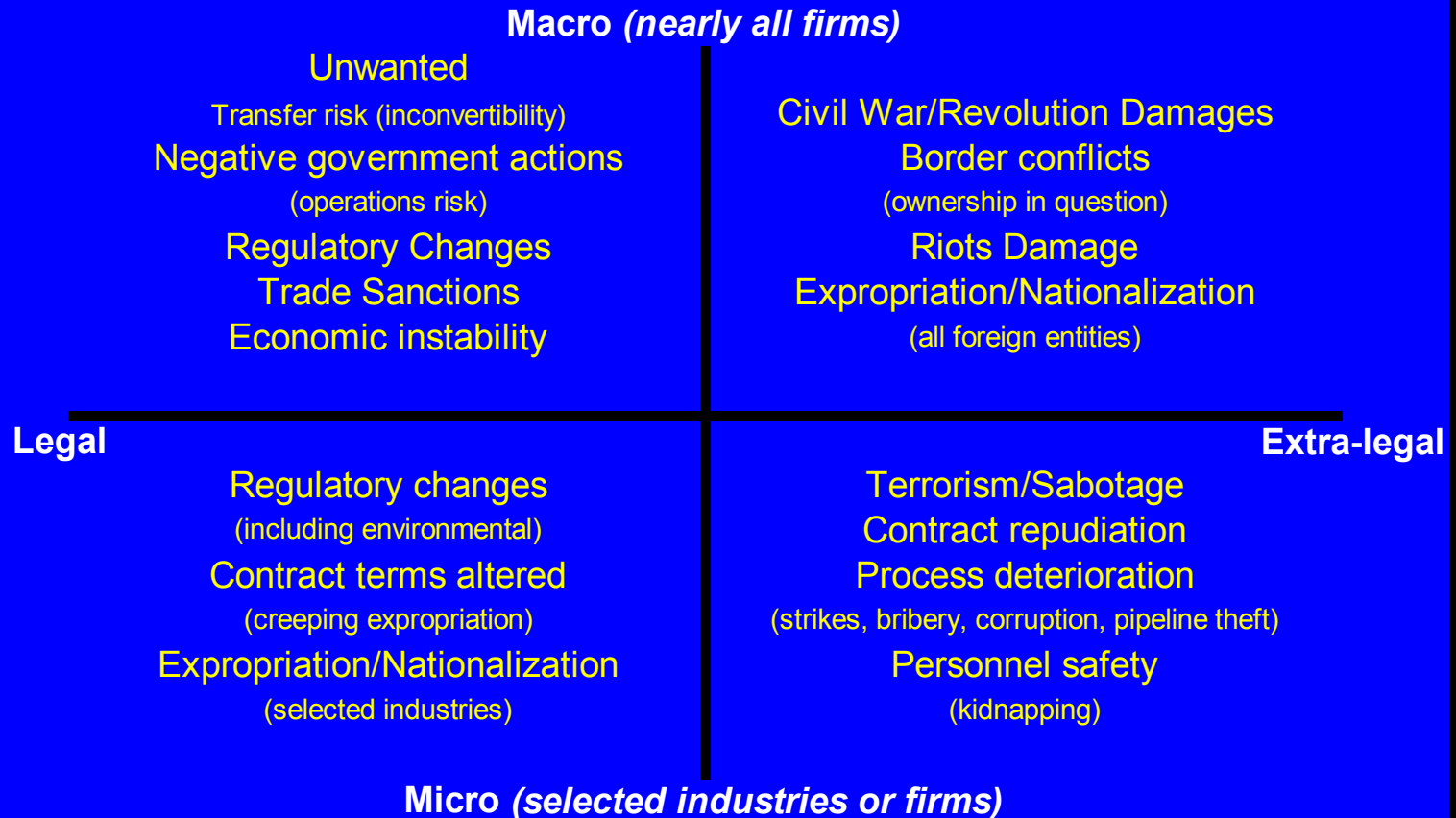
- **POLITICAL** : relating to stakeholders
- This includes
  - populations of home and host countries directly or indirectly affected by the project
  - governments that represent them
  - shareholders of the corporation

# DEFINITIONS



# Political Uncertainty Matrix

## Potential Outcomes

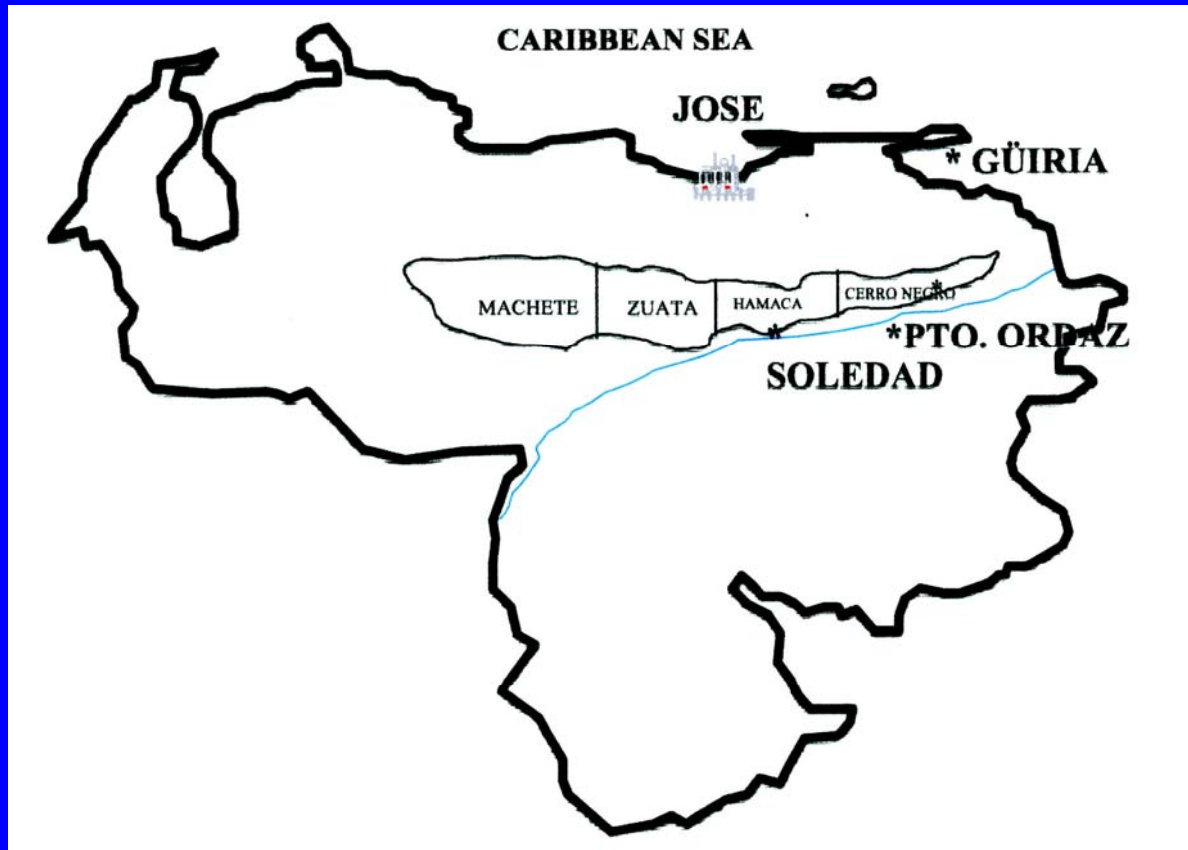




CASE STUDY:  
ConocoPhillips-  
Venezuelan Strike

An Example of Process  
Deterioration

# The Orinoco Oil Belt



Source: Alvarez, C.E., C Marciano, C Pereira, K. Larrauri, F. Morros, P. Bauduhin. "The Orinoco Oil Belt Targets Light/Medium Crude Oil and Product Market Opportunities," SPE 69734, 2001, p 10.

## Orinoco Belt Strategic Associations

<b>Project Name (New Name)</b>	<b>Petrozuata (Junin)</b>	<b>Cerro Negro (Carabobo)</b>	<b>Sincor (Boyaca)</b>	<b>Hamaca (Ayacucho)</b>
<b>Partners (percent)</b>	PdVSA (49.9), ConocoPhillips (50.1)	PdVSA (41.67), ExxonMobil (41.67), BP	PdVSA (38), Total (47), Statoil (15)	PdVSA (30), ConocoPhillips (40), Chevron (30)
<b>Startup Date</b>	October 1998	November 1999	December 2000	October 2001
<b>Extra-Heavy Crude Production (bpd; API)</b>	120,000; 9.3°	120,000; 8.5°	200,000; 8-8.5°	190,000; 8.7°
<b>Syncrude Production (bpd; API)</b>	104,000; 19-25°	105,000; 16°	180,000; 32°	180,000; 26°

Source: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/Venezuela/Full.html>, (16 September 2005)/.

# TIMELINE including VENEZUELAN NATIONAL STRIKE



# Estimated, Actual Cost of Shut-in Production

Project	December 2002	January 2003	February 2003	March 2003
<b><u>Petrozuata</u></b>				
Syncrude Net, Daily Production, mbopd	58	58	58	58
Estimated Days Shut-in	25	31	28	15
Estimated monthly shut-in cost (\$mm/month)	29.1	39.4	38.1	19.3
Estimated total cost of shut-in (\$mm)	\$126			
Estimated per share cost of shut-in (\$/share)	\$0.19	Assumes 676.8 mm shares		
Estimated average, daily cost of shut-in production (\$000 per day)	\$1,272			
<b><u>Hamaca</u></b>				
Net, Daily Production, mbopd	20	20	20	20
Estimated Days Shut-in	25	31	28	15
Estimated monthly shut-in cost (\$m/month)	311	348	378	354
Estimated total cost of shut-in (\$mm)	\$35			
Estimated per share cost of shut-in (\$/share)	\$0.05	Assumes 676.8 mm shares		
Estimated average, daily cost of shut-in production (\$000 per day)	\$348			
<b><u>TOTAL</u></b>				
Estimated total cost of shut-in (\$mm)	\$161			
Estimated per share cost of shut-in (\$/share)	\$0.24	Assumes 676.8 mm shares		
Estimated average, daily cost of shut-in production (\$000 per day)	\$1,620			

# Market Model

$$C(\text{COP/WTI})_t = \{[(\text{COP/WTI})_t - (\text{COP/WTI})_{t-1}] / (\text{COP/WTI})_{t-1}\}$$

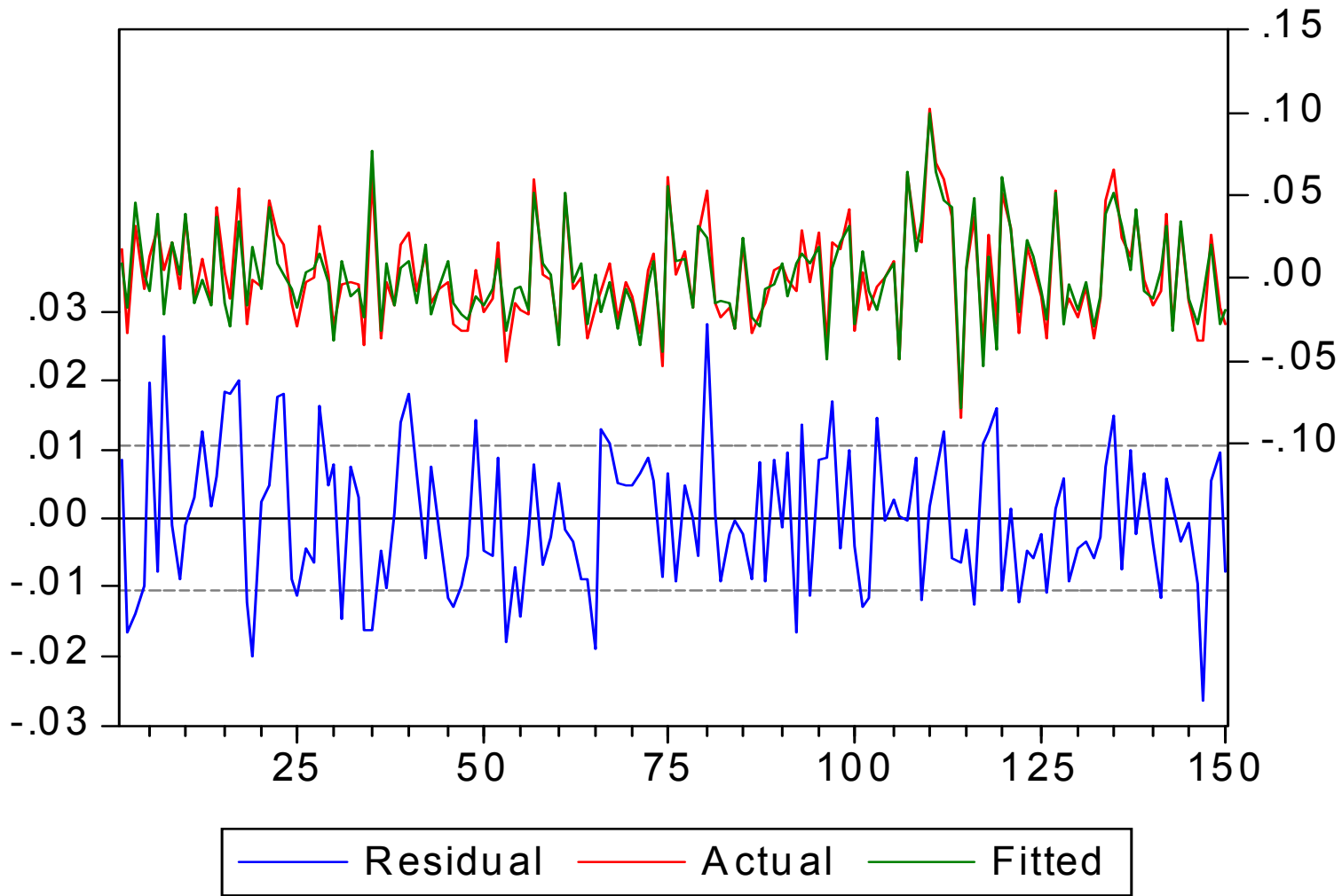
$$C(\text{INDEX/WTI})_t = \{[(\text{INDEX/WTI})_t - (\text{INDEX/WTI})_{t-1}] / (\text{INDEX/WTI})_{t-1}\}$$

$$C(\text{COP/WTI})_t = b_0 + b_1 * C(\text{INDEX/WTI})_t + \varepsilon_t$$

# REGRESSION RESULTS

- $b_0 = .000457$ ,  $b_1 = .910049$
- adjusted- $R^2 = .88$
- No autocorrelation, heteroskedasticity, multicollinearity.
- Residuals stationary and normally distributed.

**Figure 1: Actual vs. Fitted and Residuals**





# SUMMARY

- Actual Cost
  - Small in relation to parent corporation
  - About 1/4 – 1/3 of region (country's) profits
- Market Model
  - No distorting spike
  - Not 'fine' enough
  - Day-to-day share price changes > Actual per share cost

# ConocoPhillips -Venezuela Political Uncertainty Matrix

## Potential Outcomes

**Macro (nearly all firms)**

Unwanted  
 Transfer risk (inconvertibility)  
 Negative government actions  
 (operations risk)  
 Regulatory Changes  
 Trade Sanctions  
 Economic instability

Civil War/Revolution Damages  
 Border conflicts  
 (ownership in question)  
 Riots Damage  
 Expropriation/Nationalization  
 (all foreign entities)

**Legal**

Regulatory changes  
 (including environmental)  
 Contract terms altered  
 (creeping expropriation)  
 Expropriation/Nationalization  
 (selected industries)

**Extra-legal**

Terrorism/Sabotage  
 Contract repudiation  
 Process deterioration  
 (strikes, bribery, corruption, pipeline theft)  
 Personnel safety  
 (kidnapping)

**Micro (selected industries or firms)**

# GOAL: A Thought Process

## Left Brain

- TECHNICAL

- POLITICAL

- FINANCIAL

- Internally financed
  - Corporate funds
  - Funds generated in-country
- Externally financed



## Right Brain

Micro-credit

Schools

Jobs

Health & Medical

Development Scenarios

Production Interruption

Insurance