INVESTMENT PROPOSAL FOR THE UZU WPUX-1 WELL APPRAISAL DRILLING

The Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria Limited

Summary Information

Business unit and company	The Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria Limited (SPDC)					
Group equity interest	100% in SPDC, whereas SPDC is the Joint Venture (JV) operator of an unincorporated JV with a 30% interest.					
Other shareholders / partners	Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC: 55%), Total E&P: 10%, Nigeria Nigerian Agip Oil Company (NAOC: 5%) in SPDC-JV.					
Business or Function	Upstream International Sub	Saharan Afric	a (UIG).			
Amount	US\$ 16.2 mln Shell Share (i.e.	e. US\$ 53.9 ml	n 100% JV), 50/5	0, MOD.		
Project	Uzu Appraisal Well Drilling	on E1000X, I	E7000X and F1000	X Reserv	oirs.	
Main commitments	Description		JVUS \$m (100%)		S \$mln hell Share)	
\$ mln (MOD)	1 no's Appraisal Drilling &		22.9		6.9	
See Table 1 for	1 no's Side track (continger	ncy)	0.3		0.1	
expenditure	Location Preparation		0.6		0.2	
phasing.	1 Flowline/Hookup SCD		1.8		0.5	
	Bulkline/Hookup		27.0		8.1	
	Total		53.9		16.2	
Source and form of financing	This investment will be final met by SPDC's own cash flo					
Summary cash flow	20	(Shell Share P	d looking Cashflov SV RV-RT12)	7 5 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Cumulative Cashflow (\$ mln RT12)	
Summary Economics	Summary Economics (RV-RT12) Base case	EMV7% (USD mln) 21.8	NPV7% (USD mln) 34.4	RTEP (%) > 50	VIR7% 2.39	

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Section 1: The proposal (management summary)

This Investment Proposal (approval for funding of US\$16.2 mln Shell Share - US\$ 53.9 mln 100% JV) is required for the execution of the Uzu WPUX-1 well appraisal drilling.

The Uzu Field is a Partially Appraised Field (PAF) situated in the Eastern border of OML-28 within the seasonal fresh-water swamp area of the Niger Delta. It is part of the Gbaran / Ubie Phase 3 nodal project scheduled to keep the Gbaran CPF full and supply feed stock gas to NLNG trains 1-6.

The 2012 integrated Uzu reservoir development plan and technical review was triggered off by the acquisition of new seismic data and new well data from Zarama wells. The Development Plan proposes the drilling of a well to appraise the E1000X, E7000X and F1000X reservoirs, plug back on the F1000X oil bearing reservoir but develop the E1000X and E7000X NAG reservoirs as gas producers with the same well.

There are three well penetrations in the Uzu field; Zarama-01 and Zarama-08 (from the neighbouring Zarama field which encountered the field wet) and Uzu-01 which is the only well that has logged hydrocarbons in the field. The E1000X and E7000X reservoirs have a total expectation GIIP of 227 Bscf and 146 Bscf while the F1000X has a STOIIP of 76 MMstb.

This well is expected to test the structural definition towards the eastern flank of the reservoirs and also resolve the uncertainty in fluid contact (OWC) in the F1000X reservoir. The well is also planned to develop 114.9/49.2 Bscf of gas and 2.4/1.9 MMstb of condensate from the E1000X / E7000X reservoirs respectively at an initial production potential of 50MMscf/d. Production will be routed to the Gbaran Central Processing Facility via the Zarama NAG manifold. The appraisal well expenditure phasing is discussed in Section 2.

The Uzu appraisal well drilling and completion is in synergy with the Uzu field development which is part of the larger Gbaran Ubie Phase 3 project. If a viable oil column is confirmed in the F1000X reservoir, the well will be logged and the acquired data will form the basis for future oil development of the F1000X reservoir. The target drilling date for the appraisal well is April 2013 (August 2012 STWDS).

The result of the appraisal well is expected to significantly reduce uncertainties and is therefore pivotal to the future life cycle development optimization of the Uzu field.

Section 2: Value proposition and strategic and financial context

The outcome of the appraisal drilling will reduce contact uncertainties and support full field development objectives. This proposed appraisal and follow-up NAG development in Uzu aligns with SPDC's oil and gas production growth drive and also contributes to NLNG gas supply. The cost summary is given below whilst Table 1 shows the Uzu appraisal expenditure phasing.

- Uzu appraisal well cost (including location preparation, flowline/hook-up and SCD costs) is US\$ 16.2 mln Shell Share i.e US \$53.9 mln (100% JV MOD).
- Potential recoverable volumes from the appraisal project are ca 164 Bscf of gas and 4.3 MMstb of condensate.
- Initial production potential is 50MMscf/d.

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Table 1: Appraisal Well Expenditure Phasing (US \$mln MOD JV 100%)

	100% Total	Prior Years	2012	2013			
SURFACE FACILITY COST ESTIMATE (\$min)							
Location Preparation	0.60		0.60				
Flowlines/Bulkline	27.00		0.00	27.00			
NAG Manifold	0.00		0.00	0.00			
Total Surface Facilities (\$MOD)	27.60		0.60	27.00			
WELL COST ESTIMATE (\$mln)							
Drilling Costs	16.76		0.00	16.76			
Sidetrack Costs (contingency)	0.26		0.00	0.26			
Completion Costs	6.15		0.00	6.15			
Flow line/Hook up	1.78		0.00	1.78			
Total Wells (\$MOD)	24.95		0.00	24.95			
SURFACE FACILITIES & WELL COST ESTIMATE (\$min)							
SCD	1.31		0.01	1.30			
Total OPEX (\$mln)	1.31						
Total CAPEX (\$mln)	52.55						
Overall Project Cost (\$ MOD)	53.86		0.61	53.25			

Summary Economics

The Uzu WPUX-1 was evaluated on a forward-looking basis using the 50/50 level III cost estimates and the production forecast.

The decision to appraise was already taken prior to this evaluation; however, the EMV (risked NPV) of the appraisal drilling was determined, using the 50/50 level III cost estimates, the incremental production forecast and the Probability of Appraisal Success (POAS) through the decision tree method. The EMV of the appraisal decision is US\$ 21.8mln (see Appendix 1).

The following sensitivities were carried out on the base case:

- High Capex.
- High and Low Production Volumes.
- 1-Year Schedule delay.
- Licence Expiry (2019).
- Project with ring fence (i.e. stand-alone project for tax purpose).
- 1.5% cost mark up for NNPC cost disputes on benchmarked verified approved (BVA) issues.

The Economic result is presented in Table 2 below:

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Table 2: Economic Grid (Shell Share)

PV Reference Date: 1/7/2012	EMV (S/S \$ mln)		(S/S \$ In)	VIR	RTEP		(RT ooe)	Payout- Time (RT)	Maximum Exposure (RT-AT)
Cash flow forward from: 1/1/2012	7%	0%	7%	7%	%	0%	7%	(уууу)	\$mln (yyyy)
Base Case									
SV (\$50/bbl & \$1.30/mmbtu RT12)	14.7	41.0	23.2	1.62	>50	3.3	4.1		
RV (\$70/bbl & \$1.73/mmbtu RT12)	21.8	59.7	34.4	2.39	>50	3.3	4.1	2014	14.8 (2013)
HV (\$90/bbl & \$2.27/mmbtu RT12)	27.7	75.3	43.8	3.04	>50	3.4	4.1		
Oil BEP (RT \$/bbl)									
Sensitivities (using RV)									
High Capex (+15%)			33.5	2.02				2015	17.0 (2013)
High Production (P10)			46.9	3.26				2014	14.8 (2013)
Low Production (P90)			1.2	0.08				2017	14.8 (2013)
1-Yr Production Delay			28.0	1.95				2015	14.8 (2013)
Licence Expiry (2019)			15.5	1.08				2014	14.8 (2013)
Project with ring fencing			33.8	2.35				2014	16.1 (2013)
1.5% Cost mark-up due to BVA issues			33.3	2.07					

Key Project Parameter Data Ranges (Shell Share)

Parameter	Unit	Unit	BP11 Provision	Low	Mid	High	Comments
Capex (MOD)	US\$ mln	US\$ mln	19.2	14.2	15.8	20.5	Variance due to reduced work scope
Opex (MOD)_Project	US\$ mln	US\$ mIn	-	0.4	0.4	0.5	SCD Opex
Production Volume	mIn boe	mIn boe		1.5	9.7	14.2	
Start Up Date	mm/yy	mm/yy			Jan-14		
Production in first 12 months	mIn boe	mIn boe		0.10	0.10	0.14	

Economics Assumptions

- Oil PSVs of \$50/bbl @SV-RT12; \$70/bbl @RV-RT12 and \$90/bbl @HV-RT12 with applicable offsets applied.
- 2012 NLNG PSV was used for gas sold to NLNG.
- Oil was taxed under PPT (PPT tax rate of 85%).
- Gas was taxed under CITA with AGFA incentives.
- SPDC Generic Fixed OPEX assumptions applied as follow:
 - ✓ Oil fixed 3.0% of cum. oil CAPEX.
 - ✓ Gas fixed 3.5% of cum. gas CAPEX.
- ARPR 31/12/2011 Variable Opex for Gbaran is applied.
- SCD Opex provided by the project team.
- Gas Flare Penalty of US \$3.5/mscf was applied and is non-tax deductible.
- GHV of 1150Btu/scf.
- 10% of total project RT CAPEX assumed as abandonment cost.
- NDDC levy 3% of total expenditure.

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• Education tax of 2% assessable profit.

Section 3: Risks, opportunities and alternatives

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	Reduced uncertainty of fluid type.
Opportunity	To establish clear contact on the F1000X reservoir. Properly define the structural configuration of the E1000X and E7000X reservoirs.
	Appraisal is pivotal to full life cycle development of the field.
	Unlock contingent resources. The F1000X accumulation definition is currently restricted by oil-down-to at 9840 ftss and water-up-to at 9881 ftss.
	If the appraisal well is drilled and the low case volume is encountered, the development objective for the appraisal well will be regretted.
	To prevent hole collapse and stuck pipe incidents as a result of wellbore stability issues, we should ensure the following:
	Use appropriate mud weight – guided by OPTIWELL model and offset well review.
	Minimize Logging time by reducing number of logs to be taken
	Minimize stationary time of drill string sand logging tools.
Risks / Mitigation	There is a likely chance of encountering the targeted reservoirs shallower or deeper than prognosed because the subsurface targets are located down dip of the eastern flank where there is no well control. The depth uncertainty for these reservoirs is +/-100ft.
	From offset wells review, there are no indications of significant down-hole losses. However, it is recommended that we keep appropriate LCM stock and monitor the well closely for losses, particularly when drilling the surface hole section.
	Owing to the high inclination of the well, 44.1deg, hole cleaning challenges are expected. For effective hole cleaning, ensure mud pumps are in top condition and employ optimum pump rate. The use of rotary steerable system will also assist in effective hole cleaning.
	There is a risk of regulators not allowing plug back to develop the shallower reservoirs (E1000X and E7000X reservoirs) if significant oil column is found on the F1000X reservoir.

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Section 4: Carbon Management

The main impact on Green house Gas emissions is at the surface facility as a result of increased energy consumption and associated increased flaring. In the event of oil rim discovery, well testing following the drilling campaign will be done through the existing facilities. There is a plan to carry out well test in the event of gas discovery.

The Impact on Greenhouse Gas emissions resulting from the hookup of additional production into the existing surface facilities have been addressed by the Greenhouse Gas and Energy Management Plan (GHGEMP) for the facilities covered in the Gbaran GHG management Plan.

The GHGEMP also contains the 10 years GHG emission and Energy use forecast for the facilities in the Gbaran district together with a number of recommended abatement proposals. With the Gbaran CPF fully operational emission from flaring is largely reduced.

Section 5: Corporate structure, and governance

The existing corporate structure and arrangements of SPDC-JV (with SPDC as operator) will be used as the vehicle for the investment and operations.

An SPDC Decision Review Board (DRB) will continue to advice.

Section 6: Functional Support and consistency with Group and Business Standards

This proposal complies with Group Business Principles, policies and standards. Functional support for this proposal has been provided by Finance, Social Performance, Supply Chain Management, HSE.

Section 7: Project management, monitoring and review

This IDP is a subset of the Uzu field development plan being studied by FES

Assurance Events/Gates (Uzu WPUX-1 Appraisal/Development)	Date
ITR	Nov. 2011

The Land East Asset Team is fully involved in this project and will monitor the well execution.

Section 8: Budget provision

The project is in BP12 Base Plan for JV Funding.

Section 9: Group financial reporting impact (Shell Share – US\$mln)

There are no unusual accounting issues related to this IP. Expenditure related to the project will be accounted for in line with Group Policy. The financial impact of this proposal on the Shell Group is presented below:

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US\$ mln	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Post 2016
Total Commitment	0.19	15.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SCD Expenditure	0.01	0.39				
Pre-FID Expenditure						
Capital Expenditure	0.18	15.59				
Operating Expenditure	0	0.48	1.32	1.27	1	13.77
Cash Flow						
Cash flow From Operations	0.07	2.79	10.92	10.14	7.63	55.31
Cash Surplus/(Deficit)	-0.11	-12.81	10.92	10.14	7.63	55.31
Profit and Loss						
NIBIAT +/-		0.13	8.7	8.18	5.05	52.38
Balance Sheet	·	·				
Avg Capital Employed	0.05	6.58	11.94	9.85	7.58	3.64

Section 10: Disclosure

Material disclosures, if any, will be done in line with the Group and SPDC Disclosure policies and guidelines.

Section 11: Financing

The project will be funded with JV funding and Shell share capital expenditure will be met by SPDC's own cash call.

Section 12: Taxation

The income tax from the project will be in accordance with Petroleum Profit Tax Rate and relevant income tax applicable.

Section 13: Key Parameters

This investment proposal seeks approval for US\$16.2 mln Shell Share (US\$ 53.9 mln 100% JV MOD) which is required for the execution of the Uzu WPUX-1 appraisal well drilling.

Section 14: Signatures

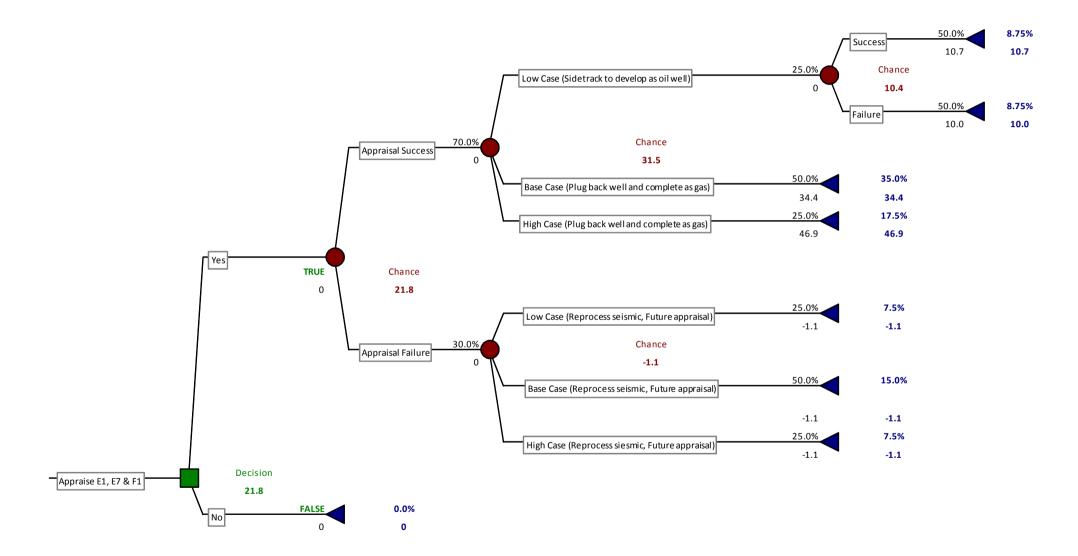
This proposal is submitted to GM Development for approval.

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FOR THE UZU WPUX-1 WELL APPRAISAL DRILLING

For shareholder approval:

Amos Gagar (FUI/FB)	Ojulari, Bayo (UIG/T/D)
Date/	Date/
BOM:	
Howard Mackay	
Asset Development Lead, Land East (UIG/T/DSLE)	
Initiator:	
Etokakpan, Eteobong	

APPENDIX 1: FIG 1- Uzu WPUX-1 DECISION TREE



FOR THE UZU WPUX-1 WELL APPRAISAL DRILLING