

Geotechnical database used

3D Seismic †	40 (max)
2D Seismic †	30 (max)
Seismic Reprocessing	20 (max)
Well data	5 (max)
Other	20 (max)

Geotechnical Evaluation Already Performed (Both Regional & Block-Specific)

General

Well Interpretation/Ties (e.g. Synthetics)	5 (max)
Stratigraphy & Sedimentology	5 (max)
Structural Interpretation	5 (max)
Depth Interpretation	5 (max)
Rationale, Plans and Schedule	5 (max)
Other	10 (max)

Hydrocarbon System Analysis

Stratigraphic Interpretation & Reservoir Quality	5 (max)
Structural Interpretation & Validation (Trap Geometry)	5 (max)
Charge & Migration History	5 (max)
Seal & Preservation	5 (max)

Risk and Resource Evaluation‡

Risk Assessment	20 (max)
Volumetrics/Resource Assessment	20 (max)

Specific Technical Assessments

Undeveloped Discoveries and Redevelopments	up to 30 each
Fully Evaluated Prospects (i.e. Drill-Ready)	21-30 each
Prospects Not Fully Evaluated	11-20 each
Leads	up to 10 each
Original Play and Common Risk Segment Analyses	up to 20 each
New Play Concepts	5 each

Geotechnical Work Programme

3D Seismic (Purchase) †	20 (max)
3D Seismic (Shoot) † Includes Broadband, OBC/OBN, Dual/Multi/Wide/Full-Azimuth, etc	60 (max)
2D Seismic (Purchase) †	15 (max)
2D Seismic (Shoot) † Includes Broadband, OBC/OBN, Dual/Multi/Wide/Full-Azimuth, etc	40 (max)
Seismic Reprocessing: Includes Novel Processing, e.g. Bi-Azimuth, etc	10 (max)
Geotechnical Studies ζ Includes Grav/Mag, EM, etc	25 (max)

Technology

Technology Plan §	10 (max)
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Above-Ground Evaluation β

Economics & Cost	10 (max)
Commercial	10 (max)
Infrastructure	10 (max)

Phase Timing Mark (Rewards Faster Work Programmes)

Phase A is Start Phase (i.e. Seismic/Drop or Drill/Drop)	(Duration)
Firm Studies, Seismic Purchase & Reprocessing	Long 0
	Mid 5
	Short 10

Phase B is Start Phase (Firm New-Shoot Seismic & Contingent Well)	(Duration)
Firm New-Shoot Seismic	Long 20
with Contingent Well based on new seismic (well to be drilled in Phase C)	Mid 30
	Short 40
Contingent Seismic	5 (max)

Phase C is Start Phase (Firm Well)	(Duration)
Firm Well	Long 60
Includes consideration of depth, technical difficulty and number of wells/sidetracks	Mid 80
	Short 100

Second Term is Start Term	(Duration Dependent)
Time to FDP submission and first production, demonstration of secure allocated funding.	
Includes consideration of technical difficulty/complexity, dependencies that may impact delivery, organisational capability and demonstrable track-record of work-programme and project delivery.	100 (max)

Notes

* Where the term (max) is used, marks will be awarded from zero up to that maximum figure.

† Use of the best available/most-modern/optimum seismic datasets will attract more marks. (This will take into account both processing and acquisition parameters; e.g. an Ocean Bottom Node survey will be clearly better at derisking subsalt prospectivity compared to a conventional towed streamer survey). For further information, refer to Asset Stewardship Expectation SE03 on the OGA website. Applicants should demonstrate that they have made an assessment of all publicly and commercially available seismic datasets, and justify their choice/the value of this information in relation to how this data addresses the critical risks and reduces subsurface uncertainty. More advanced seismic technologies committed in the Phase B programme will also attract more marks.

‡ The OGA will take into account the methods and processes used by applicants to make Risk and Resource evaluations. It is expected that applicants can demonstrate use of a documented methodology (it is expected that this is broadly compliant with the methods outlined by Rose, 2001^α) and an appropriate assurance process. Applicants should be able to clearly articulate what is being risked, the component risks that make up the overall prospect risk, dependencies at play and prospect level, how uncertainties and ranges have been quantified and reality checks, including play statistics and use of appropriate analogues. Prospects and discoveries that rely upon amplitudes/AVO for risking or definition should also demonstrate how risk modifiers have been applied and associated rock physics workflows.

^α Peter R. Rose (2001) Risk Analysis & Management of Petroleum Exploration Ventures. ISBN (electronic): 978-1-62981-065-2.

ζ It would be expected that if a Licence were to be offered, Licensees would undertake and support Higher Education Institution Research (e.g. PhDs / Postdocs) and Collaborative Regional Studies as part of the Geotechnical Studies programme in accordance with the principles of MER UK. Where Research and Studies are relevant to licence activities or furthering the understanding of petroleum plays relating to the licence area marks may be awarded for these.

- HEI Research may be via one of the NERC Centres for Doctoral Training, such as the CDT in Oil and Gas (<http://www.nerc-cdt-oil-and-gas.ac.uk/>) or other individual, recognised, higher education institutions or bodies.
- Collaborative Regional Studies may include participation in and contribution to projects proposed and governed by the MERUK Exploration Task Force and the "21st Century Roadmap" Technical Steering Committee.
- Applicants can also propose other appropriate study mechanisms.
 - Please indicate the type of Research and/or Project(s) you would expect to support, with appropriate funding and timing, in a separate paragraph within the Appendix B and briefly in the Comments section of the Work Programme Summary Sheet.
 - Equivalent Marks for Studies may also be available where the start Phase is Phase C, provided it is clear these studies will not be associated with the Firm well.

§ Applicants should make clear how all activities, studies and research it proposes (Including Technology Plans) are relevant to:

- the way in which the licence activities will be carried out, and/or
- to the applicant's technical capability.

If the OGA feels that such proposals are not relevant to the above, then they will not be awarded marks.

The requirements for a Technology Plan are outlined in Asset Stewardship Expectation SE-08, which is available on the OGA website.

β An 'Above-Ground Evaluation' should be provided for all applications where the Initial Term start phase is Phase C, or the Licence start term is the Second Term. Applicants should demonstrate that they have carried out an appropriate and proportionate economic, commercial and infrastructure assessment, and that they have considered the most viable work programme, phasing and plans, compliant with the objectives of the MER UK Strategy. If not provided within the licence application, the OGA may subsequently request cashflow model input assumptions (associated production profiles and cost schedules, to include all necessary inputs required for cashflow analysis [note: economic assumptions such as discount rate and product price are not required]), and in all cases applicants should provide the full costs associated with their committed work programme. The applicant should not assume that the OGA has fully verified, or in any way approved of, their economic/commercial models.