Upstream I: Maximising Asset Value Mike Astell & Jim Craig



Maximising asset value

Three case studies demonstrate our distinctive capabilities

Distinctive capabilities

World-class stewardship of production hubs

Delivering challenging mid-size capital projects

Targeted exploration in known basins and subsurface models

Targeted, strategic acquisitions

Case studies

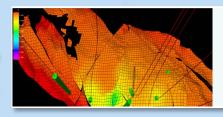


Case study 1: Morecambe

Extending field life by maximising production and increasing efficiency



Case study 2: F3-FA
Accessing new reserves using innovative technology



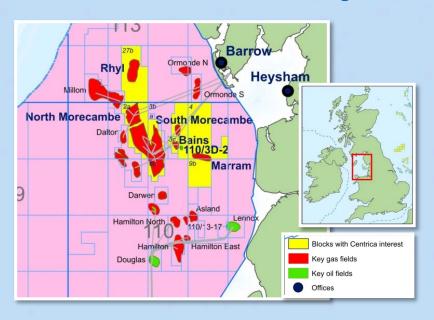
Case study 3: Greater Markham
Creating value from our subsurface
expertise in tight gas fields

Covered in the International Growth case studies

Case study 1: Morecambe

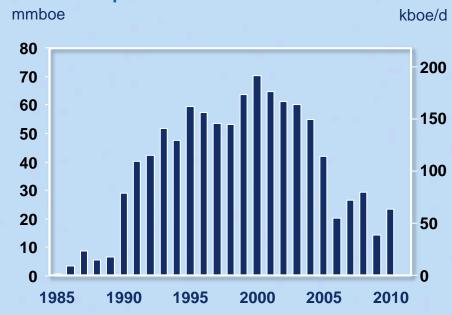
After 25 years as a hub, production is in decline

Morecambe is Centrica's most strategic hub



- 100% owned and operated¹
- One of the most reliable assets in the UK
- Among lowest operating costs in the industry
- · Can be operated as a flexible swing field

Production peaked in 2000



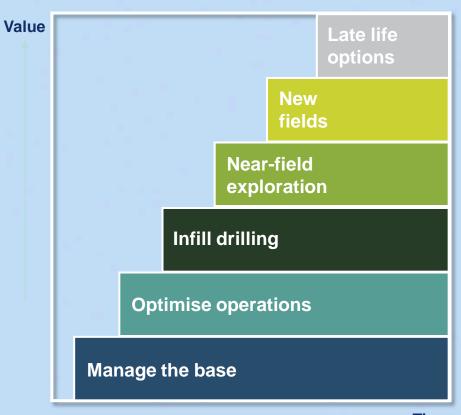
- First production in 1985
- Peak production in 2000
- Since 2000, production has been in natural decline

^{1.} Centrica owns 86.8% of Bains

Case study 1: Morecambe

However, by active management we are extending field life

Extending field life by maximising production and increasing efficiency



- 3 Adding new developments and reserves:
 - Enhancing hub production
 - Reducing hub unit costs
 - Extending hub life through new developments
- 2 Maximising availability, optimising production
- Focus on operating costs whilst maintaining safety and integrity

Time

Potential to extend productive lifetime beyond 2030



1

Case study 1: Morecambe

Focus on operating costs, safety and integrity

Unique cost-saving approaches implemented

Procurement and contracting

- New approach to contracting for integrity work, leading to 25% reduction in facility repair costs between 2009 and 2011
- Platform upgrades at 50% lower cost than comparable North Sea projects

Lifting costs

- Rationalisation of infrastructure
- Increased environmental efficiency

Synergies

- Approaches have been rolled-out to other regions:
 - Operations support
 - Innovative work practices
 - New plant development

Example: productivity improvement in campaign maintenance

- 53 day campaign
- Approximately 4,000 m² fabric maintenance
- 22,000 man hours
- 20% productivity improvement from 2010 campaign, over 40% improvement from 2009 campaign





Fabric maintenance of 5 well-head Xmas trees

Case study 1: Morecambe

Maximising availability and optimising production

Production maximisation initiatives at Morecambe

Increasing asset reliability

- Asset reliability embedded within performance management systems
- Ongoing integrity programmes
- Process equipment simplification and upgrade

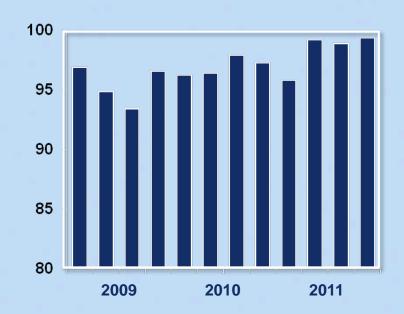
Well intervention

- Bore clean-up trial now delivering sustained production uplift through reducing salt drop out
- Non-producing wells scheduled for intervention

Reservoir optimisation

 Regular choking and shut-in employed to allow degree of reservoir re-pressurisation

High production reliability maintainedQuarterly reliability, percent



3

Case study 1: Morecambe

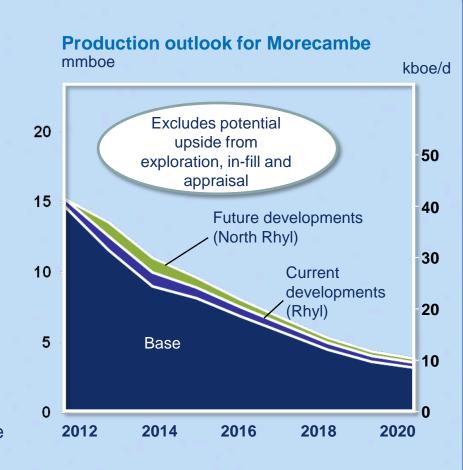
Adding new developments and reserves

Rhyl: first new development since 2003

- £85m development, 7mmboe 2P reserves
- First gas expected 2012
- 2.5-year turnaround from discovery to production
- Innovative concept provides options for further exploration and developments
- · Extends producing hub field life
- North Rhyl follow-up development planned

New exploration campaigns underway

- First seismic since early 1990s
- Further appraisal work through 2012/13 to assess potential for in-fill, flanks and new fields
- 3 exploration wells planned for 2012, more possible if results are encouraging

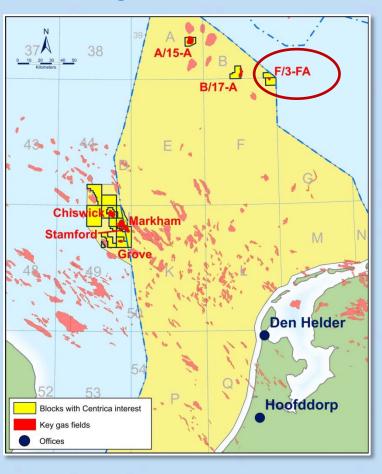


Potential to extend productive lifetime beyond 2030, subject to successful exploration and appraisal work



Accessing reserves using innovative technology

F3-FA, a marginal field where conventional development would have been uneconomic

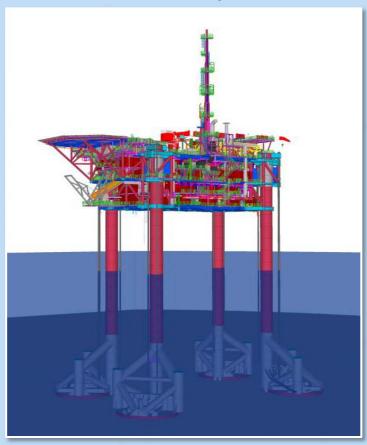


- Gas condensate field originally discovered in the Dutch North Sea by NAM in 1971
- Reserves originally estimated at 3.6 10.8 mmboe gross
- 58% equity interest in the field acquired in 2008
- Typical of many marginal gas fields in the Southern North Sea
 - Significant subsurface uncertainty and challenging reservoir
 - Surrounding infrastructure unsuitable and expensive resulting in poor economics for conventional development

A unique approach was identified for commercialisation

- Innovative solution of a self installing, moveable production platform
- Concept eliminates significant investment risk through ability to redeploy early if reserves do not meet expectations
- Can be re-deployed on other opportunities at end of field life:
 - Limits dependency on 3rd party host infrastructure
 - Suitable for use throughout Southern North Sea
 - No need for heavy lifts
- Represents new mode of operation for marginal fields
 - Entering and exiting fields quickly and efficiently

Schematic of the F3-FA platform



The development has been highly successful

The F3-FA platform



- Formal investment decision taken in August 2008
- Construction started April 2009 and completed in August 2010
- Self Installing Platform (SIP) installed on location in 60 hours
- Commissioning, drilling of the production well and start-up completed within 3 months
- Single high angle well completed across major reservoir compartments
- Reserves and production of gas and condensate in excess of expectations

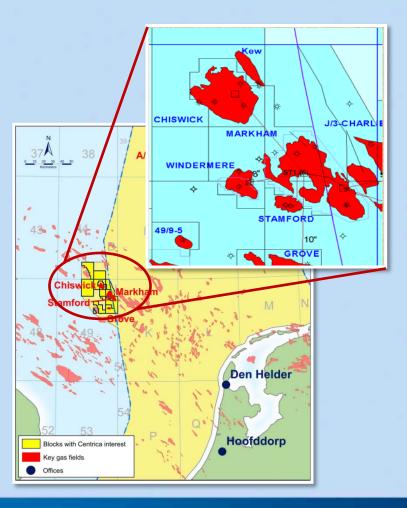
A highly-successful challenging mid-size project (video)



Case study 3: Greater Markham

Creating value from our subsurface expertise in tight gas fields

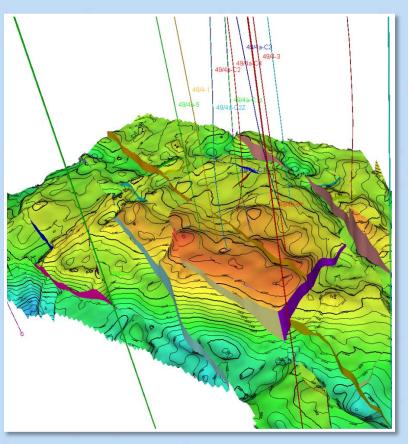
Greater Markham: a mature field with challenging tight gas potential



- Production from Markham field peaked in 1995 and had dropped by 80% by 2007
- Several carboniferous, tight gas fields were known but stranded:
 - Chiswick, discovered 1971 by Shell
 - Grove, discovered 1984 by BP
 - Kew, discovered 1988 by Ultramar
- The more conventional Stamford field was also undeveloped
- Centrica acquired its first position in 2006, subsequently bolstered through additional equity purchases and 26th licensing round award

Case study 3: Greater Markham Developing tight gas expertise enabled exploitation

Deployment of tight gas expertise, Chiswick

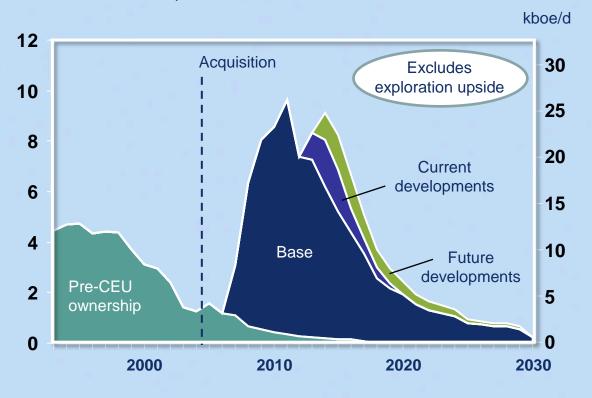


- First to apply multi-frac horizontal wells in carboniferous reservoirs when developing Chiswick in 2007
- Replicated our expertise with carboniferous reservoirs in the GMA to Chiswick Phase II and are looking at options for Grove
- A similar development planned for Kew in 2012
- Performance on all fracced wells has been strong to date, with sustained high production
- The expertise is transferable to other parts of our business and to new regions and plays, e.g.:
 - Ensign (start-up Q1 2012)
 - Annabel East (start-up 2013)

Case study 3: Greater Markham Applying subsurface capabilities has been transformational

Redeveloping the Greater Markham Area hub

Centrica share of production, mmboe/a



- Following acquisition production was increased through the development of the Grove and Chiswick fields
- 7 producing fields now tied back to Markham hub
- Only 10% of hub output comes from the principal Markham field
- Production rates from subsequent developments exceeding initial expectations
- 3 further wells planned in the GMA in 2013-14
- Additional measures including operational excellence and additional 3rd party volumes secure the long term future of the GMA

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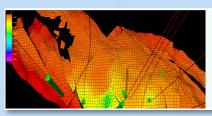
Leverage by: applying model to other assets



Case study 2: F3-FA

Accessing new reserves using innovative technology

Leverage by: re-using F3-FA in future discoveries



Case study 3: Greater Markham

Creating value from our subsurface expertise in tight gas fields

Leverage by: transferring to other regions/plays

Covered in the International Growth case studies



Q&A

