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COURSE BROCHURE

Oil and Gas Portfolio Strategy and Energy Transition Training Course

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Oil and Gas Portfolio Strategy and Energy Transition Training Course

Oil and Gas Portfolio Strategy and Energy Transition is a 2-week advanced training course for oil and gas executives, strategy managers and business planners, who build a Portfolio Transition Roadmap for their own company. Hydrocarbon producers now have to keep generating cash from existing assets while deciding how far and how fast to move into lower-carbon businesses. Jupiter Prime Training offers this course for leaders who shape that balance.

Why Oil and Gas Portfolio Strategy and Energy Transition Matters Now

Three forces shape oil and gas strategy today: volatile commodity prices, investors and lenders who price carbon exposure into the cost of capital, and customers whose demand pathways are less certain than in past decades. Companies that read these forces well can keep advantaged barrels, exit fragile assets on good terms and enter new energy businesses where their capabilities fit. Companies that misread them risk stranded capital and weaker access to partners. The course draws on scenario planning, portfolio theory, the balanced scorecard and the Petroleum Resources Management System PRMS for reserves classification.

Who Gains Most from Oil and Gas Portfolio Strategy and Energy Transition

- Corporate strategy leads responsible for long-range direction and portfolio composition
- Business planners who prepare capital budgets and investment rankings
- Asset and business unit heads accountable for upstream, gas or downstream performance
- New energy and transition leads who assess hydrogen, carbon capture or power ventures
- Mergers and acquisitions specialists who screen and value transactions

Leadership teams gain most when strategy, planning and asset heads attend together and leave with one shared view of the portfolio.

Oil and Gas Portfolio Strategy and Energy Transition Capabilities

Participants move from reading industry forces to rebalancing a real asset mix and tracking delivery against transition targets.

- Assess competitive position on the cost curve — decisions on which assets to grow
- Weigh projects using carbon price cases and real options — capital allocation committees
- Design energy transition scenarios with signposts — boards setting strategic direction
- Specify screening criteria for acquisitions and divestments — deal teams and investors
- Build a strategy map and balanced scorecard — business unit heads owning targets
- Communicate a portfolio direction to lenders and staff — stakeholders funding the change

Key Oil and Gas Portfolio Strategy and Energy Transition Terms

- Portfolio rebalancing — shifting capital between assets and businesses to change the risk, return and emissions profile of a company.
- Stranded asset — an asset whose value falls before the end of its expected life because of market, policy or technology change.
- Carbon intensity — the greenhouse gas emissions released per unit of production, used to compare assets and products.
- Signpost — an observable indicator showing which energy scenario is unfolding and when to adjust strategy.
- Real option — the right, without obligation, to expand, defer or abandon an investment as uncertainty resolves.
- Strategy map — a visual chain linking financial, customer, process and capability goals to show how a strategy creates value.

Oil and Gas Portfolio Strategy and Energy Transition Day by Day

Day 1: Industry Structure and Transition Forces

- Oil and Gas Value Chain Economics — Where Upstream, Midstream and Downstream Margins Sit
- Five Forces Analysis of Hydrocarbon Markets — Bargaining Power Across Producers and Buyers
- Demand Pathways for Oil, Gas and Petrochemicals — Long-Term Volume Assumptions
- Decarbonisation Pressure from Investors and Customers — Licence to Operate
- National and International Oil Company Models — Mandate and Capital Access Choices

Day 2: Competitive Positioning of Energy Companies

- Resource Advantage and Cost Curve Position — Breakeven Resilience of the Asset Base
- Integrated Versus Focused Business Models — Scope of the Company
- Peer Benchmarking on Reserves Life and Unit Costs — Relative Strength
- Capability Mapping for Low-Carbon Businesses — Build, Partner or Buy Decisions
- Value Proposition to Host Governments and Partners — Access to New Acreage

Day 3: Asset Portfolio Architecture

- Portfolio Segmentation by Life Cycle Stage — Harvest, Grow or Exit Calls
- Reserves and Resources Classification Under PRMS — Portfolio Quality Signals
- Risk and Return Mapping of Assets — Capital Allocation Priorities
- Carbon Intensity Profiling per Asset — Emissions Exposure in the Portfolio
- Correlation and Diversification Between Commodities — Earnings Stability

Day 4: Capital Allocation and Project Economics

- Net Present Value Under Carbon Price Cases — Investment Hurdle Choices
- Real Options Valuation for Phased Developments — Timing of Commitments
- Capital Rationing and Ranking Matrices — Which Projects Proceed First
- Stranded Asset Screening — Write-Down and Divestment Exposure
- Dividend, Buyback and Reinvestment Balance — Shareholder Expectations

Day 5: Scenario Planning for the Energy Transition

- Scenario Logic and Driving Uncertainties — Bounding Future Energy Mixes
- Signposts and Early Warning Indicators — When to Switch Strategy
- Stress Testing the Portfolio Across Scenarios — Robust Versus Fragile Assets
- Hedging Strategy Choices Against Price Cycles — Downside Protection
- Wargaming Competitor Responses — Anticipating Rival Moves

Day 6: Low-Carbon Growth Options

- Natural Gas as a Bridge Fuel — Role of LNG in the Portfolio
- Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage Hubs — Emissions Reduction Business Case
- Hydrogen and Ammonia Value Chains — Entry Timing and Partnerships
- Renewables and Power Adjacencies — Fit With Core Capabilities
- Methane Abatement and Flaring Reduction — Operational Emissions Targets

Day 7: Mergers, Acquisitions and Divestments

- Strategic Rationale Screening for Deals — Fit With Portfolio Direction
- Due Diligence on Reserves, Liabilities and Emissions — Deal Risk
- Valuation Synergies and Integration Costs — Price Discipline
- Farm-Ins, Farm-Outs and Joint Ventures — Sharing Risk and Capital
- Divestment Sequencing and Buyer Universe — Exit Value Capture

Day 8: Strategy Execution and the Balanced Scorecard

- Strategy Maps Linking Transition Goals — Cause and Effect Clarity
- Balanced Scorecard Measures for Energy Companies — Financial and Emissions Balance
- Cascading Targets to Business Units — Accountability for Results
- Strategic Initiative Portfolio Office — Funding and Sequencing Initiatives
- Performance Dialogues and Quarterly Reviews — Course Corrections

Day 9: Leadership, Stakeholders and Board Oversight

- Board Strategy Sessions and Risk Appetite Statements — Oversight of Direction
- Investor and Lender Engagement on Transition Plans — Cost of Capital
- Workforce Reskilling for New Energy Businesses — Talent Continuity
- Change Leadership in Engineering Cultures — Securing Staff Commitment
- Transition Disclosure and Reporting — Credibility With Stakeholders

Day 10: Practising the Portfolio Transition Roadmap

- Competitive Position Assessment for a Case Company — Applying Earlier Analysis
- Portfolio Rebalancing Under Three Scenarios — Applying Scenario Stress Tests
- Deal and Divestment Shortlist — Applying Transaction Screening
- Scorecard and Initiative Plan for Delivery — Applying Execution Methods
- Portfolio Transition Roadmap Presentation — Board-Ready Strategic Direction

Applying Oil and Gas Portfolio Strategy and Energy Transition After the Course

- Run a scenario stress test of the company's current asset portfolio and present the robust and fragile assets to the planning committee.
- Draft a strategy map and scorecard for one business unit, linking production, cost and emissions targets.

Oil and Gas Portfolio Strategy and Energy Transition Questions FAQ

What is Oil and Gas Portfolio Strategy and Energy Transition and why does it matter now?

It is the discipline of choosing which oil and gas assets to hold, grow or sell while positioning for lower-carbon energy. It matters now because investors, customers and partners are judging companies on how credibly they manage both cash generation and transition.

Which roles gain most from Oil and Gas Portfolio Strategy and Energy Transition?

Strategy leads, business planners, asset heads, new energy leads and deal specialists gain most. You benefit if you shape capital allocation, prepare investment cases or advise the board on the direction of an oil and gas company.

How does Oil and Gas Portfolio Strategy and Energy Transition differ from an oil and gas MBA course?

It goes deeper on one question rather than covering general management. An MBA-style course surveys finance, marketing and leadership; this course concentrates on portfolio choices, scenarios, deals and execution measures for the energy transition.

What do you bring back from Oil and Gas Portfolio Strategy and Energy Transition?

You bring back a structured roadmap for your company's asset portfolio. It includes a competitive assessment, scenario stress tests, a deal shortlist and a scorecard you can adapt for your next planning cycle.

Oil and Gas Portfolio Strategy and Energy Transition: The Way Forward

The Portfolio Transition Roadmap gives the executive team a single basis for the next capital allocation round, starting with which assets to fund and which to divest. Strategy and finance leads use it to brief the board and lenders. After its first use, revisit the scenario signposts, because shifts in demand or carbon pricing can change which assets remain robust.