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COURSE BROCHURE

Upstream Funding Options and Risk Transfer Training Course

28 February – 4 March 2027
Istanbul

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Ref: 2950_111887 **Date:** 28 February – 4 March 2027 **Location:** Istanbul **Fees:** 5500 GBP

Upstream Funding Options and Risk Transfer is a 1-week training course for finance, treasury and asset planning staff who decide how an oil or gas development is paid for, built around a funding and risk options paper. Capital for exploration and field development is scarcer and more conditional than before, so the choice of funding route shapes project value. Jupiter Prime Training delivers the course for upstream finance teams.

Why Upstream Funding Options and Risk Transfer Matters Now

Three forces shape upstream funding today: lenders and investors probing reserves and transition exposure; partners who expect clear risk sharing before they commit capital; and commodity price swings that can erase a year of cash flow. An organisation that matches each asset to the right mix of internal cash, partner capital, borrowing and price protection keeps options open when prices fall. Each exposure should sit with the party best able to absorb it.

Who Gains Most from Upstream Funding Options and Risk Transfer

- Treasury specialists responsible for liquidity, borrowing capacity and lender relationships
- Asset and portfolio planners who sequence developments against available capital
- Corporate finance analysts who model project returns under different capital structures
- Commercial and new ventures staff who negotiate partner entry and cost sharing
- Insurance and risk officers who place cover for wells, facilities and operations

Exploration and production companies gain most when treasury, planning and commercial members attend together.

Upstream Funding Options and Risk Transfer Capabilities

Participants practise turning a field development case into a ranked set of funding routes, each with its exposures named and assigned.

- Compare equity, borrowing against reserves, limited-recourse finance and partner entry — capital structure choice for a sanction decision
- Calculate borrowing capacity from a production profile and price deck — treasury and lender discussions
- Map technical, commercial and price exposures to the party best placed to hold them — partner negotiations
- Design a price protection approach using swaps, options and collars — board risk appetite
- Specify insurance cover for well control, construction and business interruption — the risk committee
- Communicate a recommended funding route with its trade-offs — executive approval

Key Upstream Funding Options and Risk Transfer Terms

- Borrowing base — the loan amount lenders allow against the discounted value of proven and probable reserves.
- Limited-recourse finance — lending repaid mainly from one project's cash flow.
- Farm-in — entry of a new partner into a licence interest in exchange for funding part of the work or costs.
- Price collar — a combination of a bought floor and a sold cap that limits both downside and upside on realised prices.
- Risk allocation matrix — a table assigning each project exposure to the party that owns, mitigates or insures it.
- Cost of capital — the blended return demanded by lenders and shareholders, used to discount project cash flows.

Upstream Funding Options and Risk Transfer Day by Day

Day 1: Capital Needs Across the Asset Life

- Exploration, Appraisal and Development Spend Profiles — Timing of Funding Gaps
- Field Cash Flow Model Structure — Sensitivity of Value to Funding Cost
- Investor and Lender Expectations — Which Assets Attract Which Capital
- Sponsor Balance Sheet Capacity — Limits on Internally Funded Growth
- Transition and Reserve Life Concerns — Effect on Tenor and Appetite

Day 2: Funding Routes Compared

- Equity Raising and Retained Cash — Dilution Against Financial Flexibility
- Borrowing Against Reserves — Capacity, Redetermination and Covenant Headroom
- Limited-Recourse Project Finance — Completion Tests and Sponsor Support
- Partner Entry and Cost Sharing — Value Given Up for Capital Received
- Weighted Cost of Capital Comparison — Ranking Routes for One Asset

Day 3: Allocating and Transferring Exposures

- Risk Allocation Matrix — Who Holds Reservoir, Cost and Schedule Exposure
- Contractor Terms and Fixed Price Elements — Shifting Construction Overrun
- Offtake and Marketing Arrangements — Securing Revenue for Lenders
- Political and Fiscal Change Exposure — Stabilisation and Cover Options
- Contingent Funding Lines — Protection Against Delay and Overspend

Day 4: Price Protection and Insurance

- Swaps, Bought Floors and Collars — Choosing a Price Protection Mix
- Hedge Volume and Tenor Policy — Matching Cover to Lender Demands
- Well Control and Construction Insurance — Limits, Deductibles and Exclusions
- Business Interruption and Liability Cover — Protecting Cash Flow After Incidents
- Cost of Protection Versus Retained Exposure — Board Risk Appetite

Day 5: Practising the Funding and Risk Options Paper

- Case Asset Cash Flow and Capacity Rerun — Testing Earlier Funding Routes
- Combined Exposure Map for the Case — Applying the Allocation Matrix
- Protection and Cover Package Selection — Applying Price and Insurance Choices
- Peer Challenge of Recommended Route — Stress Testing Assumptions
- Funding and Risk Options Paper — Final Recommendation for Approval

Applying Upstream Funding Options and Risk Transfer After the Course

- Rebuild the funding comparison for one live development using the cost of capital ranking from the course.
- Run a risk allocation matrix session with commercial and insurance colleagues for the next partner negotiation.

Upstream Funding Options and Risk Transfer Questions FAQ

What is upstream funding options and risk transfer and why does it matter now?

It is the practice of choosing how an oil or gas asset is financed and who carries each exposure. It matters now because capital is more selective and price swings can quickly strain borrowing capacity and partner commitments.

Which roles gain most from upstream funding options and risk transfer training?

Treasury, asset planning, corporate finance, commercial and insurance staff gain most. Joint attendance aligns these functions.

How does upstream funding options and risk transfer differ from a course on debt structuring alone?

It compares every funding route side by side rather than detailing one loan type. You weigh borrowing, partner entry, price protection and insurance together for one asset.

What do you bring back from upstream funding options and risk transfer training?

You bring back a funding and risk options paper for a case asset. It ranks funding routes and assigns exposures for adaptation to a live project.

Upstream Funding Options and Risk Transfer: The Way Forward

The funding and risk options paper gives treasury and planning leads a shared basis for the first sanction or refinancing decision on an asset. Executives and partners use it to see why one route was chosen. After its first use, revisit the price protection and insurance choices, because market conditions and asset maturity change which exposures are worth retaining.