



Regulatory Framework and Investment Outlook: Indian Perspective

S K Srivastava Director General



Directorate General of Hydrocarbons India



OUTLINE



- Petroleum Regulatory Framework
- Indian PSC Regime
- NELP Bidding
- PFC's Report on India
- Revenue Management
- Conclusions





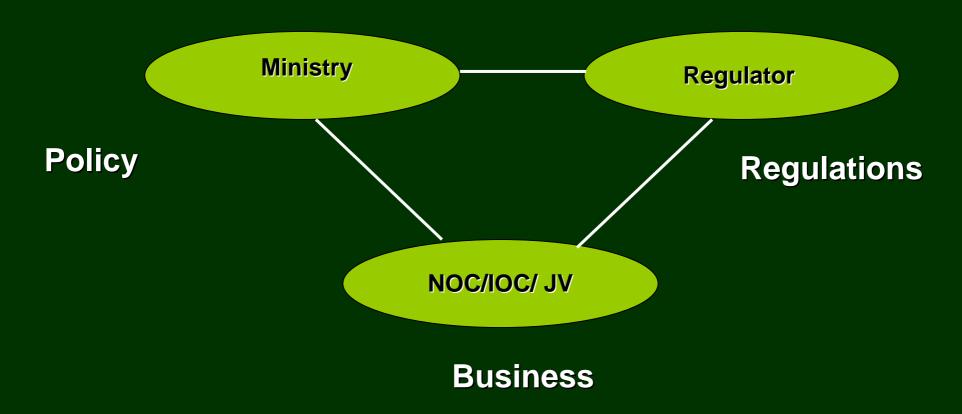
Petroleum Regulatory Framework



Global Energy Resources Management Structure



More countries adopting the "separation of roles" for Resource Management





Pillars of Oil & Gas Regulatory Regimes



A good oil & gas regulatory regime addresses certain major regulatory issues in a satisfactory way:

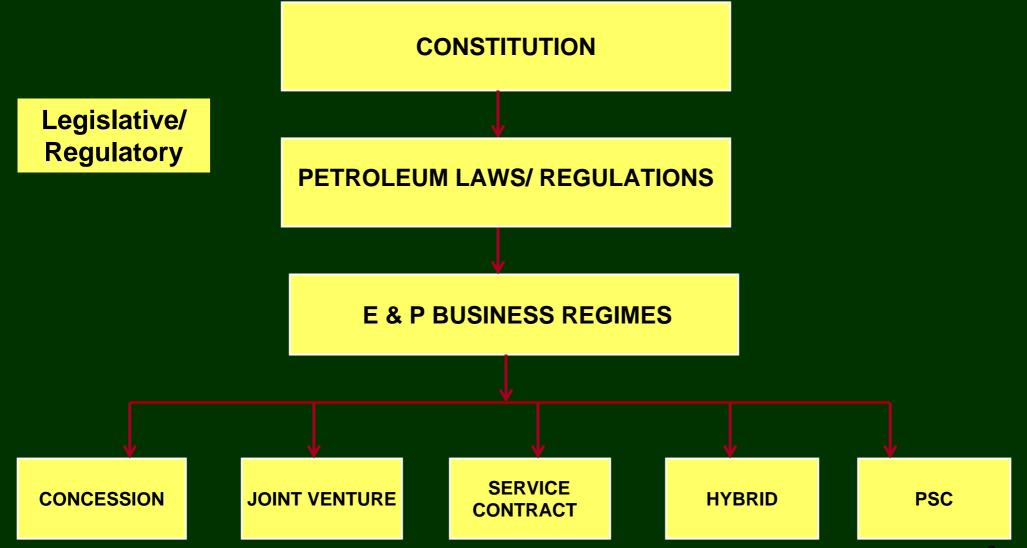
- The right to monetize resources
- Fiscal and contract stability
- Enforceability of contract

A regulatory regime that fails on any one of these points puts its "investment favourability" at risk



Petroleum Regime Framework







PSC REGIME

: INDIA





Historical Background



- In India, first PSC was signed in 1993 for a Pre-NELP Block
- 231 Exploration PSCs have been signed so far
- PSC terms continuously improved in successive NELP rounds



Production Sharing Contract Attributes



- Contract Term
- Relinquishment
- Management Committee
- Discovery, Development & Production
- Unit Development
- Cost Recovery & Production Sharing
- Taxes, Royalties & Rentals
- Domestic sourcing & supply obligations
- Employment & Training
- Title to assets



Legal Framework



- Constitution of India, 1950
- The Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948
- The Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959 & Amendments
- Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones Act, 1976
- Income Tax Act, 1961
- Customs Act, 1962
- Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999
- Environment Protection Act, 1986
- Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996



(Identified prospectivity)

CATEGORY-III BASIN

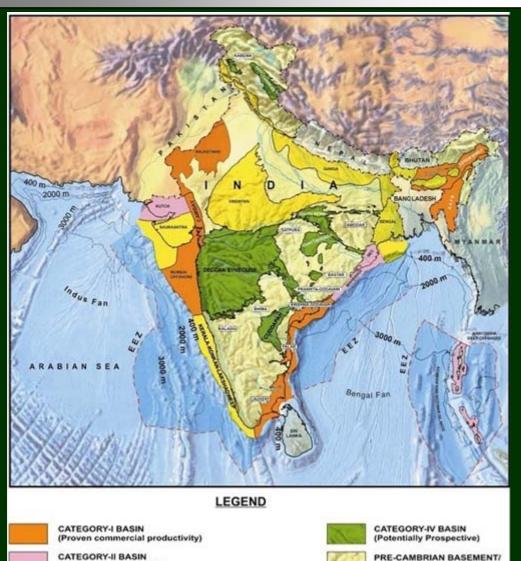
(Prospective Basins)

Indian Sedimentary Basins

TECTONISED SEDIMENTS

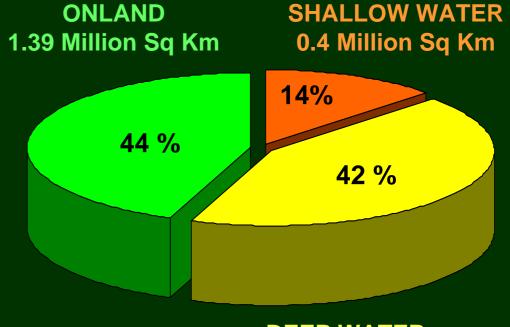
DEEP WATER AREAS





26 sedimentary basins

Total area: 3.14 million Sq.km

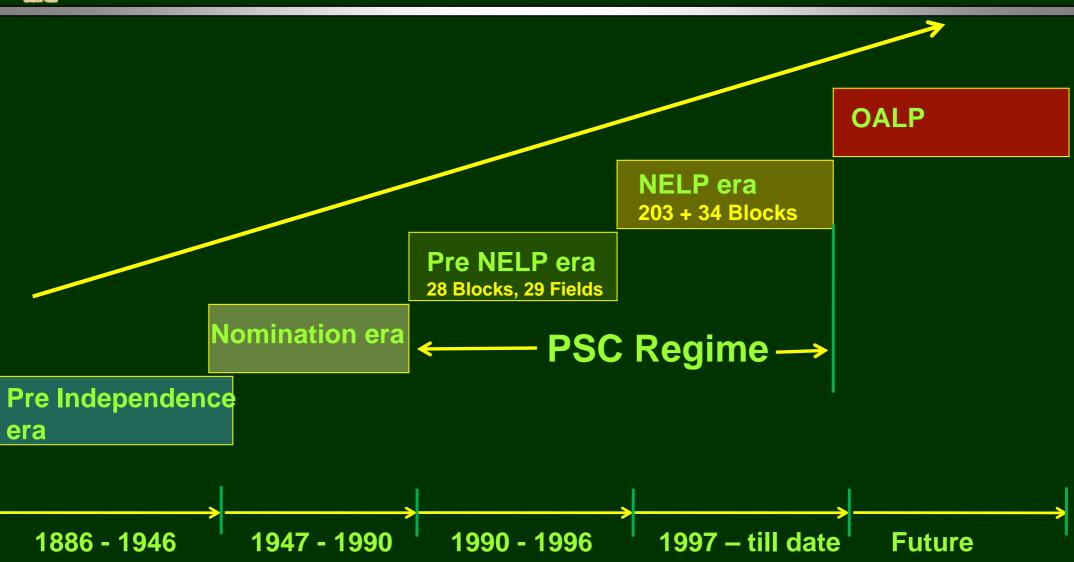


DEEP WATER
1.35 Million Sq Km



Upstream Industry Development







PSC Regime – Pre NELP



Pre-NELP (1990 – 1996)

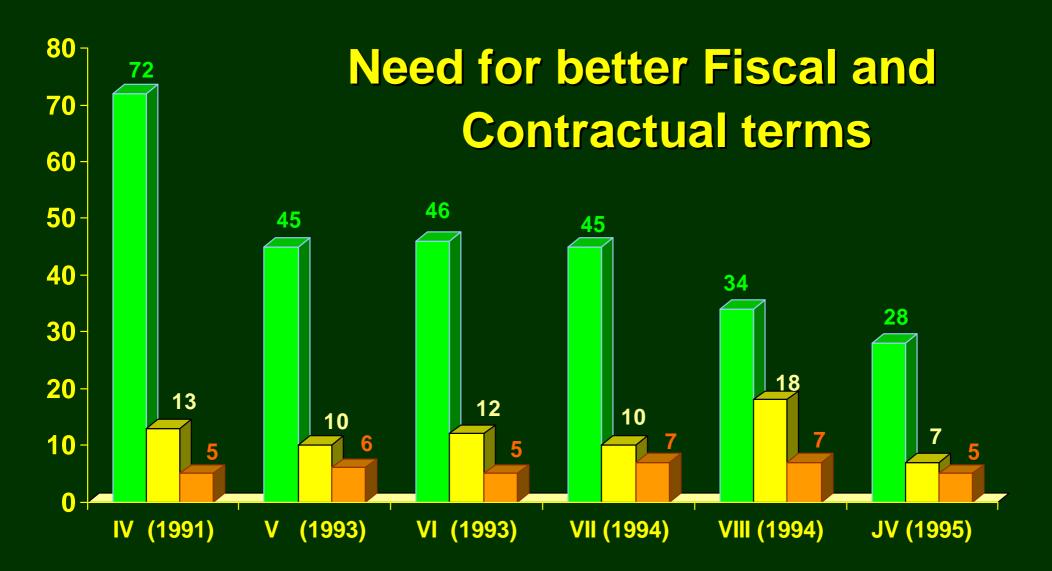
- Liberalized economic policy adopted by Govt. of India
- Petroleum sector de-regulated and de-licensed
- Formation of Directorate General of Hydrocarbons in 1993
- Small size producing fields offered to Pvt. Operators / JVs
- Acreages, both offshore and onshore, offered through competitive bidding
- Poor response 270 blocks offered only 35 blocks contracted to Pvt. Companies



BLOCKS AWARDED- PRE NELP



■ No. of Blocks Offered ■ No. of Blocks Bid For ■ Blocks Awarded





PSC Regime - NELP



NELP (1997 - till date)

- New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) announced in 1997
- Administrative Price Mechanism (APM) abolished
- 100% FDI in E&P sector approved
- Hydrocarbon Vision 2025 released in March 2000
- Seven rounds of international bidding completed
- 203 blocks awarded till NELP-VII



NEW EXPLORATION LICENSING POLICY



- First bidding round in 1999
- Award of licenses through international competitive bidding
- Fast track approval mechanism
- Directorate General of Hydrocarbon (DGH) as single window
- No acreages on nomination basis
- No State participation or any carried interest
- International pricing for Crude oil & market driven prices for Natural gas



FISCAL HIGHLIGHTS - NELP



- No Oil Industry Development cess
- No signature, discovery or production bonus
- No custom duty on imports for Petroleum Operation
- Income Tax holiday of 7 years for Mineral Oil
- No ring fencing of expenditures and incomes for income tax purposes
- Cost recovery biddable- Up to 100%
- Sharing of Profit Petroleum with Govt. on biddable pretax investment multiple



FISCAL HIGHLIGHTS - NELP



- Fiscal stability as part of the contract
- Low to moderate royalty rates between 5% to 12.5%
- Special concessions for deepwater blocks
- Full repatriation of profits
- Liberal set off of losses and carry forward provisions for income tax purposes
- Tax Incentives for Site Restoration Fund Scheme (SRFS)



LEVEL OF OPERATIONS

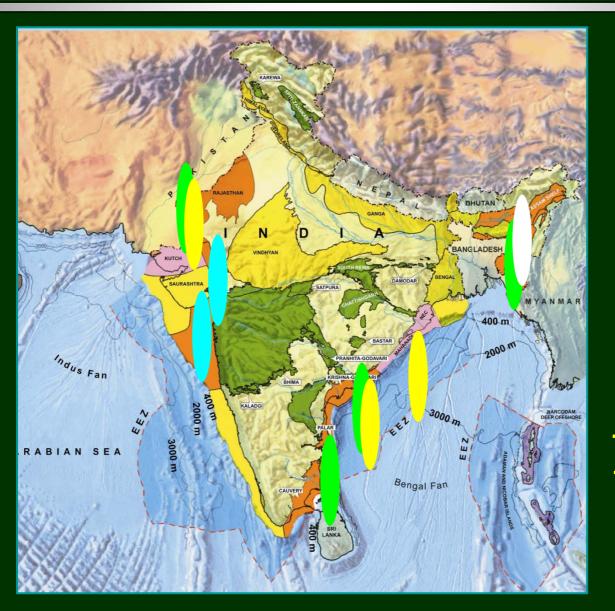


1947

1990

2000

2010



1 Company1 Producing Basin

2 Companies3 Producing Basins

12 Companies7 Producing Basins

71 + 19 Companies10 Producing Basins



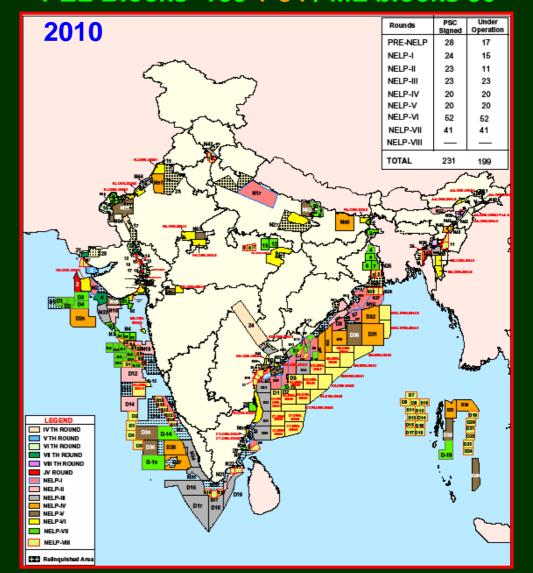
EXPLORATION STATUS



PEL Blocks-8 / ML blocks-18



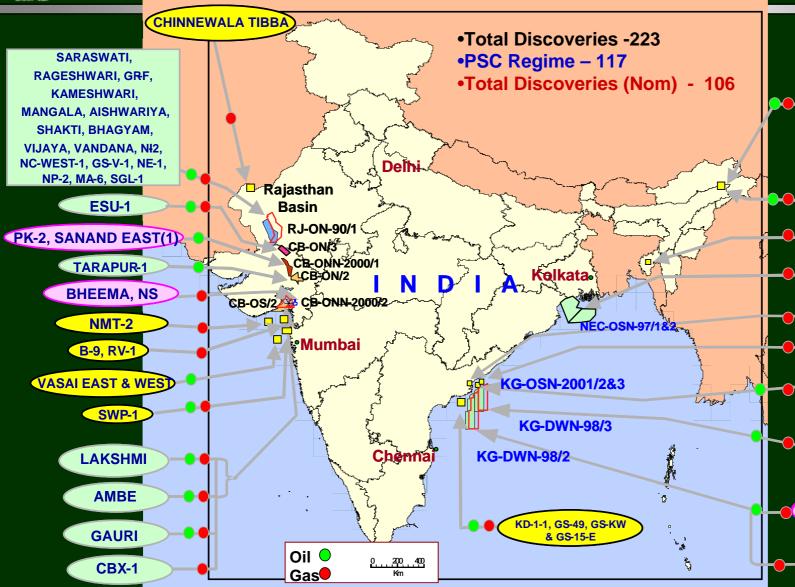
PEL Blocks-183 + 34 / ML blocks 30





SPURT OF DISCOVERIES (2000-2010)





BAGHJAN, MATIMEKHANA CHABUA, N. CHANDMARI, N. TINALI, W. ZALONI, SAMDANG, MORANN, BAZALONI, BAREKURI

BANAMALI, LAIPLING GAON & MEKEYPORE

SONAMURA

DHIRUBHAI-9, 10, 11, 15, 20, 21

> ENDUMURU TURPUTALLU

G-4-2-AB

DHIRUBHAI-24, 25, 28 & KG-8, KG-17

DHIRUBHAI— 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26

KANAKDURGA, PADMAVATI, ANNAPURNA,

DWN-U1,A1,W1

As on 01.04.2010





NELP Bidding



NELP BIDDING PROCESS



STEPS:

- 1. Large Area identification and data loading
- 2. Carving of blocks / preparation of technical docket
- 3. Preparation of Bid documents
- 4. Marketing of blocks / Exclusive Web Site
- 5. Bidding and award of blocks



Bid Evaluation Criteria



1. Technical Capability

To be evaluated for Deep Water blocks only For Shallow water and Onland blocks it is a Qualifying criteria.

2. Work Program

3. Fiscal Package

- 1. Acreage Holding
- 2. Operatorship Experience
- 3. Annual Accretion of proved reserves
- 4. Annual Production
- 5. Consortium Criteria
- 6. Access to Resources

- 1. 2D seismic surveys
- 2. 3D seismic surveys
- 3. Exploratory wells
- Profit share to Government
- 2. Cost recovery



EVALUATION POINTS



Criteria	Onland Blocks	Onland & shallow water Blocks	Deepwater Blocks
	Type S		
Technical Capability	Not a criterion	Pre-Qualifying	25
Work programme	50	50	25
Fiscal package	50	50	50
Total (Points)	100	100	100



PSC GROWTH









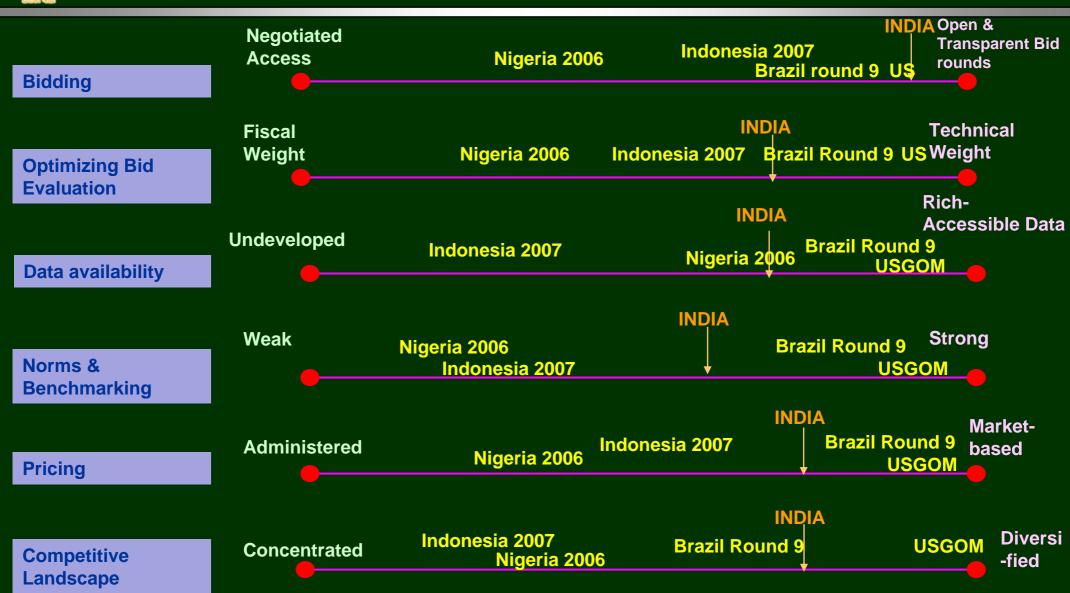
PFC's report on India



Modified after PFC

OPERATOR FRIENDLY POLICIES



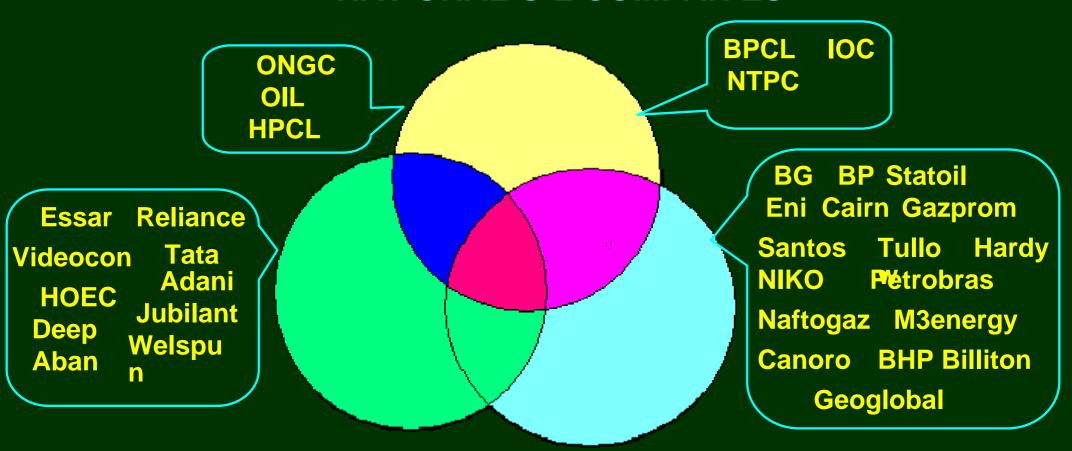




DIVERSE PARTNERING OPPORTUNITIES



NATIONAL OIL COMPANIES



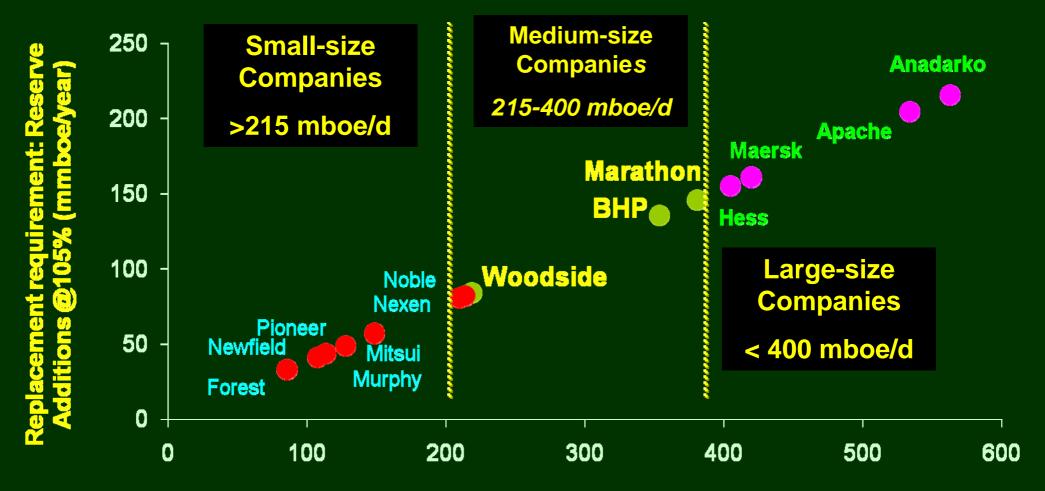
INDIAN PRIVATE SECTOR

FOREIGN PLAYERS



India is an "Opportunity Space" for Small, Medium and Large-sized companies



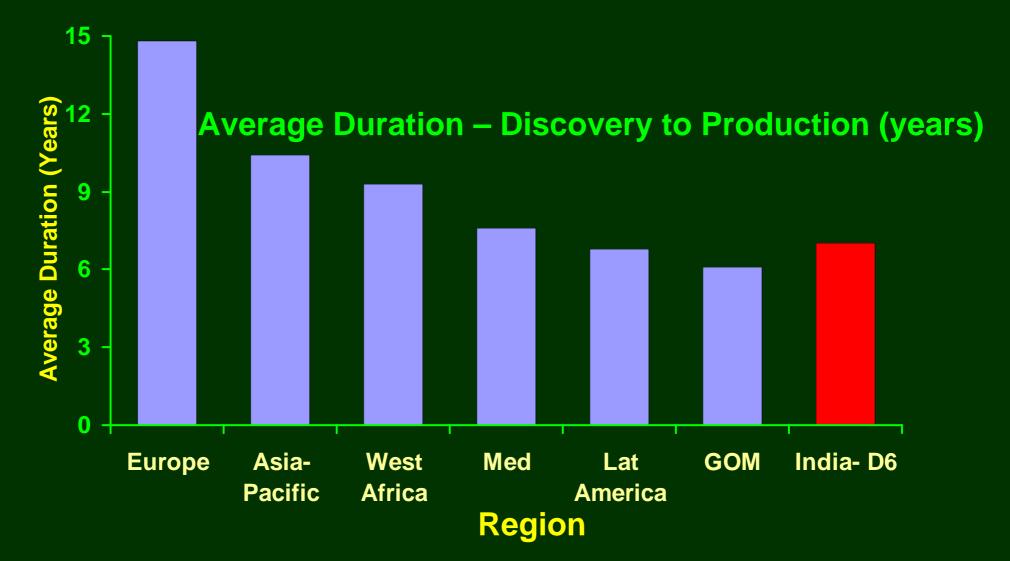


Size of Company: 2008 Average Daily Production (mboe/d)



Deepwater: Regional Comparison

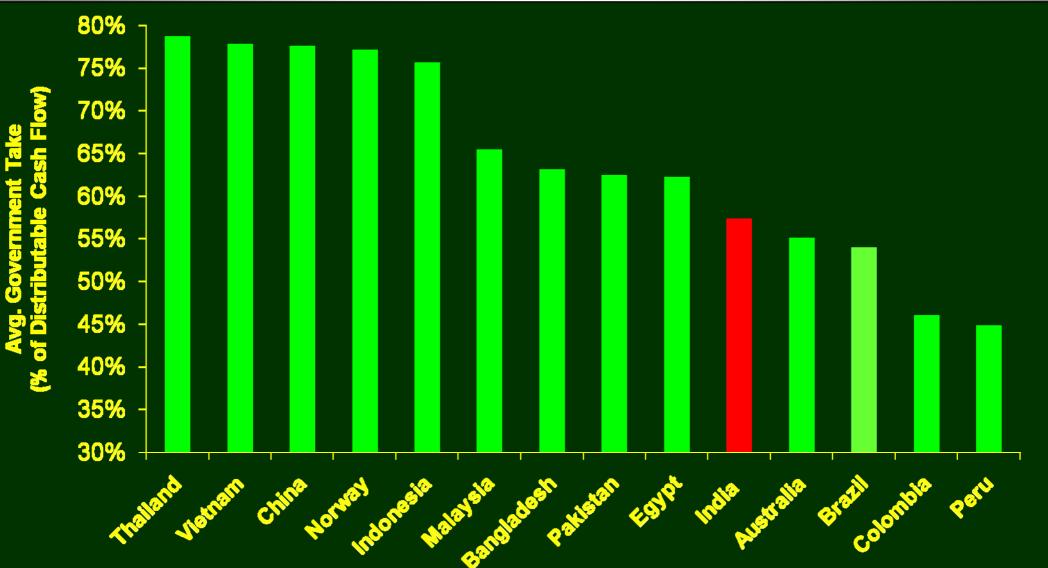






Comparison of Govt's Take (Large Field)

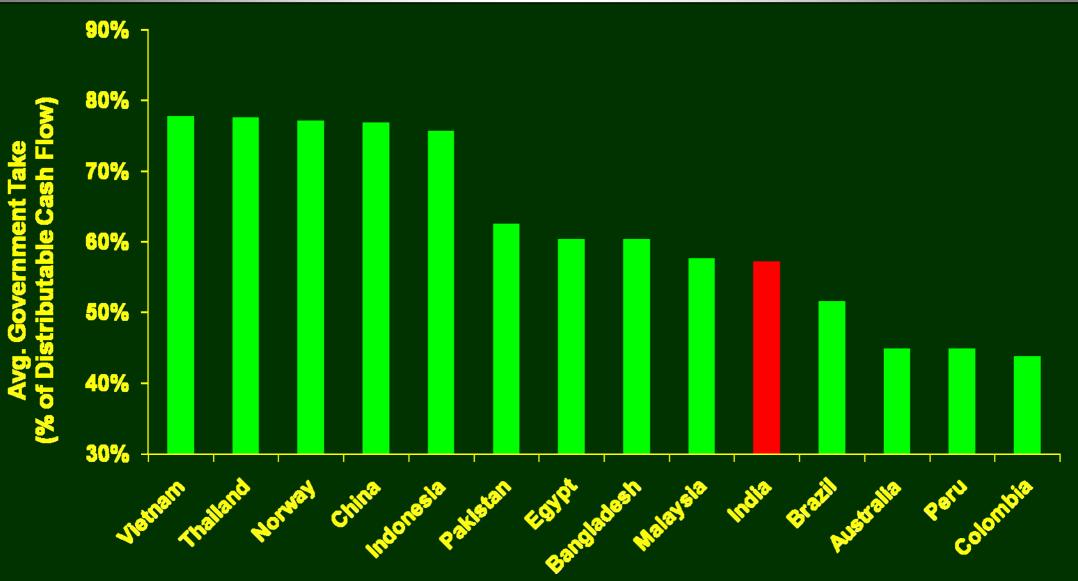






Comparison of Govt's Take (Small Field)

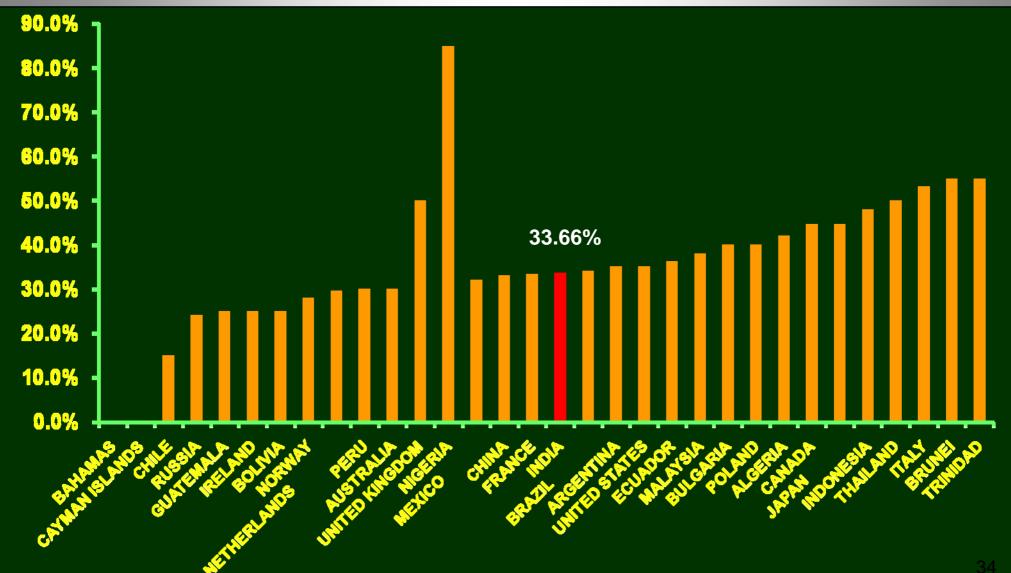






Income Tax Regime in Oil Industry

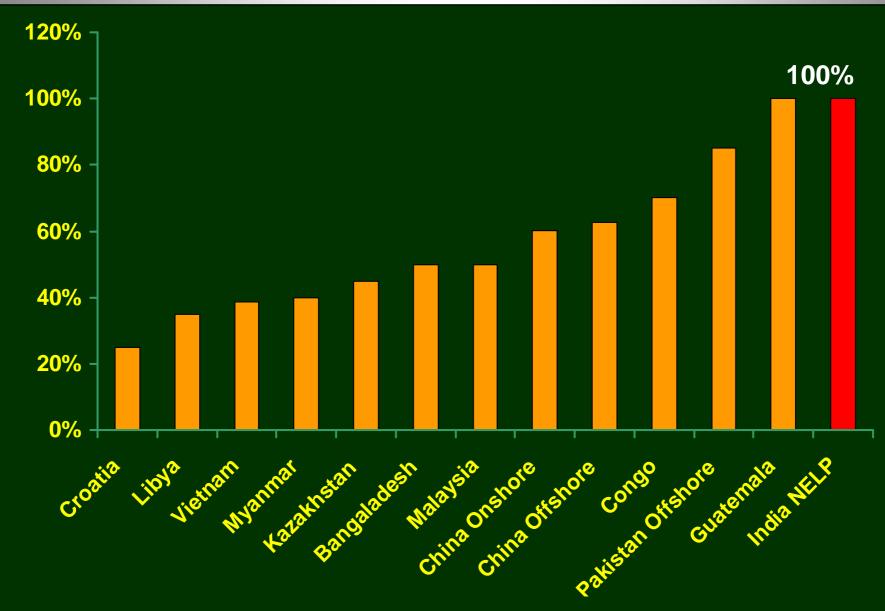






Cost Recovery Limits

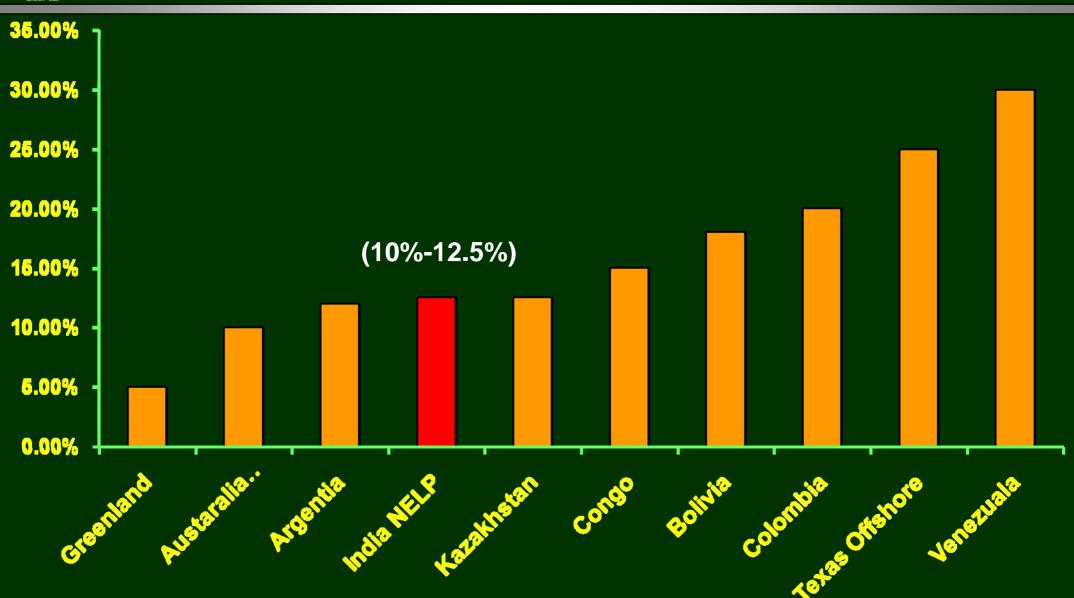






Royalties







RISK EVALUATION



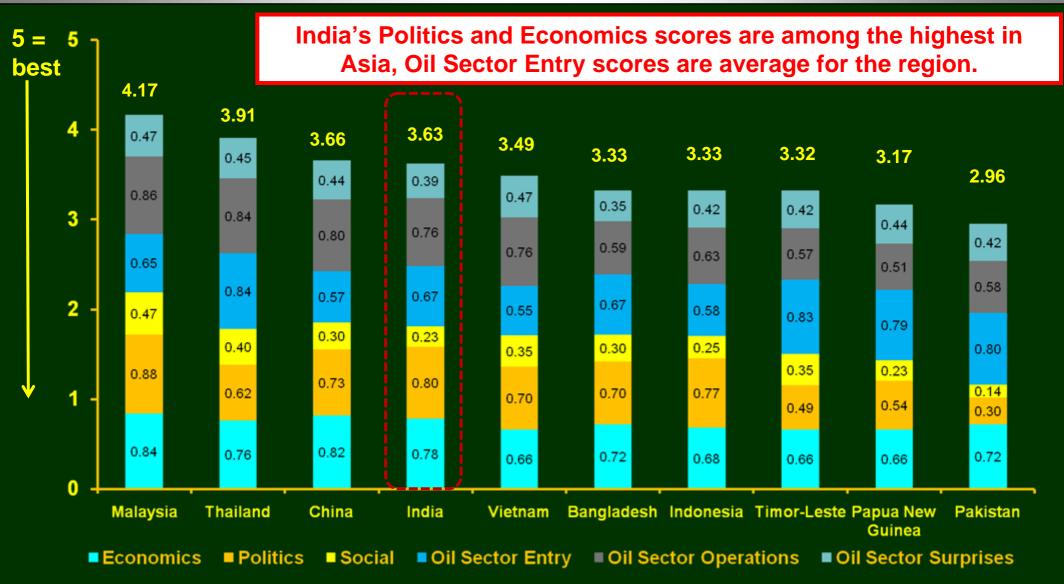
PFC ENERGY ANALYSIS

- PETROLEUM RISK MANAGER (PRM)
- *** FOR 59 COUNTRIES**
- AGGREGATING 5 RISK CATEGORIES
- **27 INDIVIDUAL RISK FACTOR**
- **❖** 1990 2014 TIME HORIZONS
- ❖ COMPARED ENTRY RISK, EXPLORATION RISK AND DEVELOPMENT RISK



India and Other Asian Countries



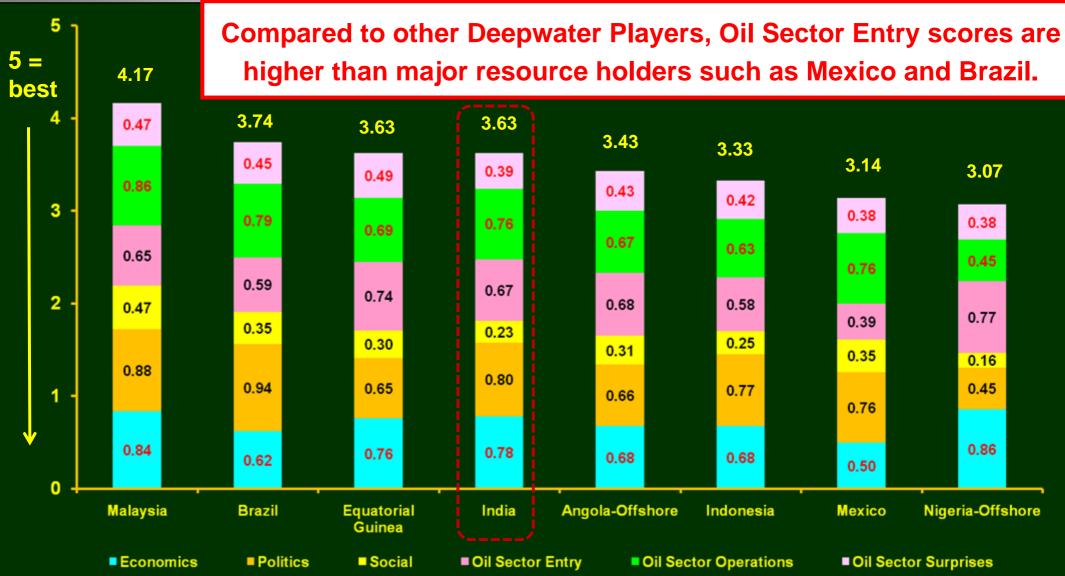


Source: PFC Energy



India and Other Deepwater Players





Source: PFC Energy



PROSPECTIVE DESTINATION



Prospectivity

Market

Infrastructure

Competition

World class Materiality and scale of opportunities (proved by Barmer Basin oil and KG Basin gas)

Enabling Gas market policies and regulatory framework to support high growth gas demand

Largest refining complex in the world, Launch of east-west gas pipeline, Nearcompletion of India-wide Golden Quadrilateral highway system

Level playing field – transparent, fair and competitive bid evaluation system. Optimized Technical and commercial merits weights



REVENUE MANAGEMENT





Cost Sharing Mechanism

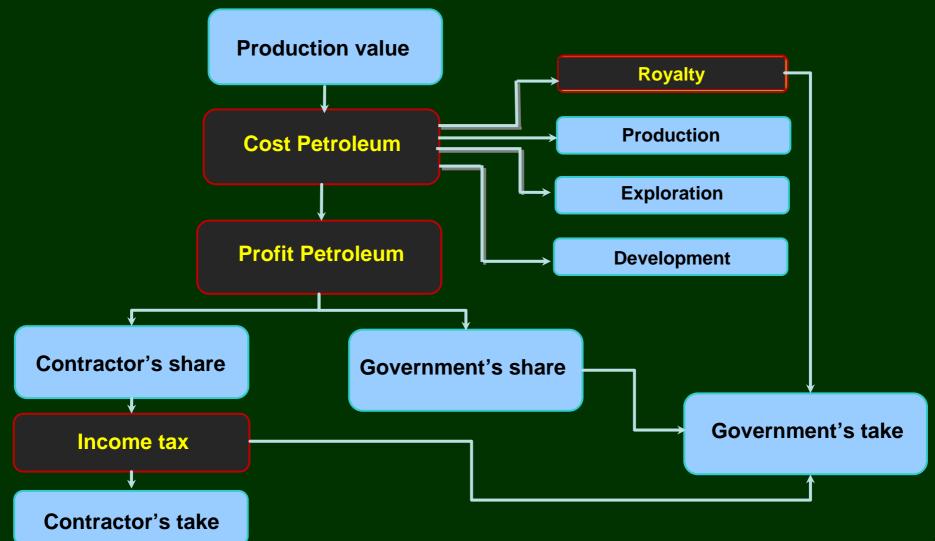


- Production Sharing Contracts signed with Government based on Pre Tax Investment Multiple (PTIM) Trenches
- Liberal provisions for assignment of Interest and securitization of participating interest for raising project finance allowed
- 100% of all exploration and drilling expenditure is allowed each year (both capital and revenue)



Cash Flows Under PSC Regime

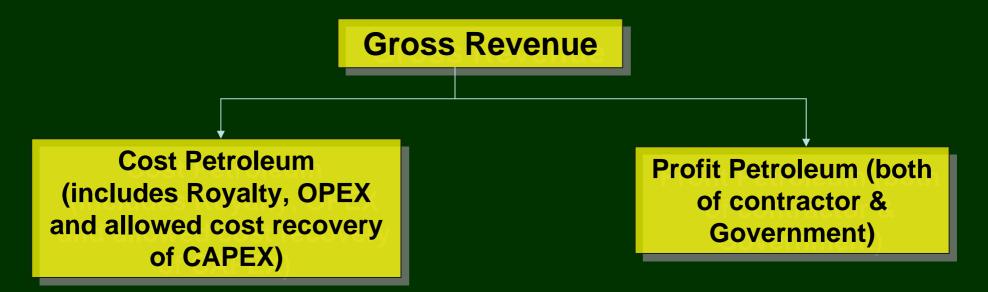






Pre Tax Investment Multiple (PTIM)





Contractor's take

= Cost petroleum + Contractor's share of Profit petroleum

Contractor's net cash flow = Contractor's take - (Production cost (OPEX) +Royalty)

PTIM

Contractor's Cumulative net cash flow

Cumulative exploration & development cost

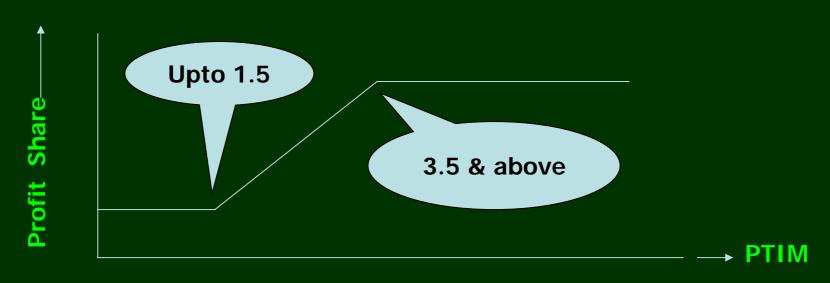


Sharing of Profit Petroleum



Profit share bidding (example) :

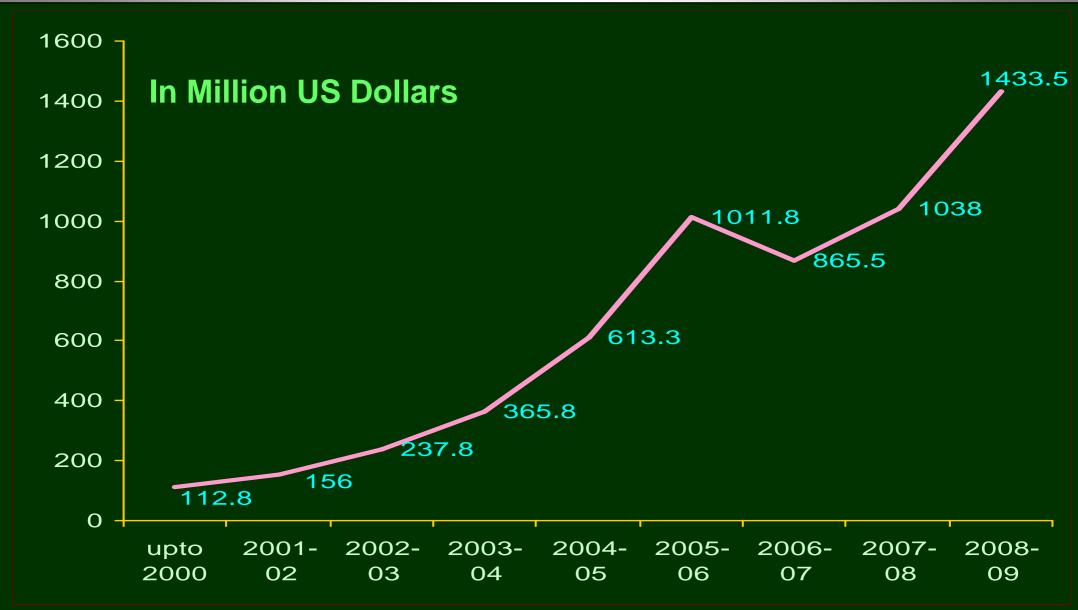
PTIM Tranches	Profit Share to Government
Upto 1.5	30%
3.5 and above	80%





Profit Petroleum to GOI







Conclusion



- Large unexplored area with huge investment potential
- Needs extensive exploration
- Exploration efforts have resulted in discovery of giant oil
 & gas fields
- Progressive & investor friendly PSC with quick approvals
- 100 % Cost Recovery
- Biddable profit share to Government
- No signature and production bonus
- Award of blocks in a totally transparent manner





Thank-Vou

धन्यवाद

