

efining and Petrochem

ETHICS AND TRANSPARENCY FOR BLOCK CONCESSION & DIVESTMENTS IN NIGERIA OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY

PRESENTATION TO

PANEL SESSION 1 OF THE SOCIETY OF PETROLEUM ENGINEERS (SPE) AT THE 40TH NIGERIA ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION (NAICE 2016)

BY

DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM RESOURCES (DPR), LAGOS

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Outline



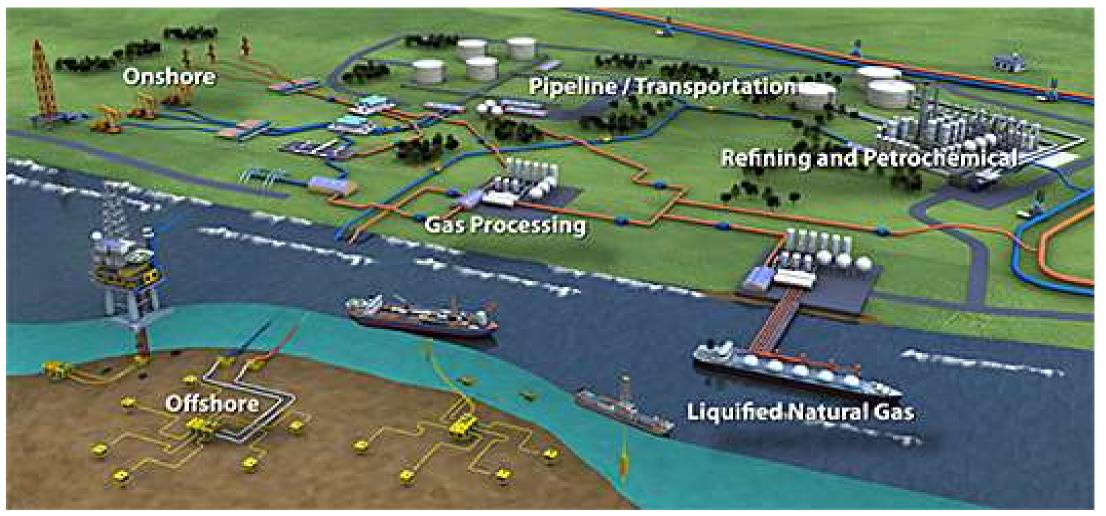
Introduction

Ethics

- Administration Of Policies (Petroleum Exploration & Development Policy)
- Licenses and Leases (OPLs and OMLs)
- Contractual Arrangements in Lease Management
- Legal Frame work
- Classification of Licenses
- Transparency
 - Application & Review Process
 - List of License, Permits & Approval Issued
 - Divestments
- Challenges & Conclusion

Introduction



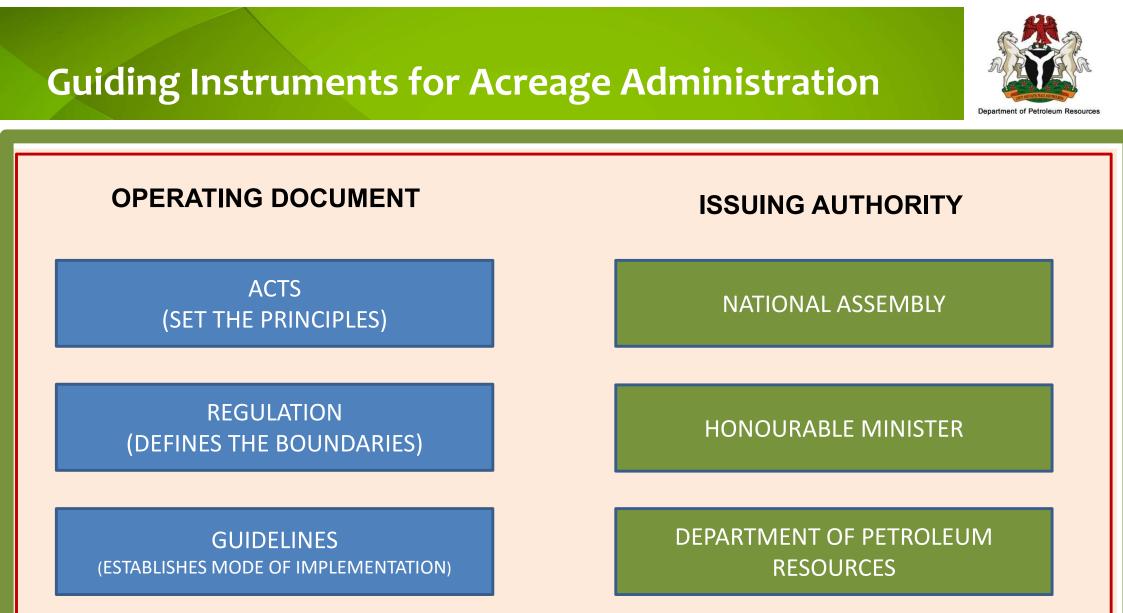


- The Licensing and Permitting function of the Department is a core operation that has a direct bearing on the Department's image and public perception.
- Section 8 and 9 of the Petroleum Act confers on the Minister the power to issue regulatory licenses and permits over all upstream and downstream operations in the oil industry

Introduction – MPR & DPR

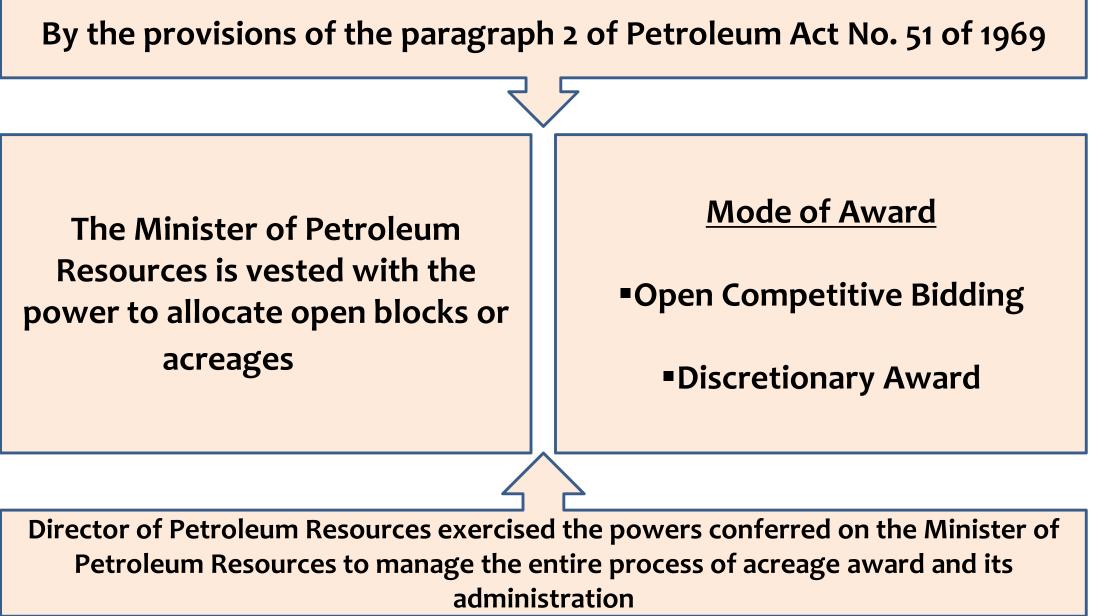


- The MPR is responsible for petroleum affairs oil and gas
- DPR handle technical issues of Policy, Regulatory control, Royalties & Fiscal provisions, Lease administration, Licensing Operations etc.
 - Advising government and its agencies on policy matters
 - Implementing or Initiating Petroleum policies
 - Ensuring compliance with legislations
 - Regulating and Monitoring the activities of companies operating within the oil and gas industry
 - Enhancing revenue generation



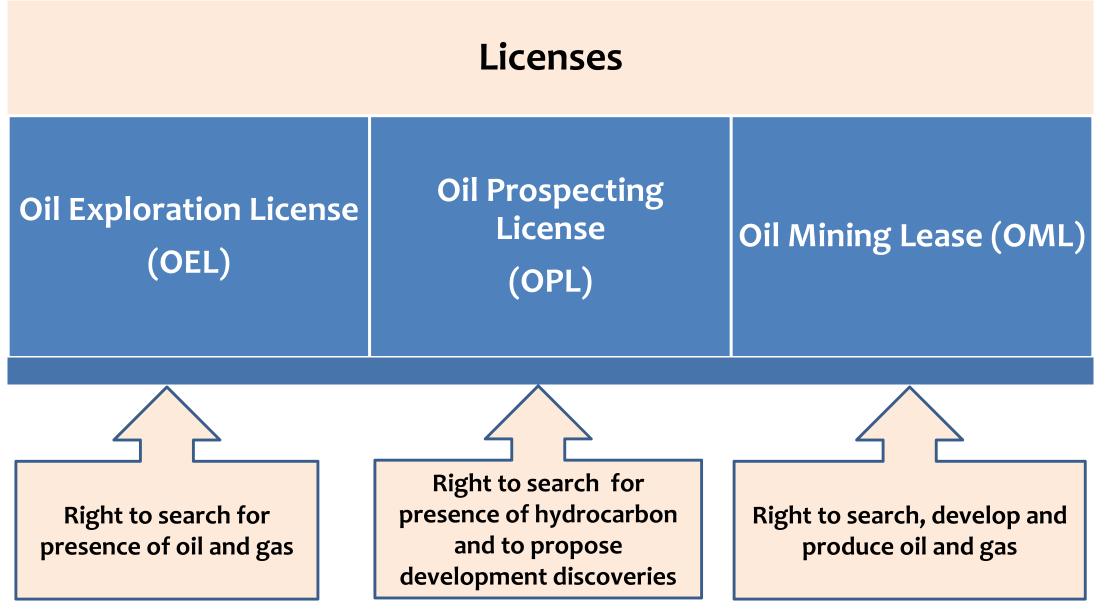
All the operations of the DPR derive from Acts of the National Assembly which sets the princip les for particular activities that are elaborated in Regulations by the Minister, where required. These are further broken down into guiding principles called Guidelines issued by the DPR





Types of License for Administration of Acreage





Oil Exploration License (OEL)



Attributes of OEL

• It does not convey exclusive right over the acreage

• Size: Maximum size of block is 2590 Sq. Km

Duration

• Land / Swamp: One year renewable for additional one year

* No more in use

Oil Prospecting License (OPL)



Attributes of OPL

Confers exclusive right of surface and subsurface exploration for oil and gas

• Size: Maximum size of block is 2590 Sq. km

Duration

Onshore / Land / Swamp: Five (5) years

 Initial : Three (3) years
 Renewal : Additional Two (2) years
 Inland basin and Deep Offshore
 Ist Phase: Five (5) years
 2nd Phase : Five (5) years

Oil Mining Lease (OML)



Attributes of Oil Mining Lease

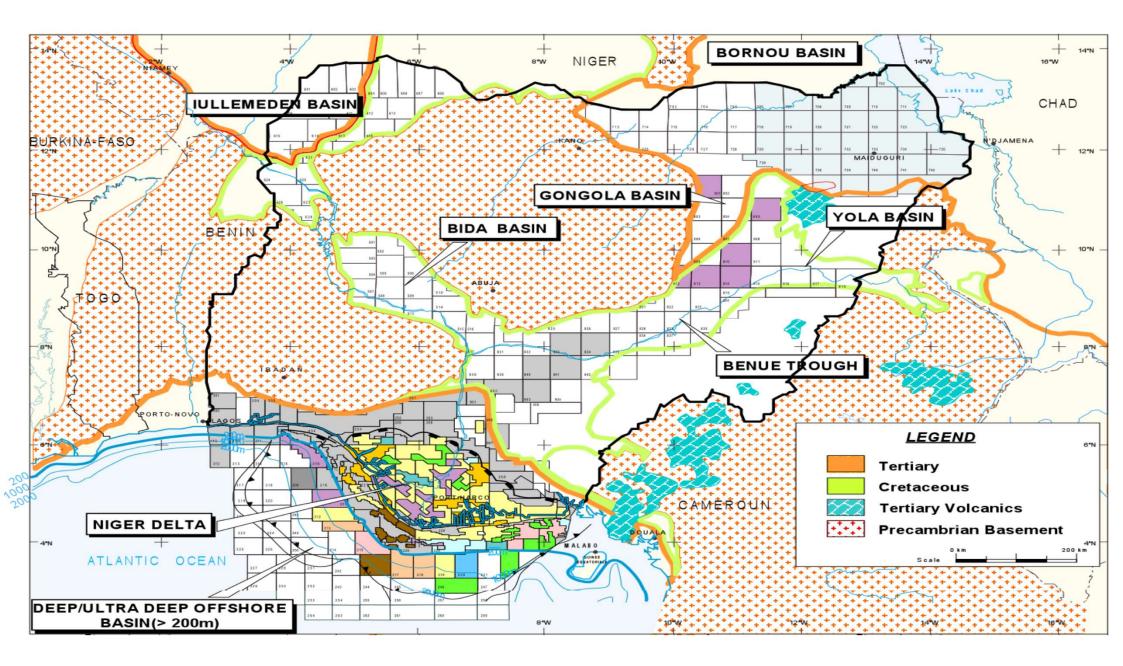
- Grants exclusive rights to explore, win, produce and carry away petroleum from the relevant area
 - OML is granted through the conversion of OPL after relinquishment of 50%
 - Holder of an OPL can apply for conversion to an OML
- OML is granted if the following potential for economic production exists in an OPL :
 - Deep Offshore: 25,000BOPD
 - Land/shallow offshore/Inland Basin: 10,000BOPD
 - •Regulated size for OML:

• Duration:

- 1295 Sq. km Twenty (20) years
- OML expires after 20 years and is renewable

Nigeria' Sedimentary Basins



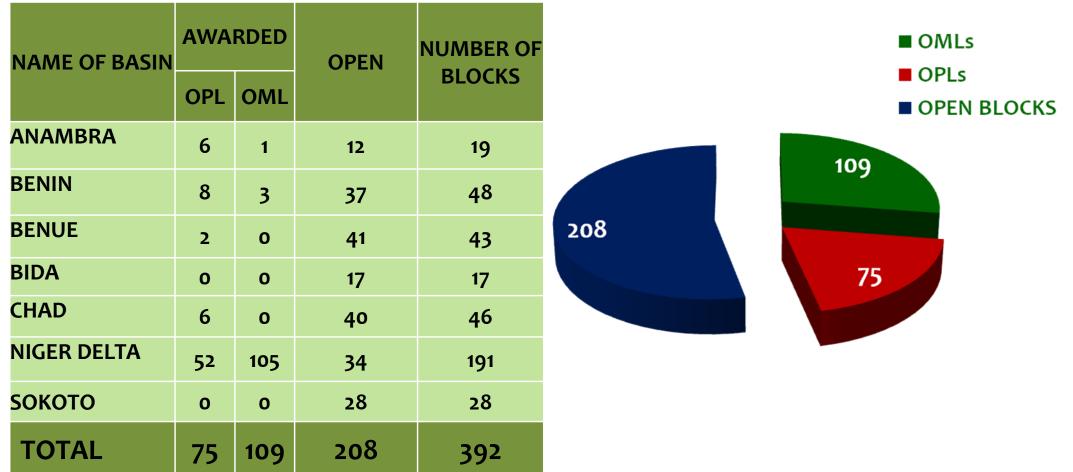


Status of Blocks in Nigeria as at 15 April 2016



Summary of Blocks Per Terrain/Geological Location

Number of OPLs = 75 Number of OMLs = 109 Open Blocks = 208 Total Number of Blocks in Nigeria = 392



Thrust of Petroleum Concession Administration Policy



- Policy predicated on the involvement of public and private interests in exploration and development of petroleum resources. The broad objectives are to:
 - $\checkmark\,$ Expand the scope of participation and diversify the sources of investment
 - \checkmark Increase oil and gas reserves base for shared prosperity
 - ✓ Promote indigenous participation in the industry to enhanced local capacity and economic growth
 - ✓ Ensure adequate and efficient distribution of high quality petroleum products across the country.
 - ✓ Ensure adequate supply of natural gas for domestic and export markets.
 - ✓ Continually enhance revenue generation to the Government
 - ✓ Facilitate linkage with other critical sectors of the economy to enhance value creation and addition.

Evolution of mode of Award



- Pre 2000 Era
 - Discretionary
 - Competitive (1993 PSCs)
- 2000 2004 Era
 Bid Submitted Analysis Conducted Results
- Post 2004
 - Technical Prequalification
 - Commercial Bidding (Instants results)

Acreage Allocation in Nigeria



- It is pertinent to note that during the domination of the colonial masters, the extant Petroleum Laws did not address the mode of acreage allocations in Nigeria.
- Every government does what it believes is right. A period existed when discretionary allocation was combined with competitive bidding especially for the indigenous companies.
- FGN in its effort to enshrine transparency initiative adopted for open and transparent competitive bidding since 2005 to deepen DUE PROCESS, which is internationally accepted.
- Guidelines are usually the main instruments that defines the process of licensing rounds which are usually available at DPR website during Licensing bid rounds.
- The transparency of acreage allocation process can be enhanced by automating the entire process and strict adherence to applicable guidelines.

Conditions for Acreage Award





Procedure for Block Award in Nigeria

Licensing Round Process

- Advertisement of the round
- Public interactive session with the investors
- Registration of Interested investors
 - Investors buy bid packages
 - Submit bids
- Technical prequalification
 - Experience in Exploration & Production worldwide
 - Consideration for terrain of interest
 - Safety and environmental compliance records/policy
- Commercial bid conference

Qualified applicants partake in a competitive bidding/auction for blocks of interest





Bid Round Applicable Fees (Pre-award revenue)

The chargeable and non -refundable fees:

- Application fee US\$10,000.00 (ten thousand Dollars) per block.
- Bid processing fee US\$10,000.00 (ten thousand Dollars) per block.
- Data prying fee US\$25,000.00 (twenty five thousand Dollars) per block.
- 3D Visualization fee US\$5,000.00 (five thousand Dollars) per block.
- Data lease: (i) US\$50,000.00 (fifty thousand Dollars) per block for seismic data.

(ii) US\$50,000.00 (fifty thousand Dollars) per block for evaluation reports.



Typical Minimum Work Programme Obligation

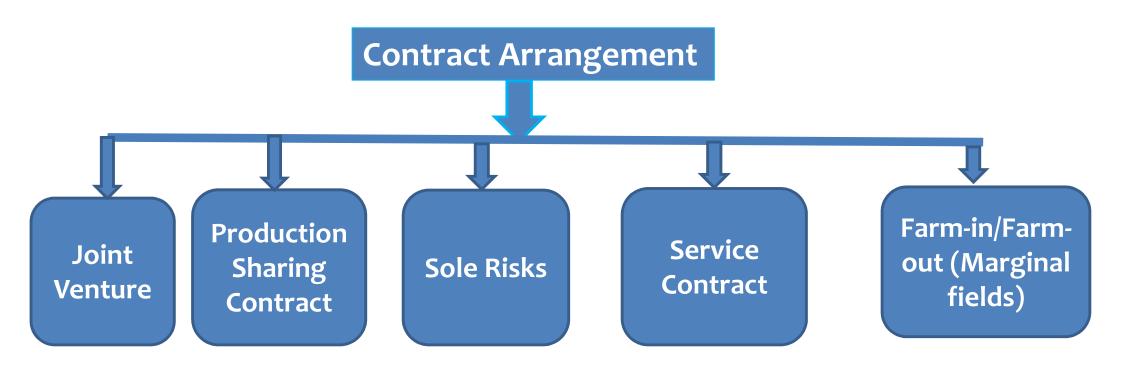
Parameter	Type of Block	Condition Description		
Cost Oil Ceiling	Deep Water & Inland Basin	80%		
	Continental Shelf, Swamp & Onshore	70%		
Work Program Commitment	Deep Water	 Phase I: 5 years 1 well + 500 sq. km of 3D seismic Performance bond of US\$75M Phase II: 5 years 2 wells + 500 sq. km of 3D seismic Performance bond of US\$120M 		
	Continental Shelf, Swamp & Onshore	 Phase I: 5 years 1 well + 500 sq. km of 3D seismic Performance bond of US\$25M Phase II: 5 years 2 wells + 500 sq. km of 3D seismic Performance bond of US\$60M 		
	Inland Basin	 Phase I: 5 years 1 well + 1000 km of 2D seismic Performance bond of US\$15M Phase II: 5 years 1 well + 1000 km of 2D seismic Performance bond of US\$15M 		



Stipulated_Signature_Bonus

Terrain	Minimum Signature Bonus (US\$ Million)		
Inland Basin	0.5		
Onshore Niger Delta	5		
Continental Shelf	10		
Deep Offshore	50		





ASSET DIVESTMENT BY IOCs



S/No	Block (OML) Number	NNPC Equity	Farmee	Farmee Equity	Farmor
1	4		Contat		
2	38		Seplat		
3	41				
4	26		Afren/FHN	45%	SPDC JV
5	30		Shoreline		
6	34		ND Western		
7	40		Elcrest/Eland		
8	42	55%	Neconde		
9	71		West African E&P/Dangote		
10	72				
11	18		Eroton		
12	24		New Cross		
13	25		To be Resolved		
14	29		Aiteo		
15	83		First E&P/Dangote	40%	Chevron JV
16	85				
17	52	60%	Amni		
18	53		Belema		
19	55		Belema/Seplat		
20	60			20%	Conoco Phillips
21	61	60%	Oando		
22	62	00%			
23	63				i illips
24	214 & 131	Concessionaire	Oando (in 131)		



- Bidder's interference with process
- Lack of adequate funding of the bid process
- Data room utilisation instead of the cloud system that will enable all bidders to access data from the comfort of their offices
- Unrealistic offers made by some bidders just to win
- Inability of some bidders to pay amount offered for signature bonus.
- Payment information is not instant at bid conference

Conclusion



- Concession administration process has evolved over time from a fully discretionary approach to the present competitive bidding.
- Asset divestment was a God sent breather which provided opportunity of the growth of independents. Mergers & acquisition and stock exchange listing will greatly enhance transparent divestment transaction process.
- Transparency of Concession award and divestment processes needs to be greatly enhanced.
- Strengthening NEITI and its collaboration with the industry regulator and players is highly desirable to enhance transparency and accountability in Oil and Gas transactions/operations.
- Guidelines for Ministerial consent developed by the DPR is a step in the right direction in enhancing the ethical and transparent divestment of oil and gas assets in Nigeria.
- Automation of lease administration, licensing and divestment processes is crucial.
- There is urgent need for National Licensing policy for Oil and Gas Assets.

Thank You