

Review of the Petroleum Industry Act, 2021: Opportunities for the Capital Market

Presentation made to:

The Chartered Institute of Stockbrokers

28 October 2021

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01	Background to PIA	03
02	Overview of PIA	09
03	Expected Impact of the PIA	15
04	Opportunities for the Capital Market	21
05	Questions	25

Background to PIA



Background

"Nigeria lost estimated \$50 billion worth of investments in 10 years due to stagnation, uncertainty over the petroleum industry"-President Buhari

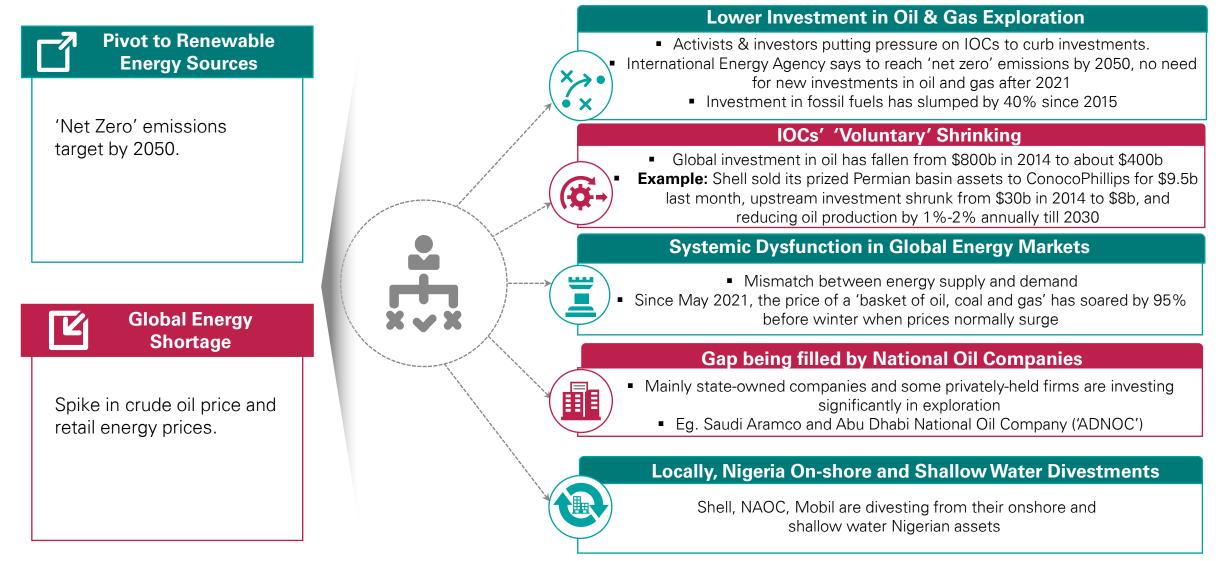


PIA is a win!!!

US Energy Information Administration estimated that Nigeria lost up to US\$15bn annually from its delay in passing the PIA

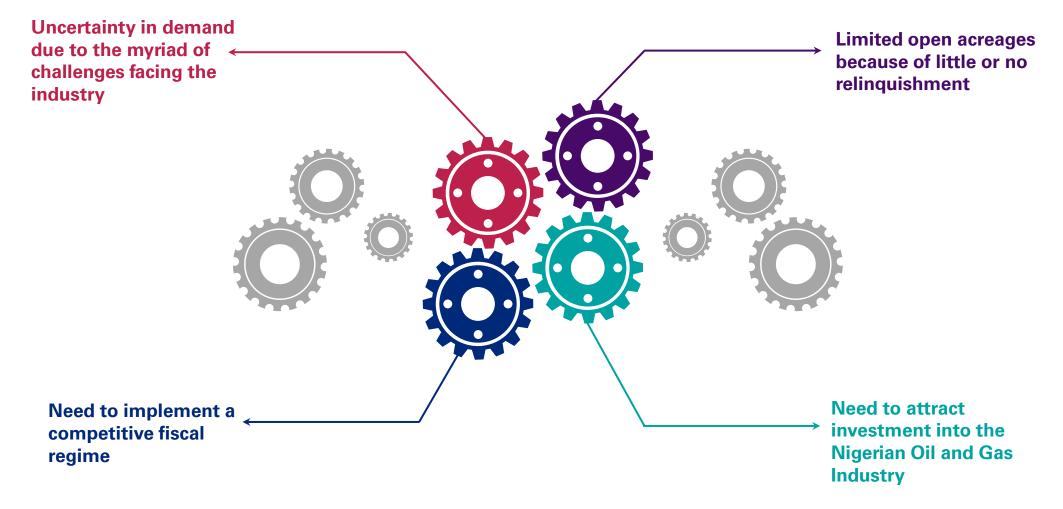


Background- Global and Local Trends



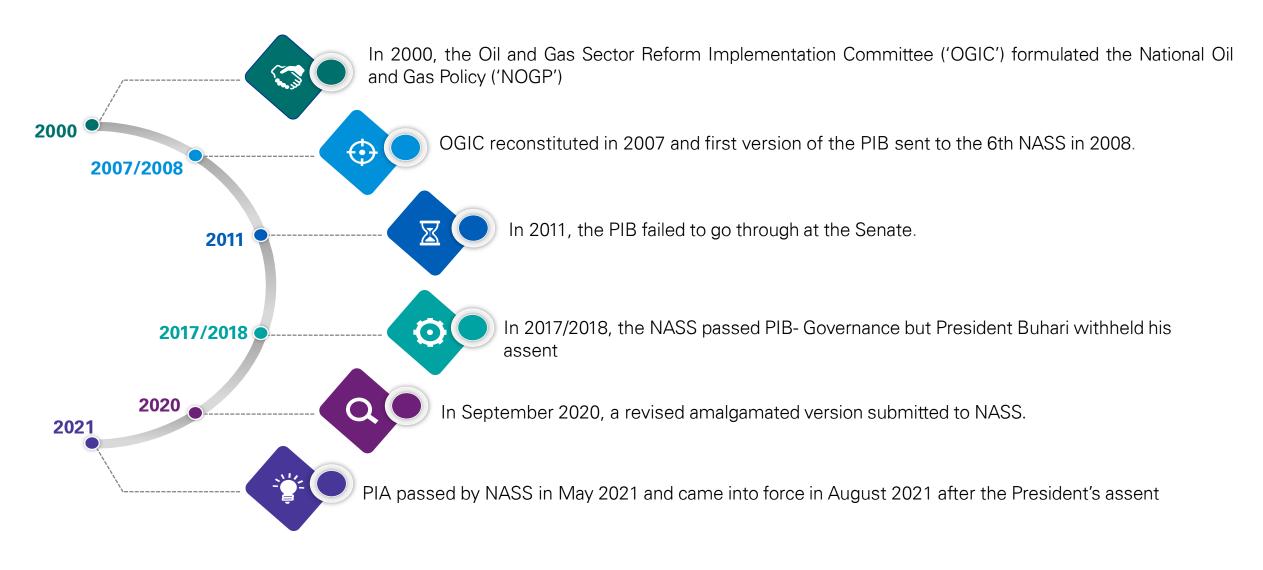


Background- Why the PIA now?



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Background - The PIA Journey





Background- The PIA Journey (cont'd)



Reasons for delay in passage of PIA

- Lack of ownership
- Inability of the National Assembly to conclude deliberations on the draft Bills
- Misalignment of interests of the relevant stakeholders
- Ministerial powers
- Attempts to enact an Omnibus Bill





Overview of PIA



Key Objectives

01

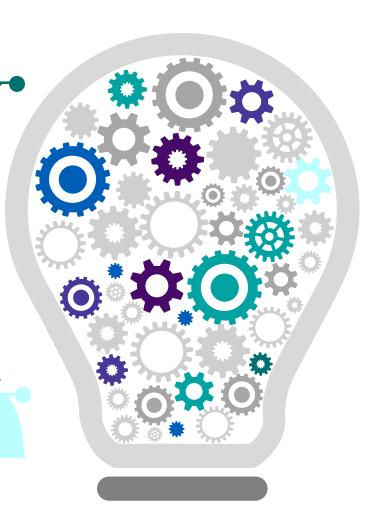
Create efficient and effective governing institutions with clear and separate roles for the petroleum industry

02 Establish a framework for the creation of a commerciallyoriented and profit-driven national petroleum company

03 Promote transparency, good governance and accountability in the administration of petroleum resources of Nigeria

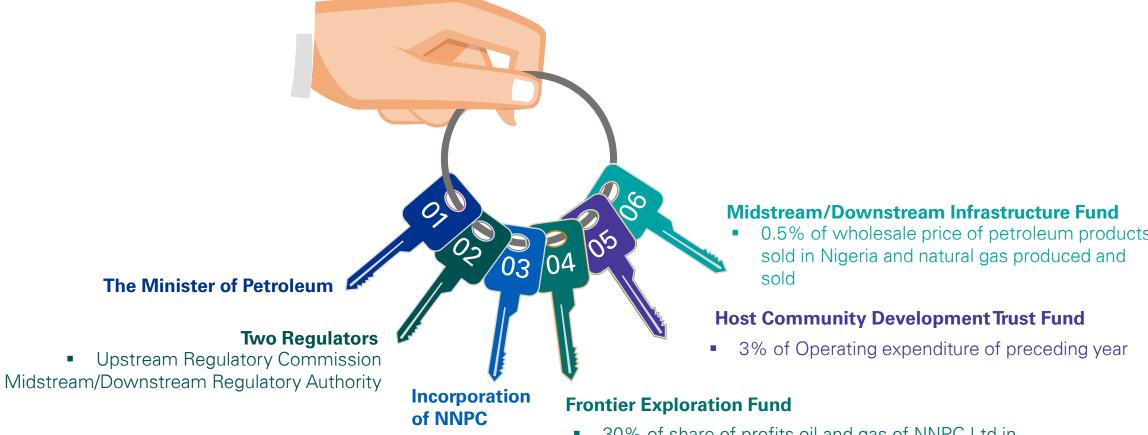
04 Foster a business environment conducive for petroleum operations

05 Deepen local content practice in Nigerian oil and gas industry.





Key Provisions

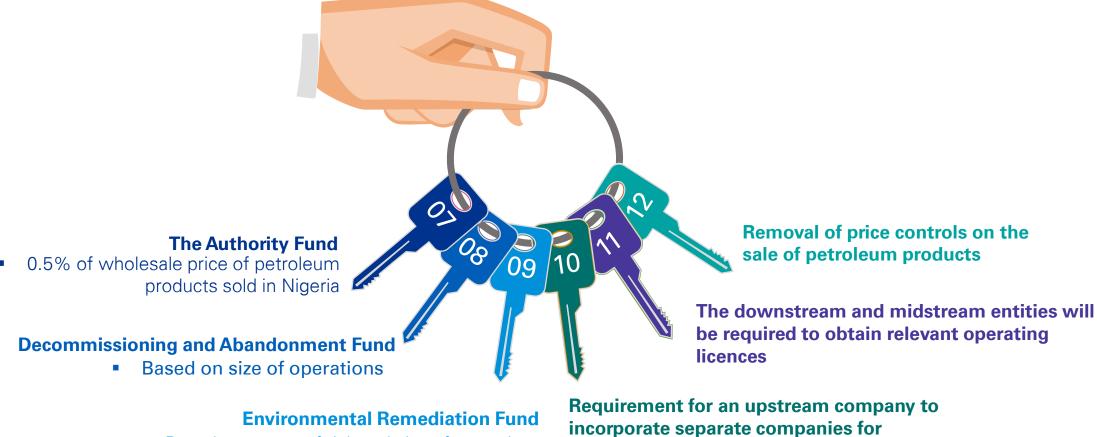


 30% of share of profits oil and gas of NNPC Ltd in production sharing, profits sharing and risk service contracts



Key Provisions (cont'd)

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midstream/downstream activities

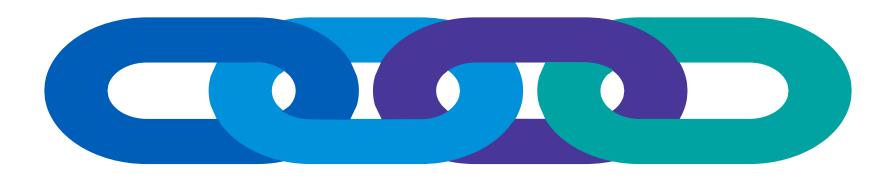
Based on extent of risk and size of operations

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Key Provisions (cont'd)



Dual tax structure for upstream oil operators – Hydrocarbon Tax (HT) and Companies Income Tax (CIT). 14 HT applies to crude oil, condensates and natural gas liquids from Associated Gas (AG) from upstream operations at 30% and 15% to PML and PPL, respectively.





Costs allowable for HT (i.e., capital allowances and operating costs) can only be claimed up to a cost-price limit of 65%. 16 CIT will be applied as an entity-based tax, thereby allowing for consolidation of results across terrains. So, there are no field- by- field restrictions.



Implementation of PIA

1. PIA Implementation Committee

 Inaugurated on 18 August 2021 and tasked with overseeing the implementation of changes introduced by PIA

2. Incorporation of NNPC Ltd

 To be owned 50% by the Ministry of Finance Incorporated, and 50% by the Ministry of Petroleum Incorporated

3. Fiscal Terms

• FIRS working on Regulations to operationalize the HT.

4. Governance and Administration

 The Regulators have been inaugurated. DPR, PPRA and PET scrapped

5. Operationalizing the PIA

• Regulators working on the various regulations required to ensure smooth and seamless implementation of the PIA provisions

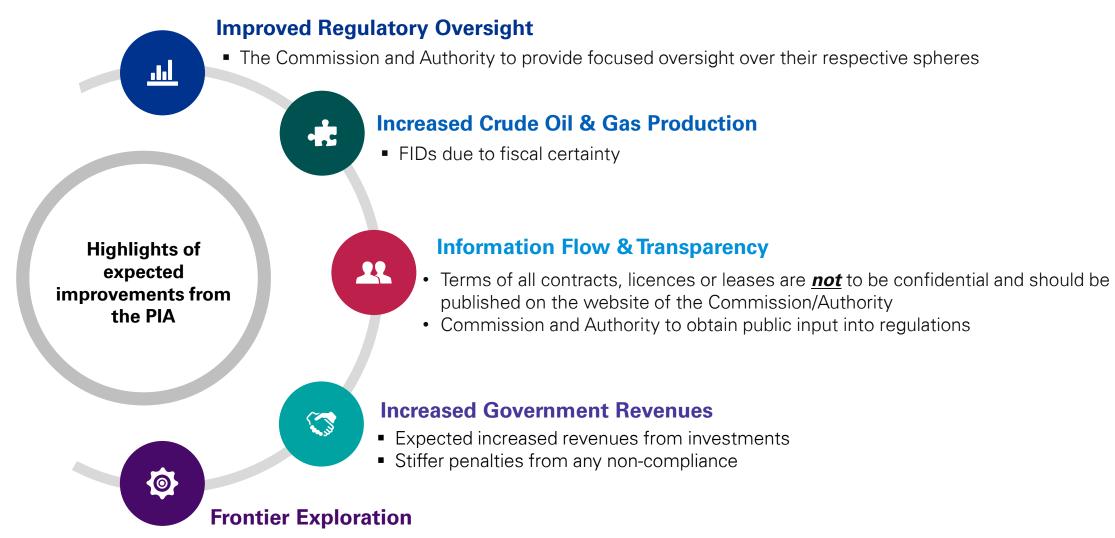




Expected Impact of PIA



Expected Impact of the PIA



Increased reserves through focus on frontier basins and introduction of Frontier Exploration Fund



Expected Impact of the PIA (cont'd)

Highlights of expected

improvements from

the PIA

Effective Acreage Management

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Acreage optimization through drill or drop, deep rights and relinquishments

Strict Environmental Compliance Rules

 More clearly outlined environmental compliance standards eg. natural gas flare elimination and monetization plan, decommissioning/abandonment accounts to be funded, tax disallowance of gas flaring fees

Cost Optimization

- Cost- Revenue Ratio of 65%
- Upstream Commission to supervise cost and cost control for upstream operators

Harnessing Gas for Domestic Market

- Operators to prioritize domestic gas obligations
- Clearly outlined gas regulatory framework
- Pricing transparency



FDI inflows and boost to Nigeria's FX reserves

Foreign Direct Investments

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- Limited expectation of FDI inflow from IOCs and traditional conglomerates that raise funds from the public in the West
- Majority of investment may come from private institutional investor backed entities, and national oil companies seeking to diversify abroad
 - Indigenous investors and local players expected to play increased role by acquiring onshore assets of IOCs, etc

Boost to FX Reserves

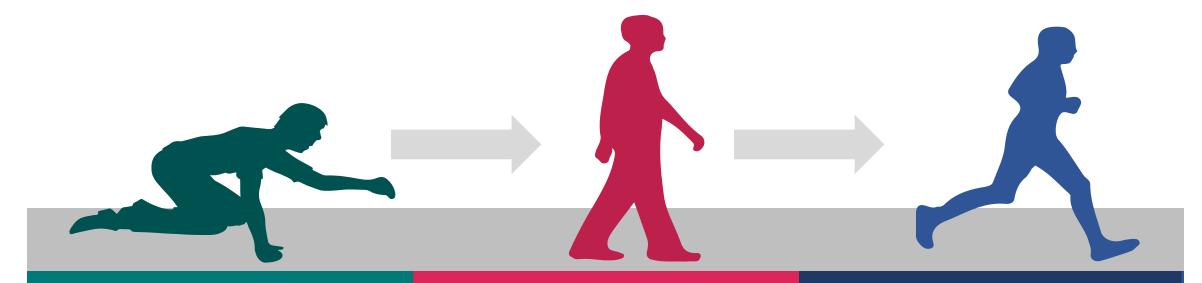
 Should arise mid-long term as investments increase, and as the Dangote Refinery comes on-stream



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Nigeria's vulnerability to shocks in global oil markets



Short Term



- Vulnerability not expected to change given the lead time for investments to mature
- However, Dangote Refinery should move the needle and may cushion Nigeria's retail exposure to global oil prices

Mid Term



- Increased gas demand will drive growth (Bernstein, an investment firm, predicts that China's LNG imports could double by 2030, and yet there would still be a 14% shortage in the market*)
- Sustained demand for crude oil

Long Term



- 2050 'net zero' carbon emissions target, should depress demand for crude oil
- Demand for gas likely to subsist, however, with stiff competition among suppliers

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Downside risk to Nigeria's oil industry from global focus on renewables

<u>Limited</u> Investment

 IOCs and other players, who raise money from the public markets, have hard capital rationing programmes

Access to Financial Markets

 Indigenous players and investors may find it increasingly difficult to raise international funds through Eurobonds and GDRs to invest in oil & gas.

<u>Access to</u> Export Markets

 Oil prices likely to stay high until Western Governments figure out how to balance the transition away from carbon-rich energy sources

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 Afterwards, competition for export markets for oil and gas products will become increasingly stiffer





Opportunities for the Capital Market



Performance of oil & gas sector



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Need for securities issuance by players in the oil & gas industry

Players seeking to optimize gains E Increasingly more difficult to raise \sim from deregulation likely to seek to funds for petroleum investment in issue securities - equities and fixed the mature markets. Local players income instruments looking to expand portfolio likely to turn to primary and secondary markets **Funds** are direly needed, but scarce! NNPC Ltd may become publicly **On-going divestment of IOCs** listed in mid to long term from on-shore and shallow water assets likely to drive local acquirers to the market

Key drivers in determining sources of capital

