

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

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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

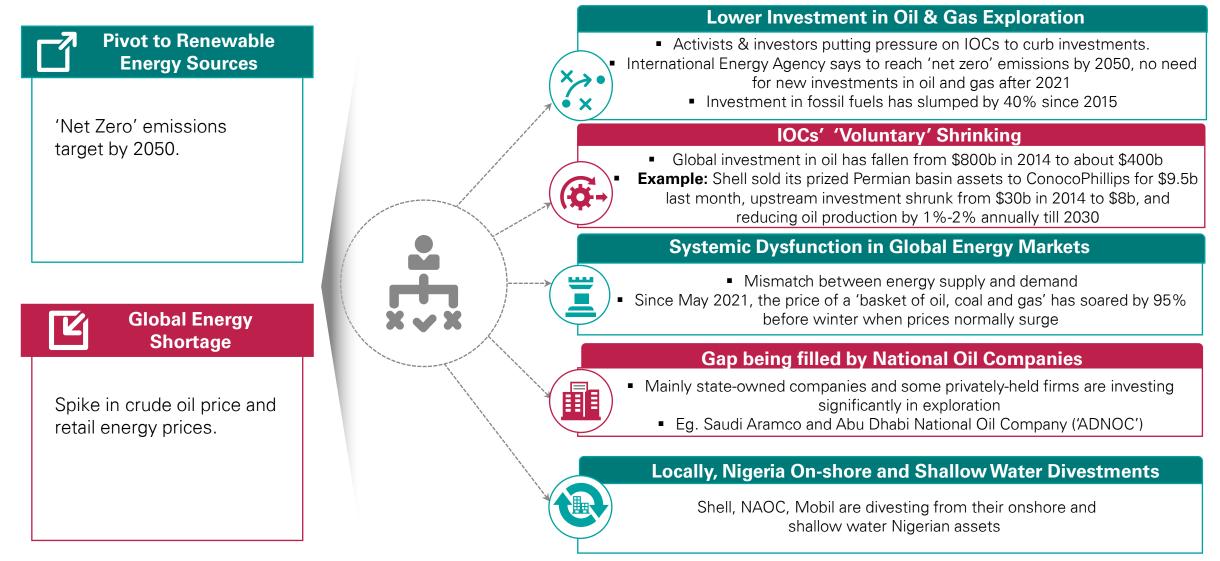


PIA is a win!!!

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

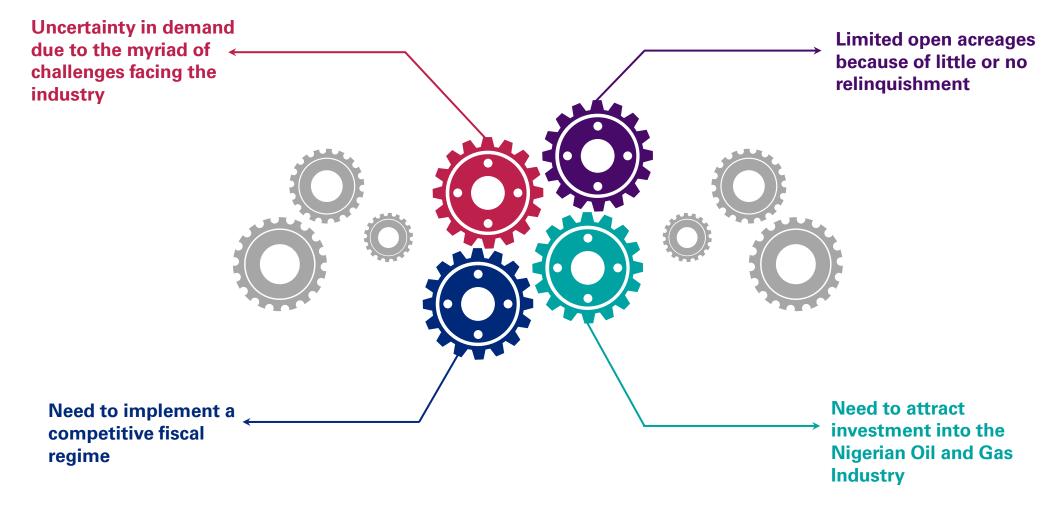


## Background- Global and Local Trends



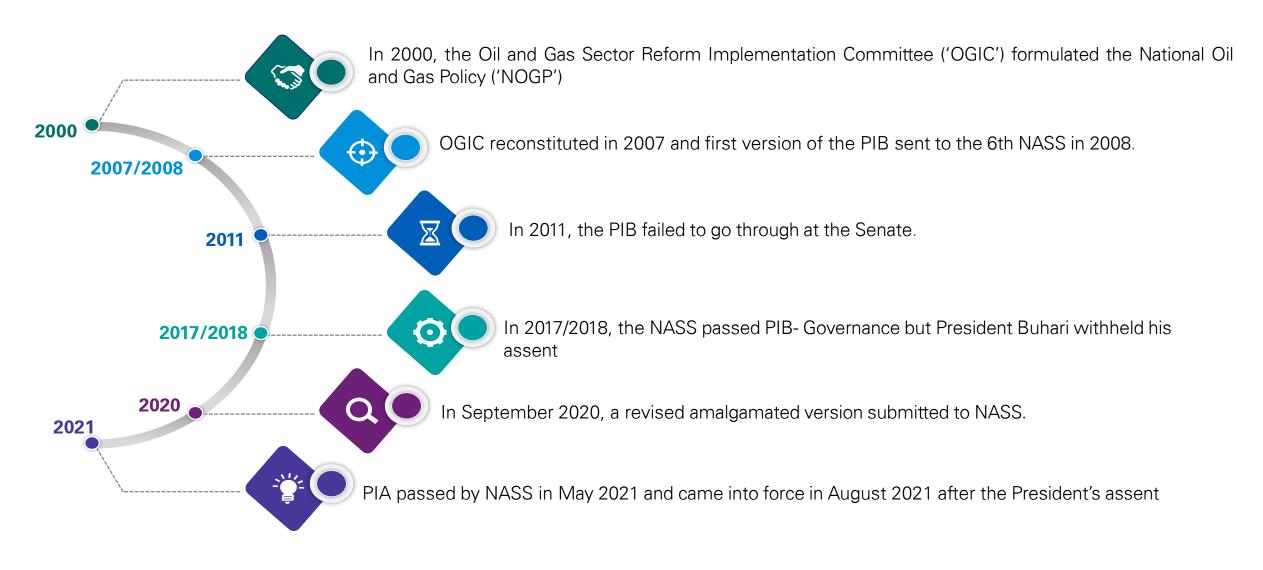


### Background- Why the PIA now?



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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

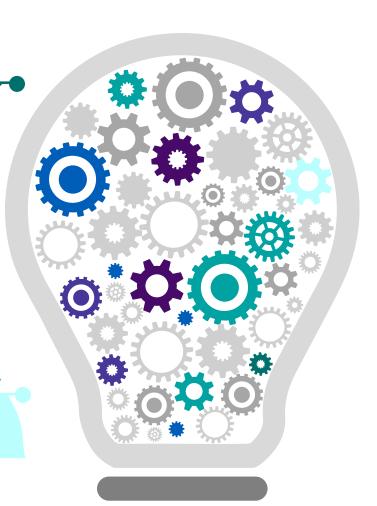
Create efficient and effective governing institutions with clear and separate roles for the petroleum industry

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

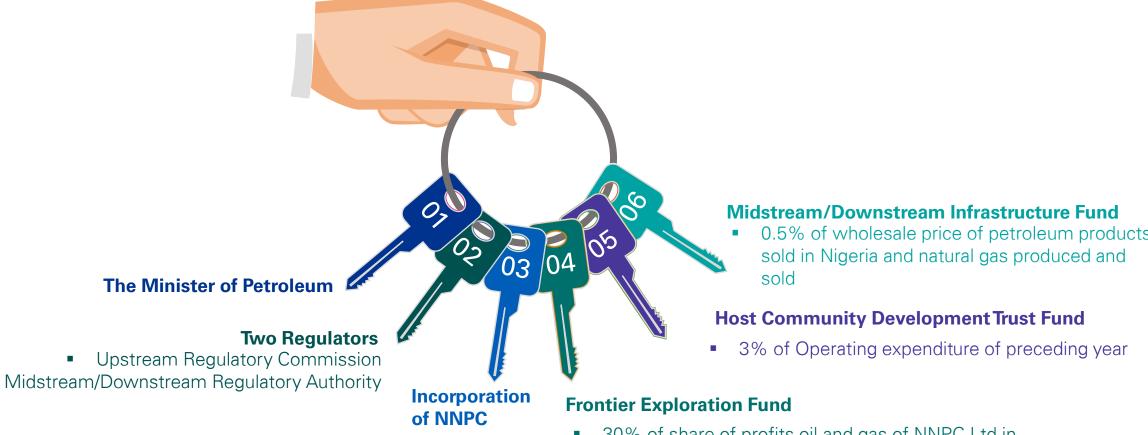
04 Foster a business environment conducive for petroleum operations

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





### Key Provisions

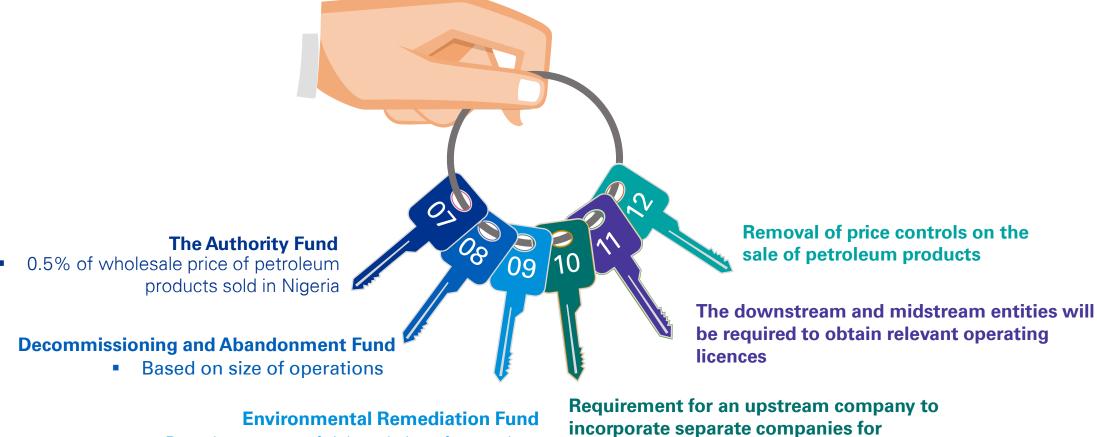


 30% of share of profits oil and gas of NNPC Ltd in production sharing, profits sharing and risk service contracts



### Key Provisions (cont'd)

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midstream/downstream activities

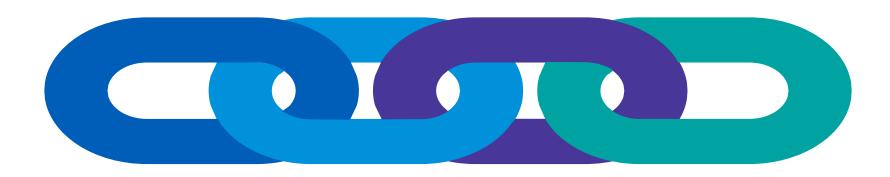
Based on extent of risk and size of operations

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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

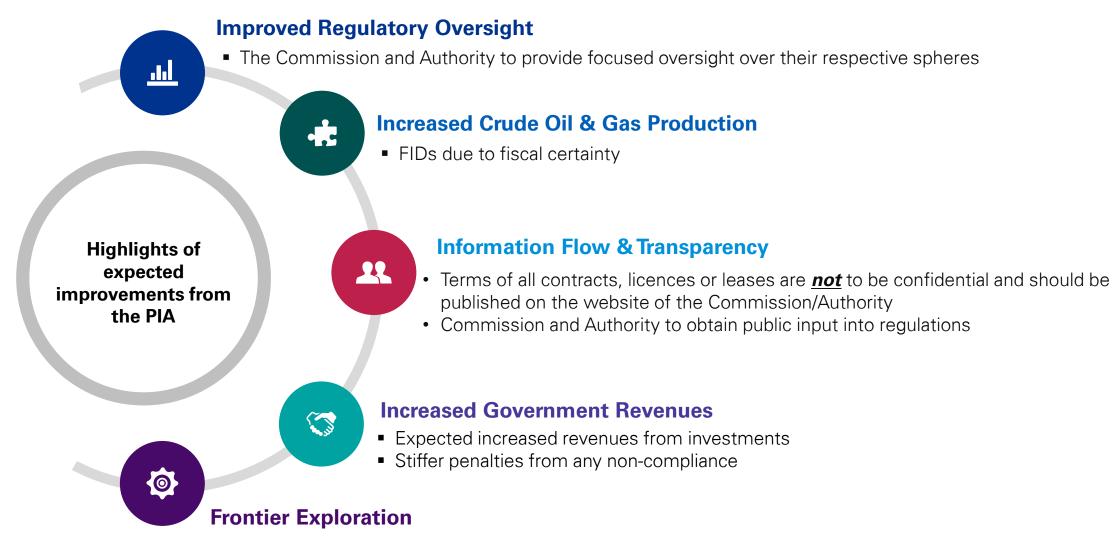




# Expected Impact of PIA



### 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**

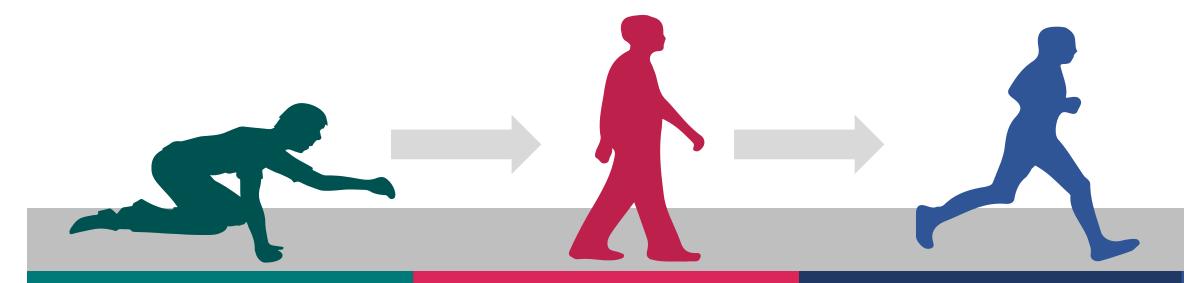
 Should arise mid-long term as investments increase, and as the Dangote Refinery comes on-stream



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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

