


| Name: | |  | |
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| Enrolment No: | | | |
| UPES End Semester Examination, December 2023 | | | |
| Course: Upstream O&G Laws (Hons 2) | | Semester: VII | |
| Program: BA-LLB /BBA-LLB/BCOM-LLB Energy Law | | Time: 03 hrs. | |
| Course Code: CLEL 4006 | | Max. Marks: 100 | |
| Instructions: | | | |
| SECTION A (5Qx2M=10Marks) | | | |
| S. No. | | Marks | CO |
| Q 1 | Key attributes of different kinds of Reserves and their purpose | 2 | CO1 |
| Q 2 | Purpose of ITLOS Tribunal in Maritime Industry | 2 | CO1 |
| Q 3 | Purpose of IGX in E&P Sector | 2 | CO1 |
| Q 4 | Role of OPEC E&P Sector | 2 | CO1 |
| Q 5 | Causatives of Blowout in E&P Operations | 2 | CO1 |
| SECTION B (4Qx5M= 20 Marks) | | | |
| Q 6 | Discuss & infer the Concepts behind maritime laws along with role of UNCLOS in it. | 5 | CO2 |

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| | OR | | |
| | Explain the concepts of different kinds of ownership theories in Upstream O&G System and their relevance in today's world. | | |
| Q 7 | Identify and appraise the business features of Categorization of Sedimentary basins of India. (Category 1-IV) | 5 | CO2 |
| Q 8 | Bring Out the detailed analytical account of Causatives of Gulf of Mexico /Deep Water Horizon Oil Spill Disaster in Louisiana State of USA and it's environment Impact assessment outcome. | 5 | CO2 |
| Q 9 | Explain the main concepts in Revenue Sharing Contracts (RSC) including the strengths & weaknesses as realized by the market players including upstream MNC companies. | 5 | CO2 |
| SECTION-C (2Qx10M=20 Marks) | | | |
| Q 10 | Evaluate & critically synthesize with the defining features of Reconnaissance/Exploration/Appraisal Development/Production/Field Retirement Operations along with their real-world application narratives/examples. what differentiates the primary & secondary production stages and its implication in the production contract. Justify the Ownership theory is followed by GOI. | 10 | CO3 |
| Q 11 | Critically Analyze the E&P Reforms done by MOPNG under DSF 2015, HELP & OLAP regimes & their Business Application gains in the upstream Market. Role of IEA in E&P Sector | 10 | CO3 |
| SECTION-D (2Qx25M=50 Marks) | | | |

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| <p>Q 12</p> | <p>In a major policy drive to give a boost to petroleum and hydrocarbon sector, the Government has unveiled a series of initiatives. The reforms in the hydrocarbon sector are based on the guiding principles of enhancing domestic oil and gas production, increasing investment, generating sizable employment, enhancing transparency and reducing administrative discretion. The government has formulated path breaking policies to revolutionize the E&P sector which inter-alia includes Reform Initiatives to enhance Domestic Production. Monitoring the NELP/MFD>HELP/OLAP Policy & Programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permission of Extraction of CBM to Coal India Limited (CIL) • Policy for extensions to Pre-NELP Discovered fields and Exploration Blocks Hydrocarbon Vision 2030 for North East; National Seismic Program ;National Data Repository • Policy framework to permit exploration and exploitation of unconventional hydrocarbons in existing acreage of Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs), & Nomination fields • Policy framework for streamlining the working of PSCs/RSCs • Policy frame to incentivize enhanced recovery methods. <p>In the upstream sector, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) play a dominant role with a total share of about 71.5% in oil and 81% in gas production in the country The share of Private/JV companies in oil and gas production is 29% and 19.5% respectively. The Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) was established under the administrative control of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas by Government of India Resolution in 1993. The objective of setting up of DGH was to promote sound management of the Indian oil and natural gas resources having a balanced regard for environment, safety, technological and economic aspects of petroleum activity. In addition, DGH has been strengthened with certain responsibilities concerning the Production Sharing Contracts for Discovered fields/Exploration blocks, promotion of investment through implementation of policies including Discovered Small Field Policy, Hydrocarbon Exploration & Production Policy (HELP) and monitoring of E&P activities. Justify the Following statements based on aforesaid inputs.</p> | <p>25</p> | <p>CO4</p> |
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| | <p>Q-1 Justify the key provisions in P&NG Rules 1958 in respect of Licensee, pre-emption of assignment; Suspension & Cancellation of licenses/leases and control /take over/Suspension of ops. (10Marks)</p> <p>Q-2 Justify & evaluate the overall evolution in the E&P licensing systems reforms in India wrt NELP/HELP/OALP programs (10Marks)</p> <p>Q-3 Justify the Change over to revenue sharing contract from PSCs and the advantages perceived by GOI. (5Marks)</p> | | |
| Q 13 | <p>Read the Following Para & answer the Underlying Questions</p> <p>Prominent drivers of formulating Joint Venture business arrangements & models (JV's) along with JOA's & JBA's Agreement particularly in E&P industry is to spread out & equitably share E&P risks together with maximization of business efficiencies. The extremely hazardous & unpredictable character of E&P business operations & activities forces entities (irrespective of their size and expertise) to unite their efforts through JV's. It is a contract system where two or more entities agree to undertake a common task to acquire the E&P bids and subsequently explore and exploit the O&G prospects as expert joint team with shared risks & reward narratives. . Other underlying agreements preceding and preparing grounds for JOA include identification / allocation of the Areas of Mutual Interest i.e. AMI (an area of licensing Acreage & agreement to Jointly exploit) leading to building up of Joint Bidding Agreements (JBA) and finally culminating to forming JOA. The Contracting/Consortium parties at AMI level gets prohibited from bidding outside the consortium, thus imposing a level of exclusivity. JBA should be conceived as a short-term arrangement, but very crucial to regulate/navigate the JV parties' relations until culminating into JOA post bid allocation. JOA is essentially a data driven agreement, a risk allocation mechanism among partners, distributing expert rights &</p> | 25 | CO4 |

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| | <p>obligations for the entire E&P operation's framework. This proactive approach gets further intensified by Industry's sub-contracting reality, complicating the risk allocation procedure. The basic terms of JOA are guided by a) party's role & contractual relationships b) Issues relating to default c) Operator's liabilities & removal c) Withdrawal & pre-emption's rights d) legal nature of JOA & Taxation e) Legal nature of JOA & Fiduciary Duties f) Decommissioning of UKCS g) Conclusive & Comparative analysis h) Farm out and farm in deal provision i) Share acquisitions & swapping provisions i) licensing round provisions. Base on the above facts, justify the following statements/themes .</p> <p>Q I - Evaluate & Justify the business application of Farm-In & farm out in diverse E&P business loops. (10 Marks)</p> <p>Q II - Formulate & Justify the business realities Joint Operating Agreements (JOA) in E&P bid acquisition & with operational risk mitigation & efficiency perspectives (including subcontracting realities) (10 Marks)</p> <p>Q III - Evaluate & Justify the Concepts of Farm-in & Farm out realities in E&P Operations with their detailed business contexts. (05 Marks)</p> | | |
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