


Name:	 UPES <small>UNIVERSITY OF TOMORROW</small>
Enrolment No:	

UPES
End Semester Examination, December 2024

Course: Energy Product Pricing **Semester: V**
Program: BBA OG **Time : 03 hrs.**
Course Code: OGET 3002 **Max. Marks: 100**

Instructions:

SECTION A
10Qx2M=20Marks (Attempt all Questions)

S. No.	Question	Marks	CO
Q 1	Which government body fix CGD Transportation tariff in India?	2	CO1
Q 2	Complete the abbreviation: 1. IRR 2. NPV	2	CO1
Q 3	What is API?	2	CO1
Q 4	Name 2 parameters which are required for forecasting demand of Petrol.	2	CO1
Q 5	What is Henry Hub?	2	CO1
Q 6	Name types of Crude oil traded in Brent.	2	CO1
Q 7	What is Current Ratio and Quick Ratio?	2	CO1
Q 8	What is green hydrogen?	2	CO1
Q 9	Name 2 time series statistics tool used for price forecasting	2	CO1
Q 10	What is the tariff rate for E-Vehicle charging in state of Uttarakhand?	2	CO1

SECTION B
4Qx5M= 20 Marks (Attempt all Questions)

Q 1	What are Refinery Economics Constraints?	5	CO2
Q 2	Explain Crack spread with suitable example.	5	CO2
Q 3	How Refinery try to maintain its profitability?	5	CO2
Q 4	What is ROCE and IOD? How they are related to each other?	5	CO2

SECTION-C
3Qx10M=30 Marks (Attempt all Questions)

Q 1	<p>With help of Equilibrium Pricing Concept, calculate the MCV and MCP at the Oil trading platform.</p> <p>Suppliers: Buyers:</p> <p>S1: 1000 Barrels @ \$81 B1: 400 Barrels @ \$79</p> <p>S2: 500 Barrels @ \$80.5 B2: 600 Barrels @ \$83</p>	10	CO3
-----	---	-----------	------------

	S3: 800 Barrels @ \$81.5 S4: 600 Barrels @ \$ 80 S5: 400 Barrels @ \$ 82	B3: 700 Barrels @ \$80.25 B4: 800 Barrels @ \$81 B5: 800 Barrels @ \$80.5																	
Q 2	Calculate per Kg price of Gas from the following Data. 1. Cost of Project= Rs. 30000 per Kg 2. Project Size = 50000 kg of Gas 3. RoCE= 12% 4. IoD= 11.5% 5. Depreciation= 4% 6. IoWC= 13% 7. O&M Cost= Rs. 100 per kg		10	CO3															
Q 3	From the following data, frame the regression equation for forecasting where Y is dependent variable and X is independent variable.		10	CO3															
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Y</th> <th>X</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1000</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>500</td> <td>82</td> </tr> <tr> <td>800</td> <td>81</td> </tr> <tr> <td>750</td> <td>83</td> </tr> <tr> <td>800</td> <td>79</td> </tr> <tr> <td>700</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>900</td> <td>81</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Y			X	1000	80	500	82	800	81	750	83	800	79	700	80	900	81
Y	X																		
1000	80																		
500	82																		
800	81																		
750	83																		
800	79																		
700	80																		
900	81																		

SECTION-D

2Qx15M= 30 Marks

Go through the case and answer the questions at the end

In August 2014, crude oil was priced \$102 per barrel and petrol price was Rs 73, while in August 2024, crude oil is at \$78 per barrel, and yet petrol price is Rs 95, he said.

"Why are petrol prices in India not decreasing despite a decline in global crude oil prices?" wrote O'Brien, TMC's parliamentary party leader in the Rajya Sabha.

"In the last 10 years, crude oil price down by nearly 24 percent, but petrol price in India increased by 30 percent," he said.

"Windfall profits of oil companies are not being passed on to consumers," the TMC leader added.

Petrol, diesel prices in India were last revised ahead of the general election in March when it was reduced by Rs. 2, after being stagnant for about two years.

Last week, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Secretary Pankaj Jain, speaking to reporters on the sidelines of an event, had said oil companies will be taking appropriate decisions on reducing fuel prices if international oil prices were to stay low for an extended period.

Q 1	What is your take from the above article. Critically analyze it	15	CO4
Q 2	Should we go ahead with Dynamic pricing of Petrol and Diesel? Explain	15	CO 4