



Name:

Enrolment No:

**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES**  
**End Semester Examination, December 2022**

**Course:** Upstream Oil & Gas Laws

**Sem:** 7

**Semester:** VII

**Max. Marks :**100

**Program:** BA-LLB-Energy Law

**Duration:** 3 Hrs

**Course Code -**  
4002

**Instructions: All Questions are Compulsory**

**SECTION A**  
**5Qx2M=20Marks**

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Immunity Stabilization Clause in Risk Allocation	2	CO1
Q 2	Attribute of Category II & IV Sedimentary Basin of India	2	CO1
Q 3	Term Condensate & Blow Outs	2	CO1
Q 4	Definition & Key Attributes of Proved O&G Reserves	2	CO1
Q 5	Role of OPEC in O&G Sector	2	CO1

**SECTION B**  
**4Qx5M= 20 Marks**

Q 1	Discuss the E&P Reforms done under HELP & OLAP regimes and elaborate their application Impact in Upstream Market	5	CO2
Q 2	Bring out the key elements Production Sharing Contracts including their strengths & weaknesses perceived by the market players & upstream MNC companies.	5	CO2
Q 3	Define the Ownership Theories in O&G assets in O&G business. Ownership Theories in O&G assets. b) Law of the Sea & maritime laws & disputes	5	CO2
Q 4	Bring out the Key elements of Provisions in respect of Development of Oil Fields & Powers for Inspection in Fields as per section 6 & Section 11 of the Oil Fields Act 1948. Define the term lessor & lessee as per the Act.	5	CO2

**SECTION-C**  
**2Qx10M=20 Marks**

Q 1	Discuss & critically analyze the provision in P&NG Rules 1958 in respect of Cancellation of Licenses/Leases along with Conservation Provisions and take over/Suspension of Operations /dispute arbitration.	10	CO3
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Q 2	Elaborate & critically analyze the entire Bid Licensing Evaluation system by Upstream Regulator along with real world applications & examples. What happens if the bid is technically rejected .	10	CO3
<b>SECTION-D</b> <b>2Q of 20+30 M= 50 Marks</b>			
Q 1	Critically analyze & highlight the defining attributes of /Exploration/Appraisal/ Development/Production/Field retirement with their real world application examples . what differentiates the primary & secondary production stages and its implication in the contract. Which of the E&P business Cycle is more prone to disasters/blow Out Justify the implications of reserves & production potential in differentiating the four categories of Sedimentary Basins	20	CO4
Q-2	<p><b>Read the Following Para &amp; answer the Underlying Questions</b></p> <p>The extremely hazardous character of E&amp;P activities forces entities (irrespective of their size and expertise) to unite their efforts through JV's. The main drivers of forming the JV 's and Joint Operating Agreement (JOA) in upstream oil and gas industry is to diversify &amp; mitigate E&amp;P risks and efficiency maximization. It is a contract system where two or more entities agree to undertake a common task to acquire the E&amp;P bids and subsequently explore/exploit the O&amp;G as expert joint team with shared risks &amp; rewards. Other underlying agreements preceding and preparing grounds for JOA include identification / allocate the Areas of Mutual Interest i.e., AMI (an area of licensing Acreage &amp; 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 &amp; obligations for the entire E&amp;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 &amp; contractual relationships b) Issues relating to default c) Operator's liabilities &amp; removal c) Withdrawal &amp; pre-emption's rights d) legal nature of JOA &amp; Taxation e) Legal nature of JOA &amp; Fiduciary Duties f) Decommissioning of UKCS g) Conclusive &amp; Comparative analysis h) Farm out and farm in deal provision i) Share acquisitions &amp; swapping provisions i) licensing round provisions</p>	30	CO4

	<p>Q- I Bring out a Critical analysis &amp; business application Scenario of Mutual Interest Areas (MIA) Joint Bidding Agreements J(BA); Upstream Subcontracting realities and Agreements</p> <p>Q II Elaborate and apply the Concept of Joint Operating Agreements (JOA) in E&amp;P bid acquisition &amp; operations</p> <p>III; Analyze the applications &amp; Concepts of Farm-In &amp; Farm Out realities during upstream Operations.</p>		
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