

Development of the Russian classification of oil and gas reserves as a tool to increase the investment attractiveness of the industry

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There is a convergence of PRMS and NKZ, but differences in the part of the "options" of the production profile remain



Approaches to assessing profitable reserves





Estimation of profitable reserves

Main assessment

Additional assessment in the project document



Production "options"

Proved, Probable, Possible

Recommended case



Oil and gas prices and exchange rates

Company forecast or 12-month averages

Averages for the last 12 months, calculated on the 1st day



Discount rate

WACC or other indicator at the discretion of the company

10%



Unlike other countries, Russia does not conduct an annual reserve assessment



Requirements for the provision of information on reserves for state needs



The disclosure of information on reserves on the Moscow Exchange is softer compared to other stock exhange



Requirements for Disclosure of Reserves by Financial Regulators

·	For listing	Periodicity	Standard Standard
MOSCOW EXCHANGE	Proved Reserves for largest fields	Annually	PRMS
London Stock Exchange	Competent person report	Annually	PRMS
NYSE	10-K/20-F forms	Annually	SEC
TMX Toronto Stock Exchange	Technical report	Annually	NI 51-101
OSLO BØRS	Independent expert report	Annually	NPD-2016

Source: countries legislation, VYGON Consulting

The current system for reserves assessment in Russia poses risks for the industry



Key disadvantages of the current hydrocarbon reserves assesment

Double Estimate

Companies report NKZ, PRMS and SEC

Leads to an increase in the costs of companies and the state for the preparation and verification of reserves assessment

Information Security

Risks of transmitting sensitive information

Sensitive commercial information on projects audited under PRMS/SEC can be transferred to third parties

Economic reserves assessment

Lack of annual express assessment of economic reserves

Impossibility to plan budget revenues and implement effective state policy in subsoil use and taxation

Expertise System

Lack of a mechanism for the accreditation of experts

The risk of unreliable expertise due to the lack of a system of control and supervision of experts

External and internal challenges require changes in the system for assessing reserves in Russia



Issues





- Discrepancy between business plans of companies and project documents
- Lack of a qualification system for experts for state expertise
- Dual reporting for government and investors / banks

- Reducing the effectiveness of state policy without data
- Lack of confidence in the quality of project documents and their subsequent use
- The need to attract foreign reserves auditors



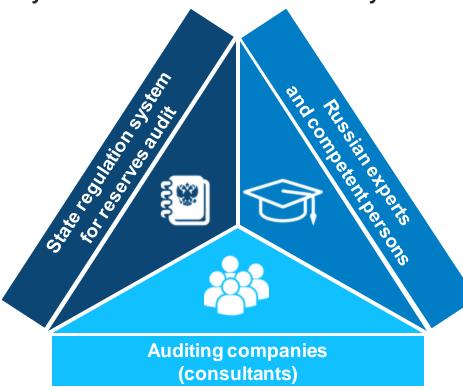
- Limitation of attracting financing
- Impossibility of partnership
- Complete ban on work
- Disclosure of commercial information to foreign persons

- Decline in the competitiveness of Russian companies
- Decrease in state budget and corporate income
- Risks of new sanctions with a focus on the vulnerabilities of specific projects

To create a new system, 3 elements are needed: experts, reserves auditing companies and legal acts



Key elements of the national audit system for hydrocarbon reserves





- Regulation of the expert community
- Rules for the preparation of project documents and the provision of data for state expertise
- Requirements and regulations of the Bank of Russia

Expert community

- Have the necessary qualifications to assess the asset and potential risks
- Pass certification in a professional organization

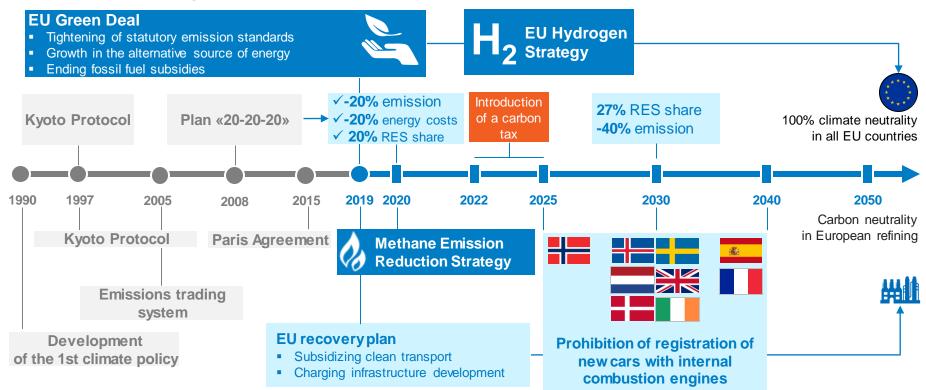
Independent auditing consultants

Proposals for new mechanisms to stimulate the introduction of uneconomic reserves and investments

Over the past year, activity within the EU climate agenda has increased significantly



EU Environmental Agenda



Bridging document between NCZ and UNFC required to be updated



UNFC-2009

(socio-economic viability, technical feasibility, degree of confidence in the estimate)

The Oil and Gas Reserves and Resources Classification of the Russian Federation (2013)



- Prepared by the State Commission of Mineral Reserves of the Russian Federation and the Technical Advisory Group on Resource Classification;
- First Bridging Document in the world between UNFC and other reserves classification;
- Reconciliation of reserves and resources according to the classification of the Russian Federation with the categories and classes of UNFC-2009
- Based on outdated UNFC-2009 and not included ESG criteria.

Further steps

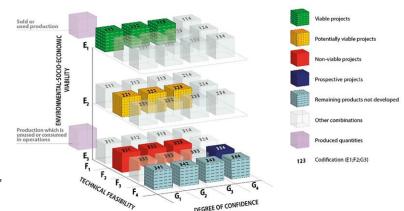
SPE 2017 ${
m CO_2}$ Storage Resources Management System (SPE-SRMS). (economic viability, asset maturity and degree of confidence in the estimate)

UNFC 2019

An updated version of UNFC, which also includes not only oil and gas projects, but also projects of CO₂ injection for storage

The main difference between SRMS and UNFC-2019 is that in the UNFC the first criterion covers not only economic, but also environmental and social feasibility (E axis), which is a response to the publication of the Sustainable Management Goals 2015.

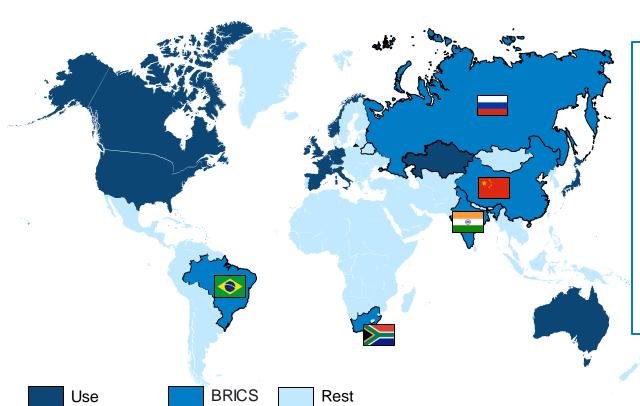
United Nations Framework Classification for Resources 2019



Источник: SPE, UNECE, GKZ, VYGON Consulting

On the basis of BRICS financial institutions, it is possible to develop national systems for reserves assessment





of the World

countries

All key financial sites in the world are focused on PRMS / SEC standards

It is necessary to coordinate the actions of the BRICS to create their own system of raising capital (debt and equity) based on national classifications

Source: VYGON Consulting

PRMS/SEC

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