Title: GOVERNMENT-TAKE ON NATURAL GAS FIELDS. THE CASE OF TANZANIA

Name: AHMED DAU

Introduction:

The study looked at the government take from Natural gas fields in Tanzania Tanzania Fiscal System:

- 1. Production Sharing Agreement
- 2. Bonuses
- 3. Royalty rates
 - 1. Onshore 12.5%
 - 2. Offshore 7.5%

Tax regimes also considered in this project

- 1. Resource Rent Tax
- 2. Brown Tax

Research Questions:

- a. To investigate the government-take from the current fiscal arrangement between the government and Gas companies
- b. To investigate other fiscal tools that can be used by the government to collect Gas revenues
- c. Critically assess between the fiscal tools and see which ones benefit the government the most
- d. To run a risk analysis on the current agreement and investigate the expected value for both parties when uncertainties of price and development costs are taken into consideration

Data:

Field data

| FIELD | RESERVES, | SIZE | LOCATION | YEAR OF |
|---------|-----------|--------|----------|-----------|
| | tcf | | | DISCOVERY |
| JODARI | 3 | Large | Offshore | 2010 |
| PAPA | 2 | Medium | Offshore | 2012 |
| CHAZA-1 | 0.5 | Low | Offshore | 2010 |

Methodology:

Capital Budgeting analysis throu

- 1. Net Present Value (NPV)
- Payback period
- 3. Internal Rate of Return

Model:

Gross Revenues (t) = Production Net Revenues (t)=Gross Revenue (t)

Total Costs(t) = Facilities Cost (t)+ Abandonment Costs (t) + O

Assumptions:

Discount Rate: 10% Inflation Rate: 6.4% Price: \$13.5 per MmBtu Base year: 2014

Results:

Main drivers of government and investor takes:

- 1. Price of natural gas
- 2. Development costs

Ahmed Dau ahmed.dau.13@aberdeen.ac.uk MSc Petroleum, Energy Economics and Finance University of Aberdeen, King's College, Aberdeen, AB24 3FX



1. OPEX

large

and

take

| ugh | |
|-----|--|
|-----|--|

| n (t) X Price (t) |
|--------------------------|
| ues (t) - Total costs |

| (t)+ Drilling | costs |
|---------------|-------|
| DPEX (t) | |

| FIELD | GOVERNMENT- TAKE, million \$ | INVESTOR- TAKE, million \$ | (INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN) IRR | PAYBACK PERIOD, years |
|-----------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| JODARI | 15,897 | 4,347 | 42% | 6 |
| PAPA | 12,306 | 3,485 | 37% | 6 |
| CHAZA - 1 | 1,803 | 904 | 38% | 5 |

| | Brown Tax | | Resource Rent Tax | | |
|---------|---------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|--|
| Field | Government- | Investor- | Government- | Investor-take, | |
| | take, million | Take, | take, million \$ | million \$ | |
| | \$ | million \$ | | | |
| JODARI | 10,339 | 2,957 | 12,868 | 5,515 | |
| PAPA | 2,055 | 3,408 | 3,003 | 1,287 | |
| CHAZA-1 | 1,727 | 1,723 | 2,205 | 945 | |

Conclusion:

- 1. The current agreement is lucrative for and medium gas field size
- 2. Natural Gas price, development costs
- OPEX largely affect the government

Recommendations:

- 1. Resource Rent Tax for Low field size
- 2. Close monitoring of development costs to avoid possible tax evasion