

Roll No. _____



**University of Petroleum Energy Studies
End-Semester Examination, May 2019**

Course : Oil and Gas storage & Transportation
Program : BBA (OG)
Course Code : OGOG1002
This paper has three sections.

Semester: II
Time: 3 hrs
MM: 100

SECTION – A

Each question carries 10 marks

Max Marks – 50

Write Notes /Comments

- A.1. Conceptual differentiate between B2B and B2C transportation business with respect to petroleum organizations with examples. CO2; MARKS:10
- A.2. Illustrate the processes involved in petroleum refining and describe the different – different products we get from typical refinery. CO1; MARKS:10
- A.3. Analyze are the three major types of crude oil and how they different from each other. CO2; MARKS:10
- A.4. Match the followings concepts: CO1; MARKS:10

STOCK MARKETS

COUNTRY

1. Hang Seng
2. Nikkei
3. Strait Times
4. NASDAQ
5. Shenzhen

- a. USA
- b. China
- c. Japan
- e. Singapore
- f. Hong Kong

- A.5. Fill in the blanks CO1; MARKS:10
- a. Full form of btu is.....
 - b. Full form of toe is.....
 - c. Full form of boe is.....
 - d. Full form of KWh is
 - e. Full form of LNG is.....

SECTION- B

Each question carries 15 marks

Max Marks – 30

- B.1. Saudi Arabia’s Capital Market Authority (CMA) on 18 August issued new rules allowing foreign investors to buy shares directly in initial public offerings (IPOs). The change is part of a broader aim to lower Saudi Arabia’s overreliance on oil export revenue and help the government earn billions of dollars by selling some of their state-owned assets. One of these assets is the Saudi Arabian Oil Co., or Aramco, which has an estimated value of around US\$2 trillion? The government expects to earn as much as US\$100 billion by selling 5 percent of Aramco in an IPO expected to take place in 2019 .
- CO2; MARKS:15
- a. Critically evaluate above case Saudi organization facing problems due to oil pricing. Is it an encouraging step for the organization to issue the IPO like this?
 - b. The changes in the policy by Saudi government will increase the completion in the oil market or just a step to generate the money.
- B.2. Define and analyze the followings Petroleum sector organization’s with examples:
- CO1; MARKS:15
- a. Integrated Oil & Gas organizations.
 - b. Independent Oil& Gas organizations.
 - c. Oil service organizations.
 - d. Oil equipment manufacture companies.

SECTION- 3

Case Study

Max Marks – 20

Petrol, diesel prices to change every day from May 1, trial run in five cities

Come May 1, petrol and diesel prices will change every day in sync with international rates, much like it happens in most advanced markets. State-owned fuel retailers Indian Oil Corp (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corp Ltd (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corp Ltd (HPCL), which own more than 95% of nearly the 58,000 petrol pumps in the country, will launch a pilot for daily price revision in five select cities from May 1 and gradually extend it across the country.

Petroleum minister Dharmendra Pradhan indicated that the government has encouraged market-based pricing of fuels. “From political to economic diplomacy, energy sector of India has gained international recognition by efficient implementation of initiatives,” he said. Pradhan however made it clear that the government will not force a decision for daily revision of fuel prices.

“Every day change in pricing of petroleum products is a recommendation of experts. The government has nothing to do with it. “Ultimately, we will be driving towards market linked rates on a daily basis at all pumps across the country,” IOC chairman B Ashok told PTI. A pilot for daily revision of petrol and diesel price will be first implemented in Puducherry, Vizag in Andhra Pradesh, Udaipur in Rajasthan, Jamshedpur in Jharkhand and Chandigarh, he said.

State fuel retailers currently revise rates on the 1st and 16th of every month based on average international price of fuel in the preceding fortnight and currency exchange rate. Instead of using fortnightly average, pump rates will reflect daily movement in international oil prices and rupee-US dollar fluctuations. It is technically possible to change rates daily but we have to first do a pilot. Once pilot is done and its implications studied, we will extend it to other parts of the country,” he said. While Ashok said the pilot is to be “launched within one month” and did not

give a specific date, industry sources said the pilot is planned to be launched on May 1. Daily price change will remove the big leaps in rates that need to be effected at the end of the fortnight and consumer will be more aligned to market dynamics. While petrol price was freed from government control in June 2010, diesel rates were deregulated in October 2014. Technically, oil companies have freedom to revise rates but often they have been guided by political considerations. Rates differ by only a few paise between pumps of the three state fuel retailers. Unbranded petrol at IOC pumps in Delhi costs Rs 66.29 per litre, while the same at BPCL pumps in the city is priced at Rs 66.37 a litre. HPCL pumps sell for Rs 66.48 per litre. Unbranded diesel at IOC pumps in Delhi costs Rs 55.61, Rs 55.66 at BPCL outlets and Rs 55.69 a litre at HPCL pumps. With daily changes, which are unlikely to be more than a few paise per litre, the political pressures for not revising rates particularly when they are to be hiked will go, sources said. Petrol price was last revised downward by Rs 3.77 a litre on April 1 and diesel rates were cut by Rs 2.91. This was the first revision in two-and-half-months as oil firms did not change prices during assembly elections in five states, including Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. Ashok said prices of petrol and diesel in a particular market (city or town) will be the same.

C.1. Is this strategy work with respect to Oil & Gas transportation and storage of petroleum finished products. Analyze. CO2; MARKS:10

C.2. How the PSUs of Indian petroleum sector get the benefits and how they will apply and coordinate with their old pricing system. CO2; MARKS:10

Roll No. _____



**University of Petroleum Energy Studies
End-Semester Examination, May 2019**

Subject : Oil and Gas storage & Transportation

Semester: II

Course : BBA (OG)

Time: 3 hrs

Course Code : OGOG1002

MM: 100

This paper has three sections.

SECTION – A

Each question carries 10 marks

Max Marks – 50

Write Notes /Comments

- A.1. Describe the concepts of FIFO VS. LIFO concepts with respect to petroleum organizations with examples. **CO1; MARKS:10**
- A.2. Analyze the storage issues with petroleum refining and describe how we store the different – different products we get from typical refinery. **CO2; MARKS:10**
- A.3. Describe the different modes of transportations of Oil and Gas with their ten examples. **CO2; MARKS:10**
- A.4. Match the followings: **CO1; MARKS:10**

STOCK MARKETS

COUNTRY

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 6. Hang Seng | a. USA |
| 7. Nikkei | b. China |
| 8. Strait Times | c. Japan |
| 9. NASDAQ | e. Singapore |
| 10. Shenzhen | f. Hong Kong |

- A.5. Fill in the blanks

CO1; MARKS:10

- a. Full form of btu is.....
- b. Full form of toe is.....
- c. Full form of boe is.....
- d. Full form of KWh is
- e. Full form of LNG is.....

SECTION- B

Each question carries 15 marks

Max Marks – 30

- B.1. Saudi Arabia’s Capital Market Authority (CMA) on 18 August issued new rules allowing foreign investors to buy shares directly in initial public offerings (IPOs). The change is part of a broader aim to lower Saudi Arabia’s overreliance on oil export revenue and help the government earn billions of dollars by selling some of their state-owned assets. One of these assets is the Saudi Arabian Oil Co., or Aramco, which has an estimated value of around US\$2 trillion? The government expects to earn as much as US\$100 billion by selling 5 percent of Aramco in an IPO expected to take place in 2019 .

CO2; MARKS:15

- c. As per above case Saudi organization facing problems due to oil pricing. Is it an encouraging step for the organization to issue the IPO like this?
- d. The changes in the policy by Saudi government will increase the completion in the oil market or just a step to generate the money.

- B.2. Analyze the followings Petroleum sector organization’s with examples:

CO3; MARKS:15

- a. Integrated Oil & Gas organizations.
- b. Independent Oil& Gas organizations.
- c. Oil service organizations.
- d. Oil equipment manufacture companies.

SECTION- 3

Case Study

Max Marks – 20

Petrol, diesel prices to change every day from May 1, trial run in five cities

Come May 1, petrol and diesel prices will change every day in sync with international rates, much like it happens in most advanced markets. State-owned fuel retailers Indian Oil Corp (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corp Ltd (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corp Ltd (HPCL), which own more than 95% of nearly the 58,000 petrol pumps in the country, will launch a pilot for daily price revision in five select cities from May 1 and gradually extend it across the country.

Petroleum minister Dharmendra Pradhan indicated that the government has encouraged market-based pricing of fuels. “From political to economic diplomacy, energy sector of India has gained international recognition by efficient implementation of initiatives,” he said. Pradhan however made it clear that the government will not force a decision for daily revision of fuel prices. “Every day change in pricing of petroleum products is a recommendation of experts. The government has nothing to do with it. “Ultimately, we will be driving towards market linked rates on a daily basis at all pumps across the country,” IOC chairman B Ashok told PTI. A pilot for daily revision of petrol and diesel price will be first implemented in Puducherry, Vizag in Andhra Pradesh, Udaipur in Rajasthan, Jamshedpur in Jharkhand and Chandigarh, he said.

State fuel retailers currently revise rates on the 1st and 16th of every month based on average international price of fuel in the preceding fortnight and currency exchange rate. Instead of using fortnightly average, pump rates will reflect daily movement in international oil prices and rupee-US dollar fluctuations. It is technically possible to change rates daily but we have to first do a pilot. Once pilot is done and its implications studied, we will extend it to other parts of the country,” he said. While Ashok said the pilot is to be “launched within one month” and did not give a specific date, industry sources said the pilot is planned to be launched on May 1. Daily

price change will remove the big leaps in rates that need to be effected at the end of the fortnight and consumer will be more aligned to market dynamics. While petrol price was freed from government control in June 2010, diesel rates were deregulated in October 2014. Technically, oil companies have freedom to revise rates but often they have been guided by political considerations. Rates differ by only a few paise between pumps of the three state fuel retailers. Unbranded petrol at IOC pumps in Delhi costs Rs 66.29 per litre, while the same at BPCL pumps in the city is priced at Rs 66.37 a litre. HPCL pumps sell for Rs 66.48 per litre. Unbranded diesel at IOC pumps in Delhi costs Rs 55.61, Rs 55.66 at BPCL outlets and Rs 55.69 a litre at HPCL pumps. With daily changes, which are unlikely to be more than a few paise per litre, the political pressures for not revising rates particularly when they are to be hiked will go, sources said. Petrol price was last revised downward by Rs 3.77 a litre on April 1 and diesel rates were cut by Rs 2.91. This was the first revision in two-and-half-months as oil firms did not change prices during assembly elections in five states, including Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. Ashok said prices of petrol and diesel in a particular market (city or town) will be the same.

C.1. Analyze the strategy work with respect to Oil & Gas transportation and storage of petroleum finished products. CO3; MARKS:10

C.2. Evaluate and Critically analyze the PSUs of Indian petroleum sector get the benefits and how they will coordinate with their old pricing system.

CO3; MARKS:10