

PUBLIC CONSULTATION ON THE PHILIPPINE ENERGY PLAN 2008-2030

15 August 2008 Lipa City, Batangas

Oil Pricing in the Philippines

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REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- **RA 7638 – DOE Law**
- **RA 8479 – Oil Deregulation Act**
- **RA 8749 – Clean Air Act**
- **RA 9367 – Biofuels Act**

- **RA 8184 – Excise Tax**
- **RA 9337 – RVAT**
 - **EO 691 – Automatic Tariff Adjustment**
 - **EO 449 – Lower Tariff for Bioethanol for Fuel**
 - **DOE Circ 2006-08-011 – Importations of Ethanol for Fuel**
 - **BIR Rev Reg 8-2006 – Ethanol for Fuel**



DOE ROLES

DOE - OIMB

- Monitoring
 - Fuel quality/quantity (RA 8479 / RA 9367)
 - refining/marketing process, inventory, price (RA 8479)
- Additives Registration (RA 8479 / RA 8749)
- Fuel Quality Standard Setting (RA 8749 / RA 9367)
- Petroleum Facilities Standard Setting (MOA with BPS)
- Regulate as necessary (RA7638)

DOE - EUMB

(RA 9367)

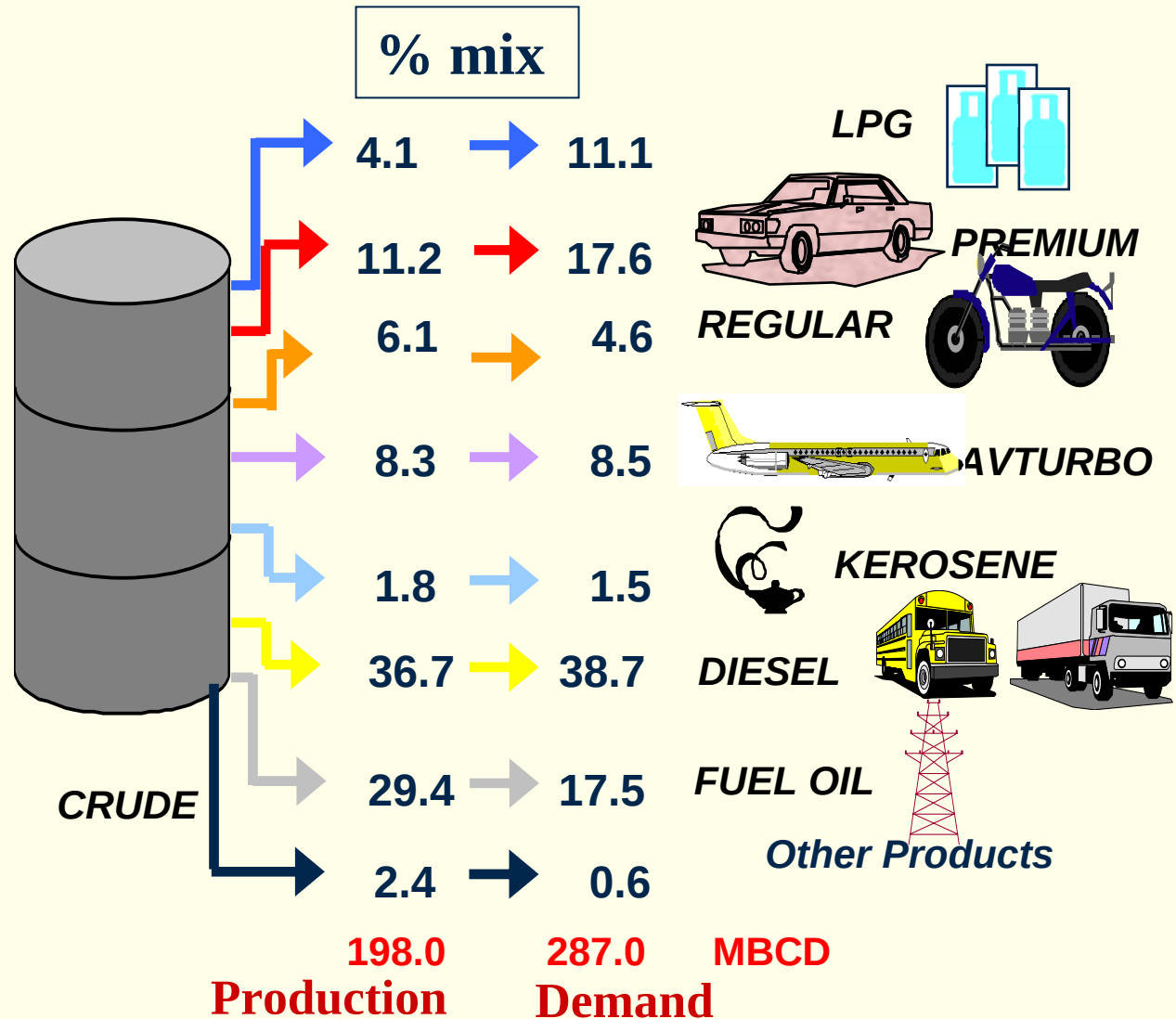
- Accreditation Biofuels Manufacture
- Monitoring of Biofuels Manufacture/Marketing

DOE-ERTLS conducts testing of samples, **DOE-Legal** processes violations



OIL SUPPLY & DEMAND

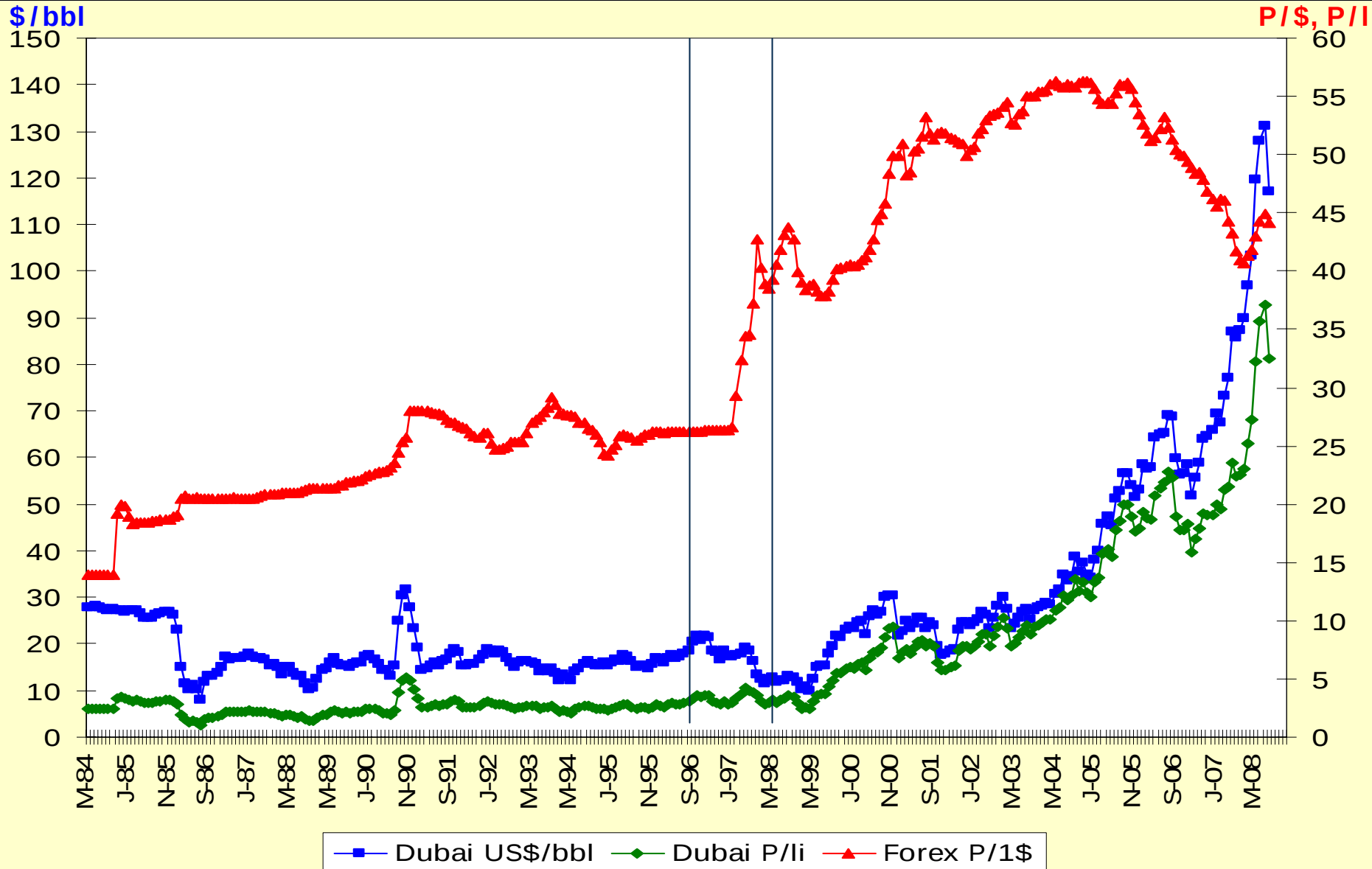
Sectoral Demand	
Sector	%
Transport	63
Residential	8
Commercial	5
Agricultural	3
Industrial	14
Power	7





DUBAI CRUDE PRICES/FOREX

March 1984 – MTD August 2008





REASONS FOR HIGH OIL PRICES

□ DEMAND

- High, esp. China, India and US
- Increasing faster than supply
- Seasonality

Summer – high on gasoline, diesel

Winter – high on diesel, kerosene, LPG, crude

□ CRUDE SUPPLY

- Close to maximum crude production by OPEC
- Depleting oil reserves

□ PRODUCT SUPPLY

- Tight oil refining capacities

□ Geopolitical tensions/conflicts

- in Middle East and other oil producing countries
 - Iraq, Nigeria, Venezuela
 - Stand-off between Iran and Israel/US/Western countries on nuclear enrichment program
- Conflicts/disturbances in big consuming countries
 - US, Korea, UK

□ Climate/weather disturbances

- Weak US Dollar vs. Euro
 - HEDGING / commodity trading

*Supply &
Demand
Fundamentals*

*Actual supply
disruptions*

*Sentiments on
threats – Fear
Factor*



WORLD OIL SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Top Producers		Net Exporters			2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
mil bbl/d		mil bbl/d			million b/d				
<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	<i>10.67</i>	<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	<i>8.53</i>	DEMAND					
Russia	9.68	Russia	6.87	US*	20.73	20.80	20.60	20.90	20.43
United States	8.33	<i>UAE</i>	<i>2.56</i>	China	6.40	6.70	7.14	7.58	8.00
<i>Iran</i>	<i>4.15</i>	<i>Norway</i>	<i>2.55</i>	India	2.41	2.53	2.60	2.84	3.10
China	3.85	<i>Iran</i>	<i>2.55</i>	Phils.	0.32	0.30	0.28	0.28	0.28
Mexico	3.71	<i>Kuwait</i>	<i>2.34</i>	Others	52.64	53.57	54.28	54.40	54.99
Canada	3.29	<i>Venezuela</i>	<i>2.18</i>	TOTAL WORLD DEMAND					
<i>UAE</i>	<i>2.95</i>	<i>Nigeria</i>	<i>2.13</i>	SUPPLY					
<i>Venezuela</i>	<i>2.80</i>	<i>Algeria</i>	<i>1.84</i>	OPEC**	29.07	30.31	29.64	31.04	32.18
<i>Nigeria</i>	<i>2.44</i>	<i>Iraq</i>	<i>1.44</i>	Non-OPEC	50.30	50.40	51.10	49.60	50.00
Brazil	2.17	<i>Angola</i>	<i>1.38</i>	NGLs and non-	4.20	4.50	4.60	4.80	5.10
<i>Algeria</i>	<i>2.12</i>	<i>Kazakstan</i>	<i>1.15</i>	TOTAL SUPPLY	83.57	85.21	85.34	85.44	87.28
<i>Iraq</i>	<i>2.01</i>	<i>Qatar</i>	<i>1.03</i>	Note: 1) Balance of Total Supply vs Total Demand : stock change and miscellaneous 2) 2008 supply and demand taken from IEA forecast in its June Oil Market Report 3) 2008 OPEC output includes the production allocated for Angola and Ecuador of 1.9 mb/d and 520,000 b/d, respectively. OPEC output in Dec 07 includes Angola and Ecuador.					

OPEC = 13 countries incl. new-member Angola and Ecuador.

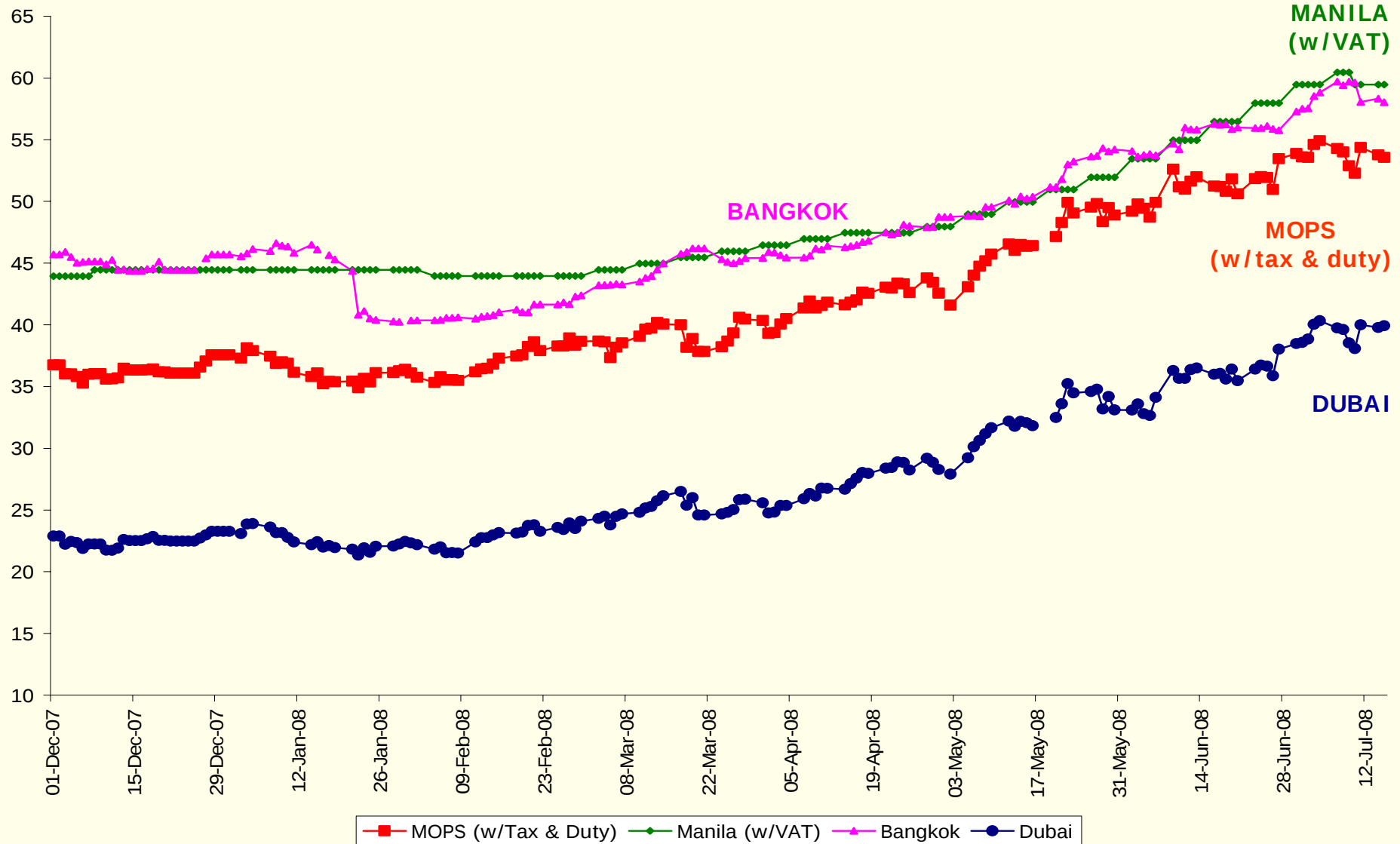
Source: EIA 2006 data

Source: IEA's June '08 Oil Market Report



MOPS vs. MANILA vs. BANGKOK & DUBAI

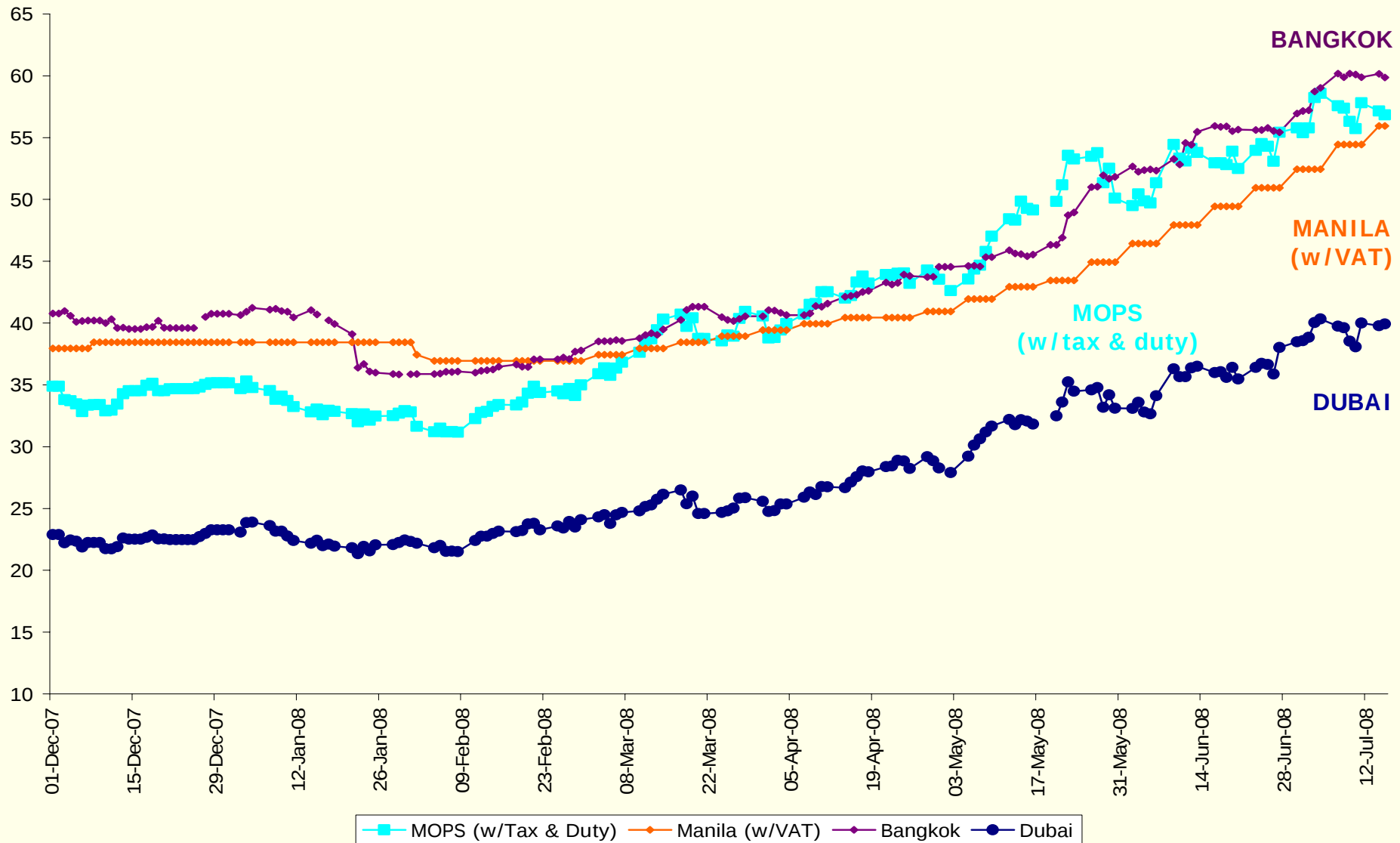
Unleaded





MOPS vs. MANILA vs. BANGKOK & DUBAI

Diesel





TAXES ON PETROLEUM

PRODUCT	PRIOR TO DEREGULATION			DEREGULATION OF THE OIL INDUSTRY									
				R.A. 8180		R.A. 8479							
	TARIFF	SPECIAL	SPECIFIC	TARIFF	SPECIFIC	TARIFF	SPECIFIC	Pre-RVAT		RVAT PERIOD			
	% CIF	DUTY	TAX	% CIF	TAX	% CIF	TAX	PERIOD		(R.A. 9337)			
								TARIFF	SPECIFIC	TARIFF	SPECIFIC	RVAT (%)	
			R.A.	R.A.	R.A.	E.O.	R.A.	E.O.	R.A.	E.O.		01No	01Feb
			6965	8180	8184	461	8184	336	8184	440		v '05	'06
PREMIUM GASOLINE UNLEADED	20	1.00	2.52	7	5.35	3	5.35	5	5.35	3	4.35	10	12
GASOLINE REGULAR	20	1.00	2.52	7	4.35	3	4.35	5	4.35	3	4.35	10	12
GASOLINE AVIATION	20	1.00	2.28	7	4.80	3	4.80	5	4.80	3	4.35	10	12
TURBO	20	1.00	2.38	7	3.67	3	3.67	5	3.67	3	3.67	10	12
KEROSENE	20	1.00	0.50	7	0.60	3	0.60	5	0.60	3	0.00	10	12
DIESEL OIL	20	1.00	0.45	3	1.63	3	1.63	5	1.63	3	0.00	10	12
FUEL OIL	10	1.00	0.00	3	0.30	3	0.30	5	0.30	3	0.00	10	12
LPG	10	1.00	0.00	7	0.00	3	0.00	3	0.00	0	0.00	10	12

* Shall be adjusted to 2%, 1%, or 0% upon certification by the Department of Energy that the trigger price levels have been reached.

Note: Highlighted are the prevailing taxes and duties



MITIGATING MEASURES

High Oil Prices – A Global Phenomenon

A. On going:

1. Incremental local oil prices increases P0.50-2.00/li per week
2. Diesel discounts in PUJ “jeepney” lanes
3. Automatic tariff cut (EO 691) - P1.50/l cut on price effective June 2008
4. Enhanced enforcement
 - PTF-SEFEELS: court cases/closure/penalties
 - PAKTAF: anti kotong/kolorom drive now giving public transport drivers additional P4,000/mo. take home

B. Long term:

5. Energy conservation & efficiency
6. Shift to alternative fuels e.g. CNG, LPG, biofuels
7. Shift to renewables
8. Exploration/development of indigenous resources



MITIGATING MEASURES

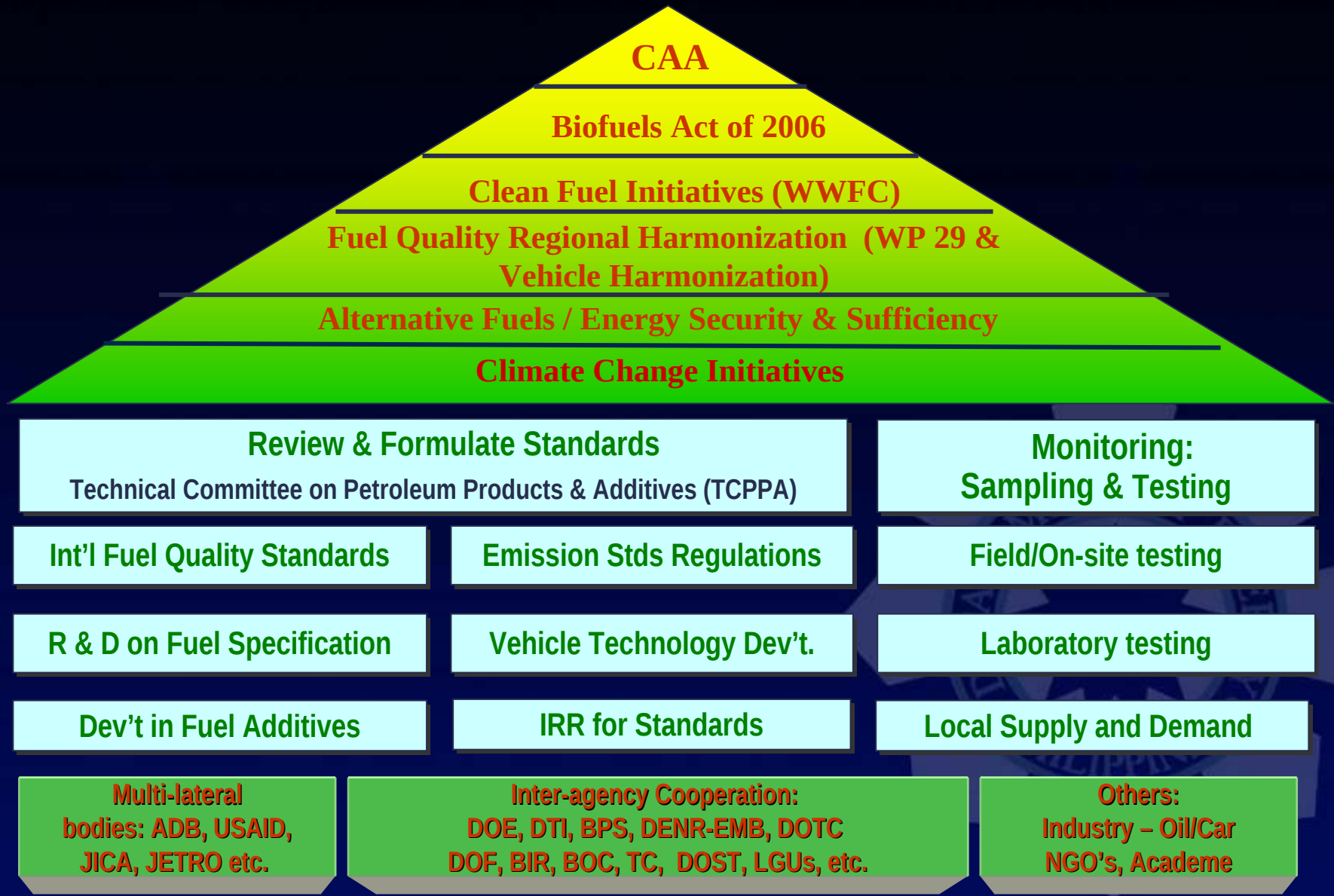
High Oil Prices – A Global Phenomenon

Katas ng VAT (Php4B)

1. Php2B – PhP500/household ($\leq$ 100kwh/mo.)
“Pantawid Kuryente”
2. Php1B – scholarship
3. Php1B – switch:
 - a. vehicles conversion to cleaner fuels
 - b. incandescent bulbs to energy efficient CFL



ENERGY SECURITY & CLEAN AIR INITIATIVES on FUELS





Thank you!

