Project Title	:	**MONETIZATION OF PNOC BANKED GAS**
Project Location	:	
Nature of Project	:	Sale of the Remaining Volume of Banked Gas
Implementing Agency	:	PNOC

Project Description:

Banked gas is the accumulated unused gas of the Ilijan Power Plant, amounting to 108.6 Petajoules, as a result of the underutilization of the plant's Take-or-Pay quantity (TOPQ) within the period 2002 to 2007. Under TOP, a fixed quantity of gas is being paid for by the power plant every year, whether they use the gas or not. The banked gas was originally paid for by the Government of the Philippines (GOP), through the Net Government Share, in assistance to the National Power Corporation, then owner of the Ilijan Power Plant, to satisfy the plant's TOPQ provisions of their Gas Sale and Purchase Agreement (GSPA) with the Service Contract Number 38 (SC38) Consortium. In September 2009, PNOC purchased from the DOE all the rights, benefits and entitlements of the banked gas.

The Power Sector Assets and Liabilities Management Corporation (PSALM) withdrew 4.61 PJ in 2013 for the Ilijan power plant and another portion, equivalent to 2.71 PJ, was offtaken by Pilipinas Shell Petroleum Corporation (PSPC) from June 2018 to January 2021 for its Tabangao Refinery.

Two (2) new GSPAs were executed in December 2021. The remaining volume of banked gas is equivalent to 101.28 PJ prior to consummation of such sale.

Project Status as of 31 December 2022:

On PNOC's existing GSPAs signed in December 2021, the company continued to fulfill its obligation to deliver the contracted banked gas to the gas buyers. A total of 11.084 PJ was offtaken by the gas buyers for Contract Year 2022.

On the new GSPA signed by PNOC in June 2022, delivery of banked gas has not yet started. During the November 2022 PNOC Regular Board Meeting, the directives of the Energy Secretary and PNOC Chairman to PNOC were relayed. This included guidance on the banked gas recovery and monetization which is to be undertaken on a whole-of-government approach considering the government's interest in Malampaya and the PNOC banked gas.

Project Title	:	**ESTABLISHMENT OF PNOC'S STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE (SPR)**
Project Location	:	
Nature of Project	:	Oil Importation, Stockpiling and Distribution
Implementing Agency	:	PNOC

Project Description:

Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPR) are large stockpiles of crude oil and/or petroleum products, stored in facilities located around the country (and possibly overseas). The buildup and drawdown of inventory, from the specification and volume of products to be stored and required conditions for drawdown) are dependent on the series of legislations, mechanisms, and guidelines that have to be researched and formulated by the implementing agency and approved by concerned agencies.

In order to undertake a program that will mitigate the vulnerability of the country from the threat of oil supply and price disruptions, the Department of Energy – the lead agency for energy and the agency which to PNOC is attached, has mandated the company through DOE Memorandum Order No. MO2019-11-0001 to conduct a feasibility study and accordingly, formulate an implementation plan for the establishment and operation of the National Strategic Petroleum Reserve. This endeavor is aligned to PNOC's mandate and reason for its creation as a government corporation: to ensure an adequate and stable supply of oil and petroleum products for the country's domestic needs.
On 16 September 2021, DOE Department Circular No. DC2021-09-0028, establishing the Philippine Strategic Petroleum Reserve Program was approved and signed by then-DOE Secretary Alfonso G. Cusi. This was published and made effective in October 2021.

The establishment of an SPR program is aimed at ensuring the long-term stability and security of oil supply in the country even in times of geopolitical events, calamities or emergencies which induce global oil supply disruptions. Such effects were demonstrated in the September 2019 drone attacks in Saudi Aramco's oil facilities which is resulted to about 5% of global oil production cut thereby causing oil prices to go up.

The envisioned SPR shall be a combination of the following:

a) Crude oil and petroleum products importation, storage, and distribution facilities established within and outside the country (domestic and overseas SPRs);
b) Partnerships with government agencies and private entities; and
c) Interconnected Pieces of legislation, mechanisms, and guidelines that would guide the project from development to operation.

The National SPR Program is considered to be an extensive undertaking which aims to provide an oil stockpile, either crude oil, finished petroleum products, or both, equivalent to 90 days of the country's domestic oil requirements. Such magnitude and considerable funding required for an all-encompassing SPR will necessitate the implementation of the program in phases, depending on the resources available.

Status as of 31 December 2022:

During the regular meeting of the PNOC Board of Directors on 21 October 2022 the PNOC Management reported and the PNOC Board of Directors took note of the directive of the DOE to suspend all activities relevant to the development and pursuance of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) and Targeted Fuel Relief Program initiatives. Oil is a sunset industry and considering this, the SPR and TFRP shall be subjected to policy and financial viability review.

Project Title	:	**PNOC BATANGAS LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG) HUB PROJECT**
Project Location	:	Mabini, Batangas (Tentative)
Nature of Project	:	Complete Value Chain LNG Facility
Implementing Agency	:	PNOC

Project Description:

The PNOC, as the corporate arm of the Department of Energy (DOE), has steadily taken action towards the performance and attainment of the Department's mandate, that is, for PNOC to spearhead the development of energy infrastructure for liquefied natural gas (LNG). To attain this vision and direction, the project, known as the "PNOC Batangas Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Hub Project," was conceptualized.

The Project is a complete value chain LNG facility to be used to receive, store, re-gasify, and distribute imported LNG, and at the same time facilitate the withdrawal of banked gas owned by PNOC from the Malampaya gas field. With a complete LNG facility, it is aimed at contributing to the economic growth of the country by providing a dependable, sustainable and efficient source of energy. This will fill the gap in addressing the lost energy capacity from the Malampaya gas field when SC 38 expires in 2024 and if and when the Malampaya gas is depleted.

Initially, PNOC's proposed implementation for the project is Government to Government (G-to-G) modality. With keen interest of the private sector, PNOC later on adopted the unsolicited proposal scheme under the 2013 Revised NEDA Joint Venture Guidelines and the Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) Law. This however did not materialize since proposals received under this scheme were non-compliant with the PNOC-approved qualification criteria, requirements under BOT Law and/or NEDA JV guidelines, or due to incompleteness of proposals.

PNOC then decided to conduct a solicited competitive tender under NEDA's Revised Guidelines and Procedures for Entering into Joint Venture Agreements between Government and Private Entities to select the JV partner that will develop the project with PNOC. However, in January 2019, due to the impending DOE issuance of Notice to Proceed to private-led LNG project/s, the PNOC Board directed the management to conclude and terminate all activities in relation to the Competitive Selection of the Joint Venture Development partner for the project but without prejudice to exploration of new opportunities in the LNG value chain in light of current developments and business prospects available that are still timely and deemed feasible for PNOC's participation.

Project Status as of 31 December 2022:

No major accomplishment. Nonetheless, PNOC remains open to any possible investment opportunities in the LNG industry.