

MERGER IN OIL & GAS SECTOR

MINIRATNAS TO CREATE BIG ENTITIES

Two or three mega companies likely to be created through the merger of 13 oil PSUs

SHINE IACOR New Delhi, 2 February

he oil and gas sector would have two or three mega companies and not one single entity through the merger of 13 oil public sector undertakings, which was announced in the Budget.

Finance Minister Arun Jaitley had on Wednesday said the government was planning to merge all the public sector undertakings in the oil and gas sector to create an integrated company. When asked about this, an official close to the development said, "It may lead to the merger of several miniratnas into Maharatnas and Navratnas to form at least three or four big companies." The new companies are likely to be integrated oil and gas majors. Industry experts were not too enthu-siastic about the Budget announcement to go for a mega merger and form a single entity,

"It may create cultural issues," said R S Sharma, former managing director of ONGC. "I am of the opinion that there should be a single holding company rather than a mega merger. It may give huge revenue to the government in the form of disinvestment and will also lead to cost savings of at least 10-15 per cent through sharing of infrastructure and manpower.

Companies might get to decide which one would merge with what. "We want to create a synergy, so that the international fluctuations in oil prices will not affect our exploration and production companies and marketing companies," added the official.

If all the companies are joined together, it would create the biggest company in India and the biggest in the sector globally.

The idea was first mooted by former petroleum minister Mani Shankar Aiyar back in 2005. The list of oil industry maharatnas

THE TASK AT HAND

Business Standard looks at the eight major listed public sector oil companies, how they fare in terms of market capitalisation, net profit and revenue earned in F/16. The numbers show the proposed oil mammoth would be able to compete with domestic private companies, but would not be able to match global majors. With a total market capitalisation of about \$104 bn, the new oil major would be on a par with BP PIc, which has market capitalisation of \$116.72 bn. The top four global listed oil companies by market capitalisation each have a market cap that is two to three times higher than that of the combined might of the eight public sector undertaking oil companies. The proposed oil major will have a long road ahead to turn relevant on the global map. Industry experts say the merger will be a mammoth task in itself and may turn out to be a long-drawn process. Here is a status check:

Where they stand now: Eight major listed PSU oil companies (₹ crore)

| | MINISTER TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE | | |
|------------------------|--|-----------|-------------|
| Name | Net sales | PAT | Market cap* |
| 100 | 3,62,881.03 | 11,219.22 | 1,85,835.48 |
| BPCL | 1,88,651.36 | 7,981.51 | 1,01,137.79 |
| HPCL | 1,87,078.80 | 4,921.49 | 56,036.04 |
| ONGC | 1,31,497.88 | 14,123.81 | 2,57,819.69 |
| GAIL (India) | 54,887.66 | 2,251.62 | 60,500.03 |
| MRPL | 39,766.82 | 709.56 | 18,314.66 |
| CPCL | 26,319.87 | 790.30 | 5,038.42 |
| Oil India | 9,884.11 | 2,003.91 | 27,259.51 |
| TOTAL | 10,00,967.53 | 44,001.42 | 7,11,941.62 |
| PAT: Profit after tax; | As of February 2 | | |

Sources: Capitaline, Bloomberg Compiled by: BS Research Bureau

What they may become: Proposed oil major (\$ billion)

| Grand | Net | DAT | वारकाषु |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|
| total | sales | | market cap |
| Oil major | 151.08 | 6.64 | 104.69 |
| Market capital for India Net sales and profit for March 31, 2016 Financial performance | Indian companies conv | erted at curre | ny rate as on |

How they compare to private oil companies in india (\$ billion)

| Grand total | Net | PAT | Current |
|----------------|-------|------|---------|
| RIL | 41.74 | 4.17 | 49.83 |
| Essar | 7.91 | 0.32 | |

How they compare to the top four global listed oil companies by market cap (\$ billion)

| Grand total | Net sales | PAT | Current market cap |
|------------------|--------------|-----|-----------------------|
| Exxon Mobil Corp | 205 | 8 | 344 |
| Royal Dutch Sh-A | 265 | 2 | 225 |
| Petrochina-H | 275 | 6 | 220 |
| Chevron Corp | 103 | 0 | 210 |

include Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Indian Oil Corporation Ltd (IOCL) and Gas Authority of India Ltd (GAIL). According to the proposal, upstream companies

like ONGC and Oil India and downstream majors like IOC, HPCL, BPCL and even companies like GAIL India and Engineers India were supposed to merge and become a single

entity. The list of oil industry navratnas include Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd (BPCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (HPCL) and Oil India Ltd (OIL).

COMMENT Core sector concerns ignored



RAVI UPPAL MD & Group CEO Jindal Steel & Power

One thing for which the government deserves full credit is the consistency in its policies. The budgetary proposals reaffirm the government's unflinching commitment to what others have set out to do. The Budget once again has a strong focus on infrastructure, housing, employment generation, digitisation and increasing

consumption levels of the economically weaker sections. The proposals are also focused on improving the economic lot of the rural poor, women and senior citizens.

While a hefty increase in infrastructure and defence spending will spur demand for goods from core sector industries like steel, cement and

construction, the government did not mention anything on royalties and freight costs to improve the competitiveness of domestic companies.

Private sector investment in the core sector remains low and has declined over the last five years. With huge amounts blocked in non-performing assets in power, steel, mining and cement industry,

the private investment would remain tepid until the government intervenes actively to make these assets productive. Sadly, the corporate tax rates for large companies were not reduced. Although tax concessions for MSMEs is a positive move, it is the large companies that invest in intensive core industries and their problems cannot be ignored.