## **New Zealand**



#### **Overview**

New Zealand's oil and gas industry is a sizeable part of the country's economy, but it'll be stopping all new offshore exploration to address climate change. Oil and gas are produced from 21 petroleum licenses / permits, all in the Taranaki basin.[2] The most important fields are Kapuni, Maui, Pohokura and Kupe. Exploration for oil and gas reserves includes the Great South Basin and offshore areas near Canterbury and Gisborne.

New Zealand has one oil refinery, the Marsden Point Oil Refinery. The major industry body is the Petroleum Exploration and Production Association of New Zealand.

#### Largest Oil Fields

- Kupe
- Maari
- Pohokura
- Tui
- Kapuni
- Mangahewa
- Turangi
- Maui
- McKee

#### **Oil & Gas Fields**

Oil and gas production currently only occurs from fields in the Taranaki Basin. In addition, there is ongoing exploration for oil and gas in Northland, East Coast, Canterbury Basin and also the Great South Basin. One of the recent discoveries is the Pohokura Gas field, discovered in 2000 and currently the largest gas field, just 4 km offshore at a depth of 3,480 m below the sea. New Zealand's Kupe project is situated within the Kupe Central Field Area (CFA), about 30km offshore south-west of Hawera, in the Taranaki Basin off the North Island, in 35m of water.The field lies in exploration permit PML 38146, in the same area as the giant Maui gas field, which supplies most of the country's energy needs.

New Zealand's main oil, gas and coal resources are contained in onshore and offshore sedimentary basins. These Cretaceous-Cenozoic basins cover about 1.7 million square kilometers. A sedimentary basin is an area where the Earth's crust has subsided (sunk) and a thick layer of sediment has accumulated over millions of years. Examples of active sedimentary basins include inland river valleys, lakes, gravel outwash plains and the undersea continental margins. Proven Hydrocarbon Reserves

**Total Production of Oil and Condensate** 

56.9 ммвы

Investment in Oil & Gas

27,000 Bbls/day (Feb - 2018)

**Major Produced Crude Type** 

40.1 ° API

### **Fiscal Regime**

**\$6** Million (2016)

# The fiscal regime that applies to the petroleum industry in New Zealand consists of a combination of CIT and royalty-based taxation.

The royalty regime applies to petroleum permits granted on or after 1 January 1995. The regime is set out in detail in the Minerals Program for Petroleum 2013 (as provided for under the Crown Minerals Act 1991).

Royalties are payable if petroleum is discovered and sold, used in the production process as fuel, exchanged or transferred out of the permit boundaries without sale, or where petroleum remains unsold on the expiry of a permit. However, no royalty is payable in respect of:

- Petroleum that is flared or otherwise unavoidably lost
- Petroleum that is returned to a natural reservoir within the permit area (e.g., reinjected gas)
- Petroleum that is removed from an approved underground storage facility and upon which a royalty has previously been paid by the producer

Mining permits issued under the Crown Minerals Act 1991 prior to 1 January 1995, or mining licenses issued under the Petroleum Act 1937 prior to the passage of the Crown Minerals Act 1991, continue to pay the royalty specified at the time the permit or license was granted.

A company with a permit granted prior to 1 January 1995 may apply to the Secretary of Commerce to have the royalty calculated as if the permit was granted on or after 1 January 1995.

Major Oil Companies

NZOG Ltd. is the national oil company

**BP** is the largest oil company