



Oil & Gas  
Authority

# Consultation on proposals to introduce new and amended OGA fees

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Date of publication 28/10/2019  
Closing date 22/11/2019

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The consultation can be found on the OGAs website: <https://www.ogauthority.co.uk/news-publications/consultations/>

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Enquiries to:  
Oil and Gas Authority  
21 Bloomsbury Street  
London  
WC1B 3HF

Tel: 0300 020 1010  
Email: [OGAFee.Consultation@ogauthority.co.uk](mailto:OGAFee.Consultation@ogauthority.co.uk)

Published by the Oil and Gas Authority

# General information

## Purpose of this consultation

This document seeks the oil and gas industry's views on the Oil and Gas Authority's (OGA) proposals to amend some of its existing fees and introduce new fees for some of its services.

Issued: 28/10/2019

Respond by: 22/11/2019

Territorial extent: United Kingdom and United Kingdom Continental Shelf.

## Responding to this consultation

The OGA invites written views and comments on the proposals, to be made by 22/11/2019. Your response will be most useful if it is framed in direct response to the questions posed, though further comments and evidence are also welcome.

Please submit your response by email or post.

The OGA has produced a coversheet for responses submitted by email or post (see Annex 1) and asks that you complete and include it with your response, which should speed up the processing of responses, and help to maintain confidentiality where appropriate.

Written response to the consultation should be sent to:

OGA Fees Consultation  
Oil and Gas Authority  
AB1 Buildings  
48 Huntly Street  
Aberdeen  
AB10 1SH

Email: [OGAFee.Consultation@ogauthority.co.uk](mailto:OGAFee.Consultation@ogauthority.co.uk)

Representative groups are asked to give a summary of the persons or organisations they represent when they respond.

## Additional copies:

Other versions of the document in Braille, large print, audio or Welsh can be made available on request. Please contact us using the 'enquiries' details on the Contents page to request alternative versions.

## Confidentiality and data protection

The OGA will aim to publish a summary of the responses to this consultation and its response in early 2020. Any regulations for the final amended and/or new fees will be laid after the summary of responses is published.

The OGA does not intend to publish individual responses to this consultation. However, the OGA is subject to the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 so if you think any part of your response should be kept confidential, please place such part(s) in a separate annex to your response and include your reasons why this part of your response should not be published. For example, this may include information such as your personal background and experience. Therefore, if you want your personal details to remain confidential, please provide them in the coversheet only so that the OGA does not have to edit your response.

If someone asks us to keep part or all of a response confidential, we will treat this request seriously and will try to respect this.

Please also note that copyright and all other intellectual property in responses will be assumed to be licensed to the OGA to use for its regulatory remit.

## Quality assurance

This consultation has been carried out in accordance with the government's consultation principles.

If you have any complaints about the consultation process (as opposed to comments about the issues which are the subject of the consultation) please address them to:

OGA Consultation Coordinator  
21 Bloomsbury Street  
London  
WC1B 3HF

Email: [ogaconsultationcoordinator@ogauthority.co.uk](mailto:ogaconsultationcoordinator@ogauthority.co.uk)

# Introduction and background

1. The OGA's role is to regulate, influence and promote the UK oil and gas industry in order to maximise the economic recovery of the UK's offshore oil and gas resources.
2. As set out in HM Treasury's 'Managing Public Money',<sup>1</sup> it is government policy to charge for many publicly provided goods and services, relieving the general taxpayer of costs properly borne by users who benefit directly from a service. The OGA recovers its costs via direct fees for specific activities and a levy on all offshore exploration and petroleum licence holders designed to cover remaining net expenditure. The OGA is committed to ensuring it is fair and transparent in how it sets both the levy and fees.
3. Fees for licence applications are a longstanding feature of the UK licensing regime, with other fees introduced by government in 2013 to ensure cost recovery of certain services. Fees are calculated at full cost; there is no profit element to any fee.
4. The fees for many services are fixed, as the work involved is similar across that service. However, for some fees, a single standard charge would result in cross-subsidisation of complex cases by simpler cases, and consequently, timesheet based fees are appropriate for such services.
5. The OGA from time to time reviews the fees that it charges. As well as reviewing the rates of existing fees, the OGA also considers the rationale for and calculation of each fee to ensure they remain robust.
6. The intention of any proposed fee amendments is to more accurately reflect the actual costs of the services the OGA provides. The OGA is not permitted to make any profit from its fees and is required to refund any financial surplus at the end of the year to levy payers.
7. The fees regime was last amended in 2017, following a 2016 consultation,<sup>2</sup> updating the fee rates and introducing fees for additional services.
8. As part of the 2019 fees review, the OGA has now identified proposals in three areas and seeks views on each of them:
  - Part 1 covers proposals for amendments to four existing OGA fees.
  - Part 2 covers potential fees for data services.
  - Part 3 seeks views on the potential for future fees for additional or enhanced services in support of the OGA's obligations, and in line with 'user pays' principles and OGA powers.
9. Separately, the OGA has also carried out a review of the fee rates it currently charges, last reviewed in 2017. Regular reviews are necessary to ensure the rates reflect the work the OGA carries out to provide the relevant services, and may result in some fees increasing while others may decrease. The OGA intends to revise its existing fee rates, with effect from 1 April 2020, and will set out further information on these rates in due course.

<sup>1</sup><https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/managing-public-money>

<sup>2</sup><https://www.ogauthority.co.uk/news-publications/consultations/2017/oga-response-to-the-consultation-on-proposals-to-introduce-new-oga-fees-and-amend-the-methodology-to-calculate-the-levy/>

# Part 1 – Amendments to existing fees

The OGA proposes making amendments to four existing fees. This is with the intention of addressing a number of inconsistencies in the existing fee regime by adopting a ‘user pays’ approach to fees, in line with principles of public spending and guidance set out in HM Treasury’s ‘Managing Public Money’, whilst aiming for administrative simplicity.

The proposed amendments are:

- Extending fees for flaring and venting consents to terminals
- Fees for abortive Field Development Plan (FDP) applications and interim fees
- Changing Pipeline Works Authorisation (PWA) fee from timesheet to fixed fee
- Inclusion of Offshore Safety Directive fees in licence fees.

## Extending fees for flaring and venting consents to terminals

10. At present, the OGA charges a fee for consents for flaring and venting from wells. While the OGA also issues consents for flaring and venting from terminals under s.12A Energy Act 1976, these consents do not currently attract a fee. However, the OGA does have the power under s.12(1)(b) Energy Act 2016 to introduce a fee for these consents.
11. The cost of issuing these permits is currently funded by the OGA levy. However, terminal owners are not offshore licensees (in their capacity as terminal owners) and so do not pay the levy, meaning they benefit from a service that they do not financially contribute to.
12. As the time taken for each approval is similar, the OGA considers that a small fixed fee of approximately £300 per permit would be appropriate. This would follow the practice for flaring and venting for offshore wells.

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### Q1. Do you agree that the proposed fixed fee of c.£300 should be introduced for flaring and venting consents for terminals?

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## Fees for abortive Field Development Plan (FDP) applications and interim fees

13. The fees for OGA consents to Field Development Plans (FDPs) and Field Development Plan Addenda (FDPAs) are based on the time spent considering the application, rather than a fixed fee.
14. At present, if a licensee applies for consent to an FDP or FDPA, a fee can only be issued once the OGA has issued a determination on the application (Reg. 4(5), Oil and Gas Authority (Fees) Regulations 2016).
15. If the application is withdrawn partway through the process, the OGA will not have made a determination and no fee can be issued for the work done. Additionally, interim fees cannot be issued, regardless of the duration of the FDP/ FDPA approval process. Instead, the cost is covered by the OGA levy, and by extension, levy payers who do not directly benefit from this work.
16. It should be noted that the original consultation on fees for FDP and FDPA applications did state an invoice would be issued for abandoned or withdrawn applications.<sup>3</sup>
17. As such, the OGA proposes amending the fee rules so that it can charge fees for FDP and FDPA applications that are withdrawn by the applicants, meaning that the user will pay.
18. Additionally, if the application process takes more than 6 months, the OGA proposes issuing interim fees every 6 months after the initial application. This would give greater certainty to licensees and the OGA, as they could anticipate fees and budget accordingly.

<sup>3</sup> Paragraph 13 at

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/66575/6792-cost-recovery-oil-gas-consents-consi.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/66575/6792-cost-recovery-oil-gas-consents-consi.pdf)

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**Q2. Do you agree that the OGA should be able to charge the proposed fees for withdrawn FDP and FDPAs applications and also be able to charge interim fees?**

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## Changing Pipeline Works Authorisation (PWA) fee from timesheet to fixed fee

19. Fees for Pipeline Works Authorisations (PWAs) are currently based on the time spent processing the applications, rather than on a fixed fee basis. PWAs are currently submitted and approved by email, but the OGA intends to replace this with an online portal in the next two years.
20. Previous consultations have noted that timesheet-based fees can make budgeting difficult, as well as increase administrative costs. This needs to be balanced by the need to avoid cross-subsidisation.
21. With the introduction of the portal, it will be possible to introduce fixed fees, allowing licensees to make payment through the portal.
22. The proposed rates are:

<b>PWA Category<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>Proposed fee rate</b>
Pipeline Works Authorisation	£2,575
PWA Variation (Category 1 – Long – for pipelines >500m)	£2,575
PWA Variation (Category 2 – Short – for pipelines <500m)	£1,275
Deposit consent – for deposits laid to support/protect a pipeline	£975
Options (Category 2 – Short) – when the OGA considers an options case.	£1,275
Decommissioning	£1,275

23. The proposed rates are based on the average payments for PWA applications over the past two years and should not lead to a cost increase for most applicants, while providing cost certainty and administrative simplicity.
24. Particularly complex cases could have a supplementary fee charged, mitigating cross-subsidisation by other fee payers. However, the OGA would need to consider how to identify such cases and if the supplementary fee would be fixed or on a time basis.
25. Additionally, if an applicant applies for its PWA application to be ‘fast tracked’, the additional effort could justify a special fee, as several OGA team members would work on the application at once. It is intended that this would be a fixed fee. However, this fee could be waived if there is a ‘no-fault’ emergency.

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**Q3. Do you agree that there should be fixed fees for different categories of PWA applications?**

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**Q4. Do you agree that a supplementary fee should be charged for particularly complex PWA applications? If so, how do you believe such cases could be identified and how should the fee should be determined?**

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**Q5. Do you agree that an additional fee should be charged for fast tracking PWA applications? Do you agree it should be waived in ‘no-fault’ emergencies?**

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<sup>4</sup> Details of the different categories are available at: <https://www.ogauthority.co.uk/licensing-consents/consents/pipeline-works-authorisations/pwa-applications/>

## Inclusion of Offshore Safety Directive fees in licence fees

26. For several years, the OGA and its predecessors have charged fees for exploration and production licence applications.
27. As part of the process in awarding Seaward Area Production Licences, Regulation 3(1) of the Offshore Petroleum Licensing (Offshore Safety Directive) Regulations 2015 requires that, “(t)he licensing authority must not grant an offshore licence or consent to the transfer of an offshore licence to a prospective offshore licensee unless the authority (...) where appropriate, consults the competent authority”. This means that the OGA must consult with the Offshore Safety Directive Regulator (OSDR), made up of the Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and Decommissioning (OPRED) and the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) before granting a licence.
28. The OSDR issues a fee for this consultation, which is currently borne by the OGA and therefore, indirectly, by licensees who pay the OGA levy.
29. In line with the ‘user pays’ principle, the OGA proposes including the Offshore Safety Directive recharge in its fee for licence applications. This would increase the fee by £175.

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**Q6. Do you agree that the OGA’s fee for Seaward Area Production Licence applications should include the costs of statutory consultees ensuring that the application meets the requirements of the Offshore Safety Directive?**

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# Part 2 – Fees for data services

In addition to the proposals in Part 1, the OGA has also considered further potential changes to fees for data services, in line with the principles set out in 'Managing Public Money'. The proposed National Data Repository (NDR) fees should make no material change to payers, with larger downloads expected to cost less than at present, while the fees for storage of information and samples would include costs currently covered by the OGA levy.

The proposed fees are:

- NDR fee
- Fee for storage of samples and information in accordance with Information and Samples Plan (ISP)
- Fee for storage of samples and information not required as part of an ISP

## NDR fee

30. The NDR was set up as the UK's first offshore data repository for petroleum-related information and samples and is a key piece of the UK's digital infrastructure. The next phase of its development will entail turning this national resource into a Digital Energy Platform. The NDR is mostly funded through the OGA levy. At present, the OGA's NDR service provider charges users for particular services that it provides to users that are not covered by the OGA levy.
31. These services and fees are agreed with the OGA on a cost recovery basis and cover the costs of large data downloads onto physical media or, in specific cases, for the upload of reportable information from relevant persons, which due to its high volume and relative complexity, cannot be uploaded by end users through the NDR/Digital Energy Platform.
32. If the OGA takes over providing the services directly, it would seek to continue these at-cost charges.

33. The OGA proposes using a contractual arrangement with any user of the NDR/Digital Energy Platform (licensee or non-licensee) who wishes to make a data order or upload on media, whether the service is provided directly by the OGA or through a service provider, ensuring fair access to and use of the NDR/Digital Energy Platform. This would follow the approach that is taken by the service provider at present.
34. It is possible that the current externally hosted NDR data collection will be transferred to cloud storage. It is possible there could be charges for up/download to such cloud-based services, in line with the 'user pays' principle. While not yet finalised, any such costs are expected to be low to the end user. With regard to larger uploads and downloads, it is expected that the costs will be lower than the current rates (as is currently the case, there would be no profit element).

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### **Q7. What is your view on the possibility of OGA charging for particular services provided to NDR/Digital Energy Platform users on a contractual basis, with at-cost charges?**

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## Storage of samples and information in accordance with Information & Samples Plan (ISP)

35. Under sections 30 to 33 of the Energy Act 2016, the OGA requires submission of an Information & Samples Plan (ISP) when a UK licence interest is transferred, surrendered, revoked or expires. The ISP is defined in s.30(6) of the 2016 Act as, "a plan dealing with what is to happen, following the event, to—
  - a) petroleum-related information held by the responsible person before the event; and
  - b) petroleum-related samples held by that person before the event"

It is the responsibility of the responsible person to prepare the ISP, which could result in the information being stored by the OGA or, in the case of samples, the British Geological Survey (BGS) on behalf of the OGA.

36. The OGA has the power under s.12(1)(i) of the Energy Act 2016 to charge a fee for storage of samples and information in accordance with ISPs, but there are currently no regulations in place for such a fee. The information storage costs are currently covered by the NDR element of the OGA levy.
37. Currently, responsible persons must retain data and samples in relation to their licences (including former licences). However, they can be relieved of this duty and associated costs, if the OGA and BGS store the data and samples in their systems instead.
38. If a fee were introduced for the storage of information and samples provided under an ISP, it would cover the cost of uploading the data and receipt of samples.
39. A fee could also cover, if appropriate, the costs of the OGA gathering information to allow drawing up of an ISP under s.31(4)(a) of the Energy Act 2016.
40. A payment based on data and sample volume could incentivise regular reporting of data and samples to the OGA by licensees (under the Energy Act 2016 or the licence terms); if a responsible person has already provided the information to the OGA, the cost of providing additional information under an ISP should be lower, as less information and samples would need to be provided.
41. A fee for initial processing, in line with ‘user pays’, reflects that the responsible persons would benefit by no longer having to pay for storage costs. This would differ from the current position where the cost is covered by levy payers. Subsequent storage costs will be covered by the OGA levy, reflecting that existing and future licensees will benefit from access to the information and samples.
42. If a fee was introduced, it would be anticipated that it would be a fixed fee, with a variable element based on data and sample volumes.
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- Q8. What is your view on the OGA charging a fixed fee for storage of information provided under an ISP? If you consider a fee is appropriate, should it be a fixed fee, with a variable element based on data volumes uploaded?**
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- ### Storage of samples and information not required as part of an ISP
43. As noted in paragraph 40, it is expected that information and samples will increasingly be provided through regular reporting. Such information is usually reported via the NDR, with storage and maintenance costs covered by the OGA levy, with samples provided to the BGS (on the OGA's behalf).
44. However, if a licence holder earmarks data or samples for destruction prior to an ISP being issued, the OGA or the BGS might wish to store the information or samples instead. If the OGA and BGS agree that they wish to store information or samples, a fee would be appropriate, rather than the cost being covered by the OGA levy. The licence holder would benefit by no longer having to pay for storage of data or samples or pay for their destruction.
45. If such a fee were introduced, it should follow the same methodology as a fee for information under an ISP (a fixed fee, with a variable element based on data volumes uploaded).
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- Q9. What is your view on the OGA charging fixed fees for storage of information and samples not provided under an ISP in certain circumstances, as outlined in this document? If introduced, should such a fee be fixed, with a variable element based on data volumes uploaded?**
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# Part 3 – Potential future fees for additional or enhanced OGA services

46. The OGA is seeking views on possible changes to funding, including the principle of increased use of fees, in line with the ‘user pays’ principle and OGA powers, to fund additional or enhanced services.
47. As noted in the ‘Introduction and background’ section, the majority of the OGA’s funding comes from the levy, with fees only charged for directly attributable services. This ensures that the OGA has a secure revenue stream, as fee income is less certain, while minimising the administrative costs for both industry and the OGA.
48. In view of the rapid ongoing changes in the UK oil and gas industry, as well as the wider energy sector, the OGA is considering the possibility that it may be able to provide additional or enhanced services in the future. Those services, like the services the OGA currently provides, would be in support of its functions and obligations. Should new services be introduced, an argument could be made that the user(s) of any such services should pay the costs through fees.
49. Both the OGA levy and existing fees are in line with the ‘Managing Public Money’ ‘user pays’ principle, but additional or enhanced services could potentially be funded through direct fees, rather than through the levy.
50. The introduction of such targeted fees for future services in line with the ‘user pays’ principle would mean that only those directly benefitting from the service would pay for it, rather than all offshore licensees subsidising the cost of that particular service provision through the levy.
51. Any such fee for a new service would only cover the costs of the service – as with all OGA fees, there would be no profit element for the OGA. Such fees could be fixed, or time based, depending on the service provided.
52. The OGA is interested in industry’s views on the principle of funding possible additional or enhanced services in support of its obligations through direct fees.

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**Q10. What is your view on the principle of the OGA introducing new fees to enable it to provide additional or enhanced services in the future?**

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# Consultation questions

## Part 1: Amendments to existing fees

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### Extending fees for flaring and venting consents to terminals

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**Q1. Do you agree that the proposed fixed fee of c.£300 should be introduced for flaring and venting consents for terminals?**

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### Fees for abortive Field Development Plan (FDP) applications and interim fees

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**Q2. Do you agree that the OGA should be able to charge the proposed fees for withdrawn FDP and FDPA applications and also be able to issue charge interim fees?**

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### Changing Pipeline Works Authorisation (PWA) fee from timesheet to fixed fee

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**Q3. Do you agree that there should be fixed fees for different categories of PWA applications?**

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**Q4. Do you agree that a supplementary fee should be charged for particularly complex PWA applications? If so, how do you believe such cases could be identified and how should the fee should be determined?**

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**Q5. Do you agree that an additional fee should be charged for fast tracking PWA applications? Do you agree it should be waived in 'no fault' emergencies?**

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### Inclusion of Offshore Safety Directive fees in licence fees

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**Q6. Do you agree that the OGA's fee for Seaward Area Production Licence applications should include the costs of statutory consultees ensuring that the application meets the requirements of the Offshore Safety Directive?**

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## Part 2: Fees for data services

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### NDR fee

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**Q7. What is your view on the possibility of OGA charging for particular services provided to NDR/Digital Energy Platform users on a contractual basis, with at-cost charges?**

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### Storage of samples and information in accordance with Information & Samples Plan (ISP)

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**Q8. What is your view on the OGA charging a fixed fee for storage of information provided under an ISP? If you consider a fee is appropriate, should it be a fixed fee, with a variable element based on data volumes uploaded?**

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### Storage of samples and information not required as part of an ISP

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**Q9. What is your view on the OGA charging fixed fees for storage of information and samples not provided under an ISP in certain circumstances, as outlined in this document? If introduced, should such a fee be fixed, with a variable element based on data volumes uploaded?**

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## Part 3: Potential future fees for additional or enhanced OGA services

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**Q10. What is your view on the principle of the OGA introducing new fees to enable it to provide additional or enhanced services in the future?**

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# Regulatory Impact Assessment and Equality Impact Assessment

An assessment was made of the potential impacts on business from the implementation of the following proposed amended and new fees.

- i. **Amended fees**, include amendments to the following four fees:
  - a) Extending fees for flaring and venting consents to terminals
  - b) Fees for abortive Field Development Plan (FDP) applications and interim fees
  - c) Changing Pipeline Works Authorisation (PWA) fee from timesheet to fixed fee
  - d) Inclusion of Offshore Safety Directive fees in licence fees
- ii. **New fees**, include three fees for data:
  - a) NDR fee
  - b) Storage costs of information and samples provided under Information and Samples Plan (ISP)
  - c) Storage costs of information and samples not covered under ISP

It is intended that the proposed changes will lead to improvements in the cost reflectiveness of the cost recovery mechanisms operated by the OGA i.e. the fees regime and the OGA levy. The proposal to recover some existing services via fees rather than the levy is consistent with HM Treasury guidance, as those companies which receive the direct beneficial services from the OGA will incur the regulatory costs of those activities. As a not-for-profit company, any surplus operational costs from the levy collected from industry are refunded to levy payers and reported in the OGA Annual Report and Accounts.

## Costs

The costs considered below are the estimated direct cost to industry to comply with the proposed fee scheme amendments and the introduction of new fees. The Net Present Value (NPV) of total direct costs to business is estimated at £0.1m over a period of 10 years (discounted at 3.5% at 2016 prices, 2017 base year). All assumptions are detailed further below.

### Amended fees:

**Extending fees for flaring and venting consents to terminals** – This fee is proposed to be extended to the 14 onshore terminals, which currently do not pay a fee or contribute towards the levy for their consents for flaring and venting. The fee proposed to be charged by OGA for this service is a fixed at £300, calculated on the basis of internal rates of persons responsible for consents and the estimated time taken for this activity. Assuming that consents are given every 2 years, the total undiscounted costs to industry over 10 years has been estimated at approximately £0.02m.

### Fees for abortive Field Development Plan (FDP)

**applications and interim fees** – This fee is charged on a timesheet basis for FDP and FDPA applications that receive final approval from the OGA. It is being proposed to extend this fee to cover abortive FDP/A applications to recover costs incurred by the OGA and otherwise recovered via the levy. A yearly average of 4 aborted FDP applications has been assumed, based on past OGA records. The time taken for FDP approvals varies depending on the complexity of each case. OGA records of timesheets from the past show a range between 3 to 10 person days for FDP or FDPA approvals. For the purpose of this estimation, an approximate figure towards the lower end of the range (given abortive nature of the cases) of 5 person days per aborted application have been assumed, at a flat rate of £715 per person day. The total undiscounted incremental costs to industry over 10 years has been estimated at approximately £0.2m.

**Changing Pipeline Works Authorisation (PWA) fee from timesheet to fixed fee** – For the purposes of administrative simplicity, it is proposed that the fee will be changed from timesheet based to a fixed fee. A yearly average of 300 PWA authorisations have been assumed based on past OGA records. The new fees should reflect the same overall costs as the timesheet based fee, although it will reflect the current staff time incurred on the PWAs.

**Inclusion of Offshore Safety Directive fees in licence fees** – This fee is proposed to include the costs of statutory consultees ensuring that the application meets the requirements of the Offshore Safety Directive in the OGA's fee for granting Seaward Area Production Licences. These costs are currently funded through the levy. This will add £175 to the fee. Approximately 100 Seaward Area Production Licences are granted each year. The total undiscounted incremental costs to industry over 10 years has been estimated at approximately £0.2m.

#### **New Fees:**

**NDR fee** – The fees for NDR services are dependent on the volume of data and the delivery method/media such as tapes or disks. The OGA's current NDR service provider, CDA,<sup>5</sup> charges for services that it provides and that are not covered by the OGA levy. These fees are agreed with the OGA on a cost recovery basis and cover the costs of large data downloads on to physical media or, in specific cases, for the upload of reportable information from relevant persons, which due its high volume and relative complexity, cannot be uploaded by end users through the NDR website interface. If the OGA takes over providing the service directly, it would seek to continue these at-cost charges.

As the NDR was launched in February 2019, there is no established trend for the number and volume of data uploads or downloads on a yearly basis. If a charge was introduced for uploads and downloads from a cloud-based NDR/Digital Energy Platform, the overall costs are likely to be lower for downloads, in comparison to existing charges for equivalent data that can be ordered for delivery on media.

**Storage costs of information and samples provided under information and samples plan (ISP)** – These costs are currently covered under the NDR element of the Levy and will not impose any additional cost to the

industry. In the case where a fee is charged, it will be offset by removal of similar cost from the Levy on an aggregated basis.

**Storage costs of information and samples not covered under ISP** – These costs are currently covered under the NDR element of the Levy and will not impose any additional cost to the industry. In the case where a fee is charged, it will be offset by removal of a similar cost from the Levy on an aggregated basis.

The OGA has a general duty under the Equality Act 2010 in carrying out its functions to have due regard to the need to:

- eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation;
- advance equality of opportunity between different groups; and,
- foster good relations between different groups.

Further details can be found at <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/equality-act/equality-act-2010>

<sup>5</sup> CDA – Common Data Access Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Oil and Gas UK.

# Annex 1: Response coversheet

 Oil & Gas Authority	<b>CONSULTATION ON OGA FEES</b>						
To: OGA Fees Consultation							
<p><b>YOUR DETAILS</b></p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Company/Organisation:</p> <p>Position:</p> <p>E-mail address:</p> <p>Address:</p> <p>Representing:</p>							
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Nothing <input type="checkbox"/>	Name/contact details/position <input type="checkbox"/>						
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