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***Exit Disputes***  
***Financial and Fiscal Issues***

***Chris Moore***

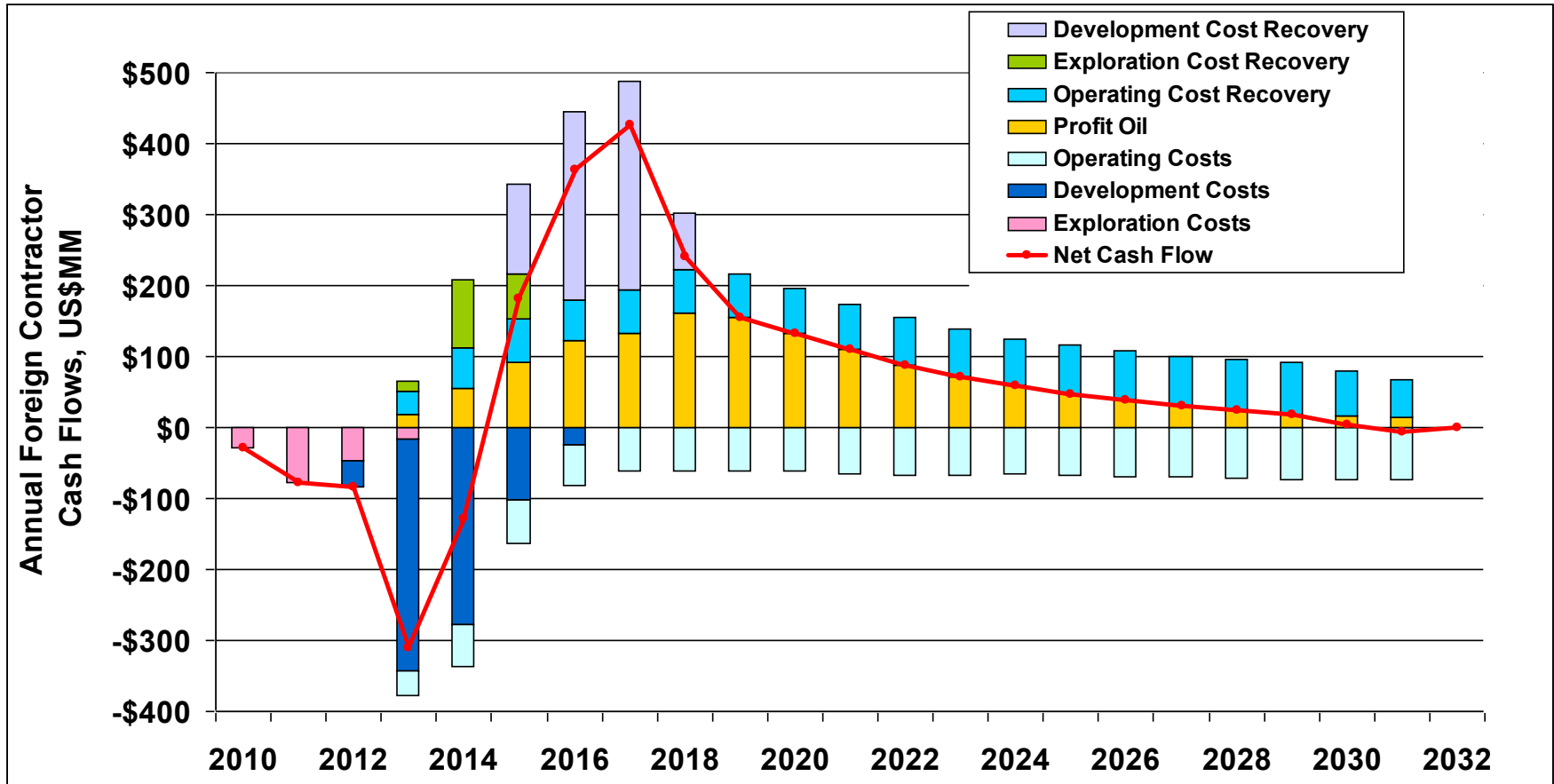
**ITA-IEL-ICC Joint Conference on International Energy Arbitration**

**Singapore**

**September 19, 2019**



# Example cash flow results for a “simple” tax-paid production sharing contract



## *Exit disputes relating to fiscal issues*

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- *Major disputes with respect to cost recovery or tax allowances commonly arise during development or in early production*
  - *Work Program & Budget disputes are typically immediate*
  - *Finalizing Annual Accounts should occur shortly after calendar year*
  - *Unresolved audit exceptions usually time limited in theory and not material*
- *Where Management Committee dispute resolution processes are poorly defined or lacking, disputes may remain unresolved at termination*
- *Apart from these, the most significant potential dispute on termination is over fiscal treatment of decommissioning where this has not been adequately addressed during the life of the field*



# *Decommissioning Costs*

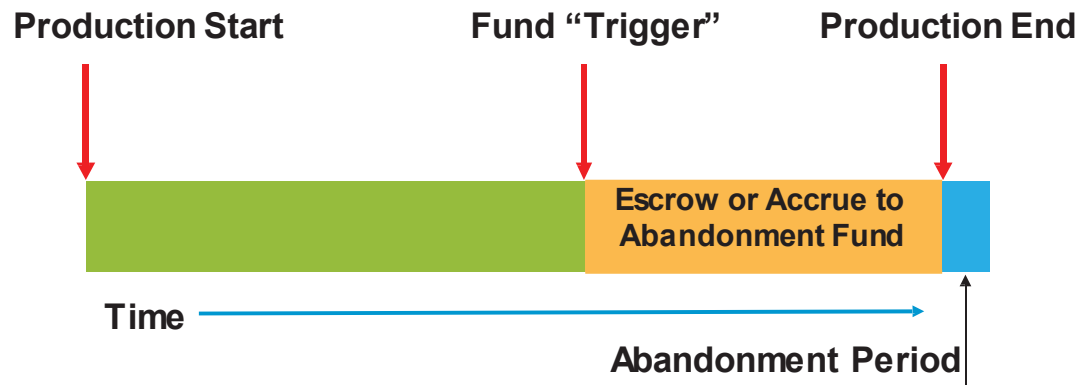
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- *Any decommissioning costs incurred by a contractor should fall within the definition of petroleum costs and should be cost-recoverable and/or tax-deductible*
- *Problem at end of economic life – no (or not enough) revenues to allow for cost recovery or tax deductions*
- *Requires proactive method to accrue for costs through life of field*



# Accounting for Decommissioning

- *If the contractor has a decommissioning obligation, it is a liability that is typically provided for in Profit & Loss Statement and recorded on the Balance Sheet*
- *Problem solved by making provisions cost recoverable and/or tax deductible*
  - *May or may not require actual cash deposits to an escrow account*
  - *Start date and provision calculation may vary*



## *Global statistics*

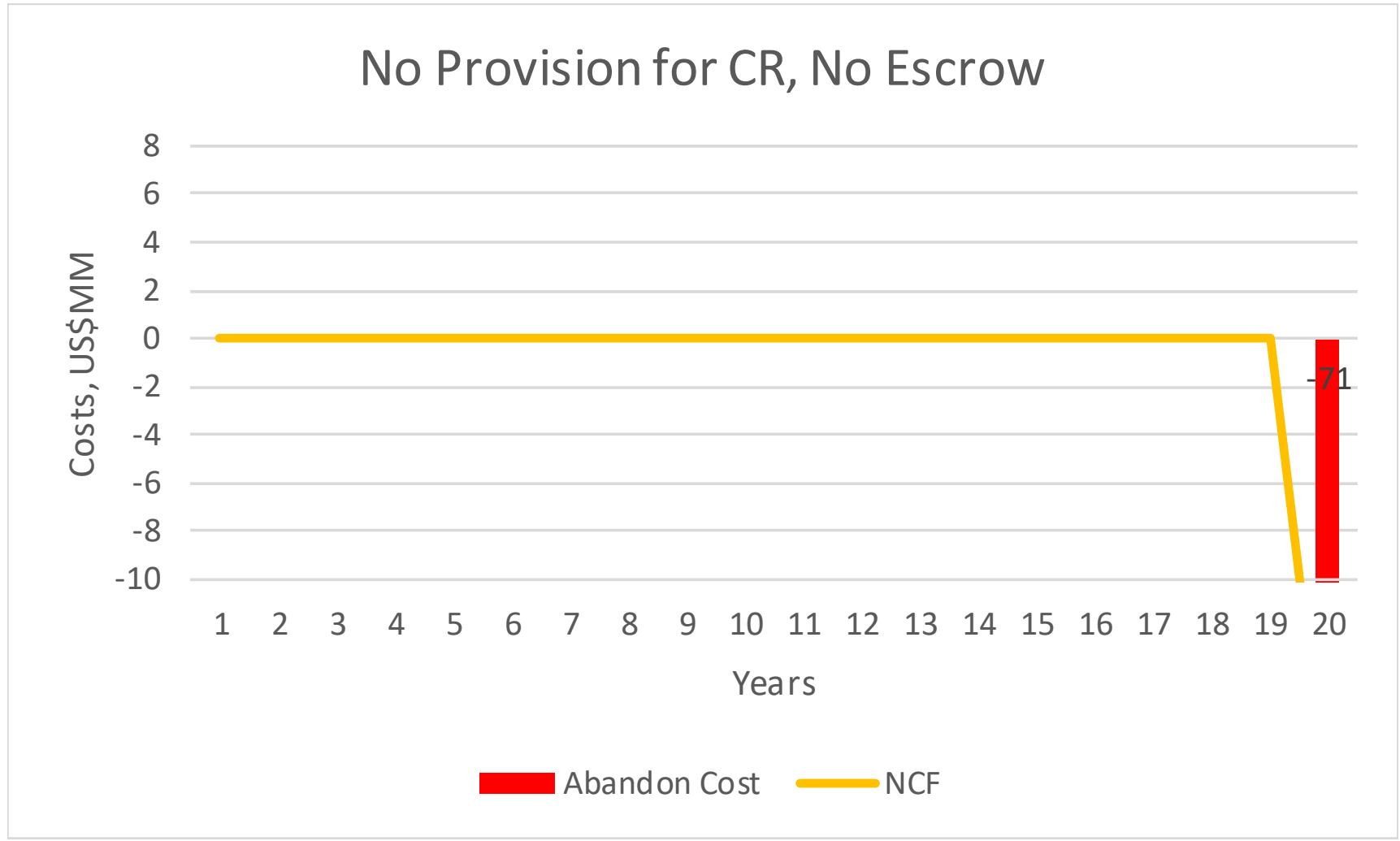
*Based on sample of 43 contractual Host Government Instruments from top 50 oil producing nations*

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	<i>Number of HGIs</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>No discussion</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>30%</i>
<i>Discussed but no financial provision allowed or required</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>23%</i>
<i>Cost-recoverable and/or tax-deductible provision</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>47%</i>
<i>Of which, current cost, unit of production</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>21%</i>
<i>Of which, calculation different or not prescribed</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>26%</i>
<i>Of which, funding into escrow required</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>40%</i>
<i>Of which, parent guarantee or insurance alternatives</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>7%</i>



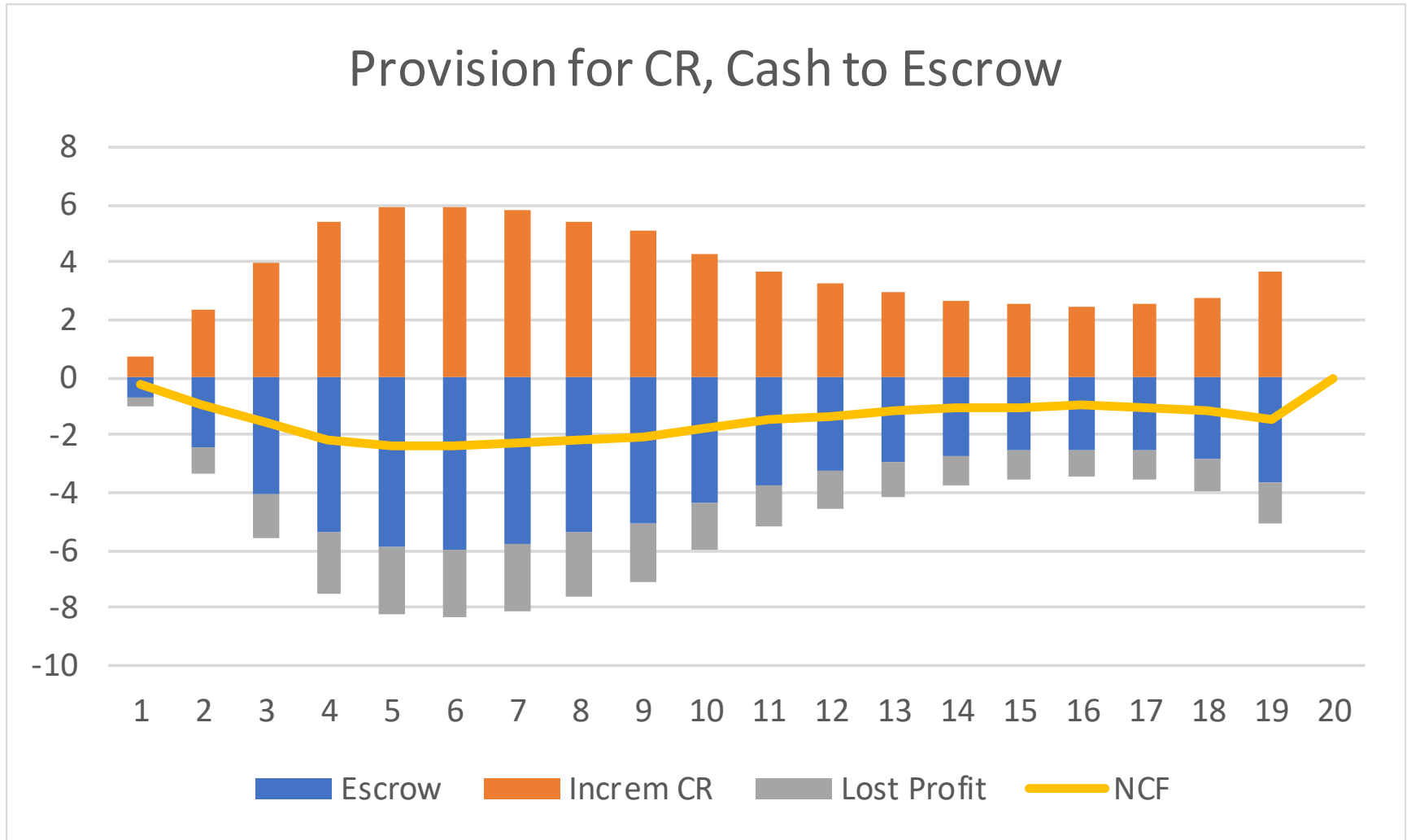
***Money of the day Cash Flow impact of decommissioning***  
***No fiscal provisions; \$50MM current cost inflated to \$71MM in year 20 (at 2% pa***



# Cash Flow impact of decommissioning

Cost-recoverable current cost UOP provision into escrow fund

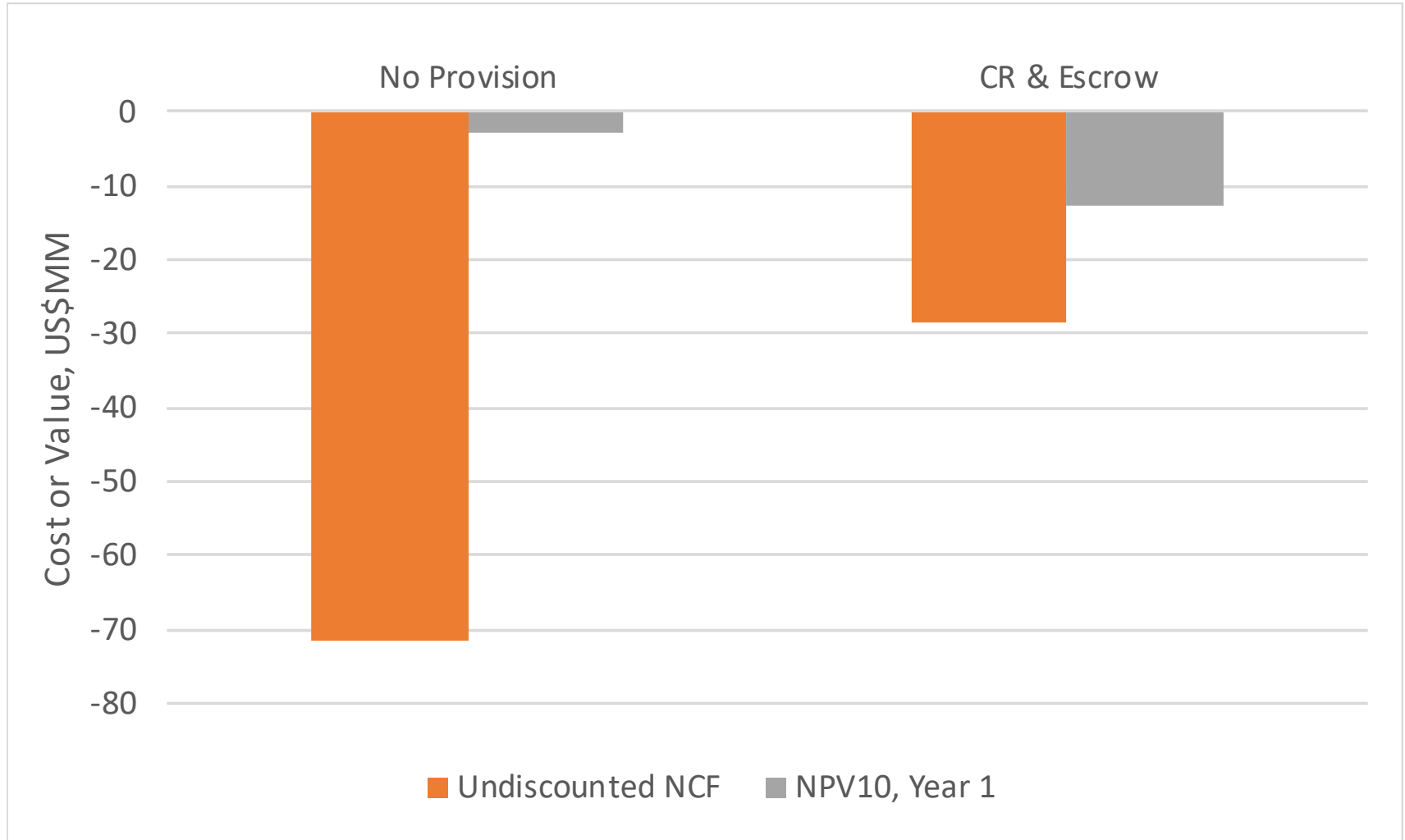
40% contractor profit share after tax





# Cash Flow impact of decommissioning

## With and without fiscal treatment



## *Issues with retroactive fiscal treatment of Decommissioning Costs*

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- *Most jurisdictions have limits on carry back of losses for tax purposes*
- *Cost recovery accounts for prior years need to be re-opened*
- *Tax calculations for prior years need to be re-opened*
- *Accounting for time value of money and/or interest may be controversial*

