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COURSE BROCHURE

Oil and Gas Tax Compliance and Exposure Mapping Training Course

22 – 26 February 2027
London

Oil and Gas Tax Compliance and Exposure Mapping Training Course

Ref: 2938_111584 **Date:** 22 – 26 February 2027 **Location:** London **Fees:** 5800 GBP

Oil and Gas Tax Compliance and Exposure Mapping is a 1-week training course for finance, tax and commercial staff who must trace how royalties, profit-based petroleum taxes and indirect taxes fall on one asset, ending with a project tax exposure map. As audits tighten and contract terms grow more layered, tax errors now surface as cash and penalty losses. The course is delivered by Jupiter Prime Training.

Why Oil and Gas Tax Compliance Matters Now

Two forces shape oil and gas tax compliance today. Tax authorities are building specialist petroleum audit units that test cost claims, transfer prices and ring-fence boundaries line by line. Joint venture partners expect operators to defend every billed cost. An organisation that maps its tax exposure early prices projects realistically and settles audits quickly; one that does not faces reassessments and partner disputes. The course rests on widely used international principles of petroleum fiscal design, arm's-length pricing and indirect tax neutrality.

Who Gains Most from Oil and Gas Tax Compliance

- Tax specialists preparing petroleum returns and audit responses
- Joint venture accountants allocating costs and billings across partners
- Commercial analysts building fiscal assumptions into bids, farm-ins and project economics
- Procurement and contracts staff who set tax clauses for imported equipment and foreign service providers
- Finance controllers who sign off tax balances, deferred items and exposure disclosures

A tax and joint venture finance group that attends together gains most.

Oil and Gas Tax Compliance Capabilities

Participants learn to follow a barrel and a contract through each tax layer.

- Calculate royalty and profit-based petroleum tax — finance controllers and partner reporting
- Assess which costs pass ring-fence and cost recovery tests — audit defence and budget approval
- Apply indirect tax and customs treatments to imported equipment and services — procurement and contract terms
- Weigh withholding tax and permanent establishment risk for foreign contractors — commercial negotiators
- Design a tax compliance calendar — the tax manager and auditors
- Build a project tax exposure map — senior finance and the asset leader

Key Oil and Gas Tax Compliance Terms

- Royalty — a payment to the resource owner based on production volume or value.
- Ring-fencing — a rule that limits the costs and losses of one licence or activity from reducing tax on another.
- Cost recovery — the share of production or revenue a contractor may keep to recoup approved costs.
- Withholding tax — tax deducted at source on fees, interest or dividends paid to non-residents.
- Permanent establishment — a fixed presence of a foreign company that makes its local profits taxable in the host jurisdiction.
- Tax exposure map — a register linking each project tax and assumption to its likely cash impact.

Oil and Gas Tax Compliance Day by Day

Day 1: How Petroleum Tax Layers Fit Together

- Concession, Production Sharing and Service Contract Models — Which Tax Layers Apply
- Royalty Bases, Valuation Points and Netback Pricing — Revenue Recognition for Tax
- Profit-Based Petroleum Tax and Corporate Income Tax — Stacking Order and Credits
- Upstream Versus Downstream Tax Treatment — Refinery, Pipeline and Marketing Margins
- Tax Authority Audit Approaches for Petroleum Assets — Where Reviews Usually Start

Day 2: Cost Claims, Ring-Fences and Recovery Pools

- Ring-Fence Boundaries by Licence and Activity — Loss Use and Consolidation Limits
- Cost Recovery Pools and Recovery Ceilings — Timing of Contractor Cash Flow
- Capital Allowances and Uplift Rules for Field Assets — Depreciation Choices for Tax
- Decommissioning Provisions and Abandonment Costs — Deductibility and Timing Questions
- Disallowed Costs and Audit Adjustments — Evidence Needed to Defend Claims

Day 3: Indirect Tax, Customs and Cross-Border Services

- Value Added Tax on Upstream Supplies and Cash Calls — Recovery and Zero-Rating Tests
- Customs Duty Exemptions and Temporary Import of Rigs — Equipment Movement Records
- Withholding Tax on Foreign Service Contracts — Gross-Up Clauses and Treaty Relief
- Permanent Establishment Triggers for Offshore Contractors — Days, Staff and Equipment
- Intercompany Charges and Arm's-Length Pricing — Head Office and Technical Service Fees

Day 4: Compliance Calendars and Partner Reporting

- Petroleum Tax Return Cycles and Instalments — Calendar Ownership and Cash Planning
- Joint Venture Tax Billing and Partner Statements — Operator Versus Non-Operator Duties
- Deferred Tax and Uncertain Tax Positions — Provision Judgements for Controllers
- Tax Clauses in Farm-Ins and Asset Sales — Indemnities and Change of Control Charges
- Audit File Preparation and Document Retention — Response Time to Authority Queries

Day 5: Practising the Project Tax Exposure Map

- Sample Field Cash Flow Through Royalty and Profit Tax — Applying Day One Layers
- Ring-Fence and Recovery Test on Sample Costs — Applying Day Two Pool Rules
- Contractor Withholding and Customs Review — Applying Day Three Cross-Border Checks
- Exposure Ranking by Cash Impact and Likelihood — Escalation to Senior Finance
- Completing the Project Tax Exposure Map — Owners, Evidence and Next Review

Applying Oil and Gas Tax Compliance After the Course

- Run a ring-fence and cost recovery check on the largest current cost claims.
- Review foreign service contracts on one asset for withholding and permanent establishment risk.

Oil and Gas Tax Compliance Questions FAQ

What is oil and gas tax compliance and why does it matter now?

Oil and gas tax compliance is the work of calculating, filing and defending the royalties, petroleum taxes and indirect taxes an asset owes. It matters now because specialist audits, partner scrutiny and shorter reporting cycles make late or weak positions expensive.

Which roles gain most from oil and gas tax compliance training?

Tax specialists, joint venture accountants, commercial analysts, contracts staff and finance controllers gain most. Each handles part of the same tax chain.

How does oil and gas tax compliance differ from a course on fiscal regime design?

It works on applying and defending existing tax rules for one asset, not on designing fiscal terms or comparing government take.

What do you bring back from oil and gas tax compliance training?

You bring back a project tax exposure map for one asset and a checklist for cost claims and contractor payments.

Oil and Gas Tax Compliance: The Way Forward

The project tax exposure map first informs which cost claims and contractor payments to fix before the next filing. Tax managers, joint venture accountants and the asset finance lead use it to set owners and evidence. After its first audit or partner query, revisit the ranking of exposures, as real queries show which assumptions matter.