

AN OVERVIEW OF THE CHANGING NATURE OF PETROLEUM JOINT VENTURES IN CANADA

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CHANGING NATURE, SCALE AND SCOPE OF JOINT VENTURES IN CANADA'S NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR

- Who has been investing in Canada's natural resources sector?
- Why joint ventures?
- How are these joint ventures principally structured?
- What are some of the key implications of choosing one structure over another?
- What have some of the interesting challenges been?
- What lessons <u>are we learning</u> from the early joint ventures?
- Are these types of joint ventures the future for the continued development of Canada's unconventional resources?



WHO HAS BEEN INVESTING IN CANADA'S NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR?

North American Refiners – Integrated North American Operations

- ConocoPhillips and EnCana Corporation - FCCL

Oil Sands Projects

- CNPC, CNOOC, Sinopec, PTTEP

Petroleum and Natural Gas (Unintegrated)

- Sasol, CIC, Toyota Toshusho, KNOC, QP
- **Global LNG Project Participants Integrated Global Operations**
- LNG Canada Project
 - Shell, Mitsubishi, CNPC, KOGAS
- Pacific Northwest LNG Project
 - Petronas, Japex, PB, Sinopec, IOC



WHO HAS BEEN INVESTING IN CANADA'S NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR?

STATE OWNED ENTERPRISES – State Capitalism and Energy Security

- CHINA: CNPC, Sinopec, CNOOC
- THAILAND: PTTEP
- SOUTH KOREA: KOGAS, KNOC
- MALAYSIA: Petronas
- MIDDLE EAST: QP, PB
- INDIA: IOC



WHO HAS BEEN INVESTING IN CANADA'S NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR?

STATE OWNED ENTERPRISES – State Capitalism and Energy Security

3 transactions have been approved in resources sector since the new "foreign investment" SOE guidelines and amendments were enacted:

- DEML(60)/QP (40) (JVP) acquired Suncor conventional natural gas assets;
- Petronas acquisition of Talisman Montney Assets (Resource play)
- Partition of Oil Sands Joint Venture Properties between PTTEP and Statoil



WHY CHOOSE A JOINT VENTURE?

- Difficult Political climate for Acquisitions
- Large Scale Capital Projects JV's diversify risk exposure
- Requirement for an Experienced Operator
- Technical Learning Opportunities for resources located elsewhere
- Introduction to the Canadian markets

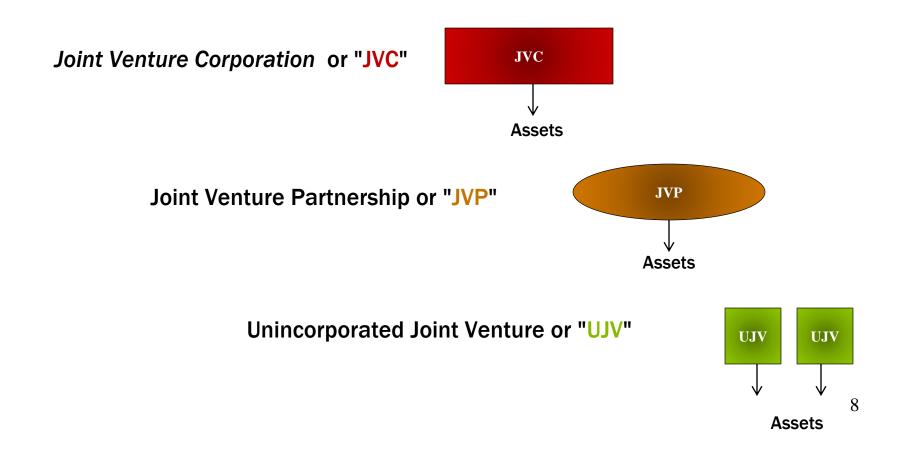


WHAT IS A JOINT VENTURE (JV)?

- The term "joint venture" or "JV" has no legal meaning for general commercial purposes
 - Merely refers to the fact that the "undertaking or enterprise" is carried on, directly or indirectly, by 2+ persons
 - How persons actually carry on the "undertaking" or "enterprise" will depend on the <u>structure</u> they choose.



HOW ARE NATURAL RESOURCES JOINT VENTURES PRINCIPALLY STRUCTURED?





KEY FEATURES

Legal Status

Key Players and Relationship to Entity

Governance

Ownership of Assets/Production

Liability for Debts and Obligations of the Entity



LEGAL STATUS

JVC	JVP	VLU
Separate Legal Entity	Not a Legal Entity –	Not a Legal Entity
A "LEGAL" PERSON	A RELATIONSHIP OF AGENTS/PRINCIPALS	A RELATIONSHIP AMONG CO-OWNERS
Incorporated by	formed by	established by
SHAREHOLDERS	PARTNERS	PARTICIPANTS
to carry on the joint undertaking or enterprise	to carry on the joint undertaking or enterprise	to carry on the joint undertaking or enterprise



KEY PLAYERS AND RELATIONSHIP TO ENTITY

JVC	JVP	VLU
Business Corporations Act	Partnership Act	-
Relationship is governed by statute, common law (CL) as modified by a UNANIMOUS SHAREHOLDERS AGREEMENT	Relationship is governed by statute, CL and as modified by a PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT	Relationship is governed by CL, as modified by a JOINT VENTURE AGREEMENT



GOVERNANCE





KEY IMPLICATIONS OF CHOOSING ONE STRUCTURE OVER ANOTHER OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS/PRODUCTION

JVC	JVP	VLU
Assets/production are owned by the JVC	Assets/production are Partnership Property owned by the Partners	Assets/production are owned separately by each Participant
Shareholders have no interest in any of the assets/production of the JVC, including the revenues of the JVC.	Each Partner has an undivided interest in <u>all</u> of the assets/production of the JVP, including the net profits of the JVP, equal to its Partnership	Each Participant has an ownership interest in each asset contributed to the UJV and a corresponding share of production equal to its
NO RIGHT TO TAKE IN KIND	Interest. NO RIGHT TO TAKE IN KIND	Participating Interest. UJV does not have "revenues".
Shareholders are entitled to Dividends.	Partners are entitled to Distributions.	Participants are entitled to Production.



KEY IMPLICATIONS OF CHOOSING ONE STRUCTURE OVER ANOTHER LIABILITY OF PRINCIPALS

JVC	JVP	VLU
Shareholders have no liability to Third Parties unless they exercise the power of the directors.	Partners have joint and several liability to Third Parties	Participants are severally liable to Third Parties
Liability is limited to "director liability" Liability is not linked to shareholder interests	Each Partner is liable for 100% of the obligations and debts of the JVP, regardless of its Partnership Interest.	Each Participant is liable for its Participating Interest share of the liabilities
	Partners establish several liability as between them under the Partnership Agreement	



WHAT HAVE SOME OF THE INTERESTING CHALLENGES BEEN?

CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN NEGOTIATION STYLE *



"Negotiating: The Top 10 ways that Culture can Affect Your Negotiation", Jeswald Salacuse, Ivey Business Journal, September/October 2004.



WHAT HAVE SOME OF THE INTERESTING CHALLENGES BEEN?

SCOPE OF RESTRICTIONS ON AUTHORITY OF MANAGING PARTNER/OPERATOR

Managing Partner/Operator Control Mechanisms:

<u>Financial Controls</u> (thresholds; secondment to "CFO" position)

Operational Controls (detail in work programs and budgets)

<u>Contracting Controls</u> (thresholds and specified contracting protocols)

<u>Policies and Procedures Controls (</u>MC approval of financial, operational, technical, environmental, insurance (etc.) policies/procedures)

Possible Trade-offs – loss of operational efficiency/ increased costs



WHAT HAVE SOME OF THE INTERESTING CHALLENGES BEEN?

- Reporting Obligations
 - Formal Reports Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Quarterly, Annually
 - Level of Detailed Information
 - "As Requested"
 - Most challenging
 - Can be administratively burdensome and costly



WHAT LESSENS ARE WE LEARNING?

- Bifurcation of theory and practice in administration of the JV
- Complexities and intentional ambiguities
- Pace of Development/Sole Risk in the JVP context
- Changing markets impact long term development plans in ways not contemplated



WILL WE CONTINUE TO SEE CANADA'S UNCONVENTIONAL RESOURCES DEVELOPED THIS WAY?

There is and will remain, in the foreseeable future, a global demand for access to Canadian petroleum and natural gas resources on a resource play and/or "integrated project" basis.

Canadians will continue to look to foreign capital for both conventional and unconventional resource development.