

## **EXPLANATORY STATEMENT**

Issued by the authority of the Minister for Resources

*Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006*

*Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Legislation Amendment  
(Titles Administration) Regulations 2021*

### **Purpose and Operation**

The *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006* (the OPGGS Act) provides the legal framework for the exploration for and recovery of petroleum, and for the injection and storage of greenhouse gas substances, in offshore areas. This includes the imposition of fees in relation to petroleum and greenhouse gas titles.

The *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2009* (the Environment Regulations) provide for the regulation of environmental management of petroleum and greenhouse gas activities in offshore areas. The object of these Regulations is to ensure that an offshore petroleum or greenhouse gas activity is carried out in a manner that is consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development, and in a manner by which the environmental impacts and risks of the activity will be reduced to as low as reasonably practicable and an acceptable level.

Part 5 of the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Resource Management and Administration) Regulations 2011* (the RMA Regulations) provides for the regulation of the maintenance of the integrity of offshore petroleum and greenhouse gas wells. The object of Part 5 is to ensure that risks to well integrity are reduced to as low as reasonably practicable. Schedule 6 to the RMA Regulations prescribes the amounts of fees payable under the OPGGS Act.

The *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Safety) Regulations 2009* (the Safety Regulations), along with Schedule 3 to the OPGGS Act, regulate occupational health and safety (OHS) at or near facilities located in Commonwealth waters that are being used for offshore petroleum or greenhouse gas storage operations. The object of these Regulations includes to ensure that the risks to the health and safety of persons at facilities are reduced to a level that is as low as reasonably practicable.

The purpose of the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Legislation Amendment (Titles Administration) Regulations 2021* (the Amendment Regulations) is to amend regulations under the OPGGS Act to give full effect to two measures provided by the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Amendment (Titles Administration and Other Measures) Act 2021* (the Titles Administration Act). These measures are changes in control of titleholders and trailing liability.

The changes in control of titleholders measure is implemented by Schedule 1 to the Amendment Regulations, which amends the RMA Regulations to prescribe the fee payable under new section 566M of the OPGGS Act for an application for the approval of a change in

control of a titleholder. This amendment enables the National Offshore Petroleum Titles Administrator (the Titles Administrator), whose regulatory activities are fully cost-recovered, to recover the costs that it will incur in relation to an assessment of an application for the approval of a change in control of a titleholder.

The mechanism for setting fee amounts is through the preparation of a cost recovery implementation statement (CRIS) that meets the requirements of the Australian Government Cost Recovery Guidelines. The Titles Administrator undertook a review of its CRIS in 2021, which included determining the amount of the new fee for assessing an application for a change in control of a titleholder.

The trailing liability measure is implemented by Schedule 2 to the Amendment Regulations. This measure expands the existing powers of the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) and the responsible Commonwealth Minister by enabling remedial directions to be given to a broader range of persons to decommission infrastructure and remediate the marine environment if the current or immediate former titleholder is unable to do so (referred to as ‘trailing liability’).

The remedial directions powers are provided for in Part 6.4 of the OPGGS Act. Under regulations made under the OPGGS Act, titleholders and other regulated entities are subject to requirements prior to undertaking, and while carrying out, offshore activities. These include the requirements to have in force and comply with an environment plan, a well operations management plan and a safety case.

To give effect to the trailing liability measure, the Amendment Regulations ensure that, if a person is given a remedial direction under the OPGGS Act, the regulations also apply in relation to activities carried out under the direction. This ensures that there is regulatory oversight of the decommissioning and remediation works that are undertaken to comply with a remedial direction in order to manage risks to safety, well integrity and the environment.

Further details of the proposed Regulations are outlined in [Attachment A](#).

## **Background**

The Amendment Regulations, along with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Regulatory Levies) Amendment (Titles Administration) Regulations 2021* (the Levies Amendment Regulations), are required to fully implement the changes in control of titleholders and trailing liability measures in the Titles Administration Act.

The Titles Administration Act implements the changes in control of the titleholders measure by amending the OPGGS Act to provide for government oversight of transactions involving a change in control of a titleholder, for example, through a transfer of the shares in the company that is the titleholder (see Schedule 1 to the Titles Administration Act). By providing for government oversight of changes in control of titleholders, this measure aims to ensure that titleholders will remain suitable (including technically and financially capable) to carry out their activities under a title and discharge their obligations under the OPGGS Act after such transactions occur.

Persons who propose to begin or cease to control a titleholder are eligible to make an application to the Titles Administrator for approval of the change in control. New section 566M provides that an application for the approval of a change in control must be accompanied by the fee (if any) prescribed in the regulations.

The Titles Administration Act implements the trailing liability measure by amending the OPGGS Act to expand the remedial directions powers of NOPSEMA and the responsible Commonwealth Minister to enable remedial directions to be given to a broader range of persons in addition to the current or immediate former titleholder (see Schedule 2 to the Titles Administration Act). This measure aims to ensure that, if a titleholder is unable to meet its decommissioning obligations and all other regulatory options have been exhausted, the costs of decommissioning remain with those who had held the title, or become the responsibility of those who significantly benefited financially from or influenced operations under the title, rather than falling to Australian taxpayers.

If a remedial direction is in force, certain obligations and provisions in the OPGGS Act, which apply to titleholders, apply to the person who is subject to the direction. These include the financial assurance obligation under section 571 (for petroleum titleholders), the polluter pays obligations under Part 6.1A, and the compliance and enforcement powers under Part 6.5. Compliance with these obligations ensures that activities to decommission an offshore project and remediate the marine environment in a title or vacated area in compliance with a remedial direction are undertaken in a safe and responsible manner.

### **Authority**

New section 566M of the OPGGS Act, which will come into force on commencement of the Titles Administration Act, confers a power to prescribe a fee payable for an application for the approval of a change in control of a titleholder (see item 1 of Schedule 1 to the Titles Administration Act).

Section 781 of the OPGGS Act confers a power to make regulations prescribing matters required or permitted by the Act to be prescribed, or necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to the Act.

Section 782 of the OPGGS Act provides that the regulations may make provision for securing, regulating, controlling or restricting, among other matters, the removal and decommissioning of structures, equipment and other items of property that were brought into an offshore area.

Clause 17 of Schedule 3 to the OPGGS Act provides that the regulations may make provision relating to any matter affecting, or likely to affect, the OHS of persons at a facility.

### **Consultation**

Significant consultation was undertaken throughout the policy planning and drafting process for the measures provided by the Titles Administration Act, including consultation with the

offshore petroleum industry, NOPSEMA and the Titles Administrator. Public consultation was also undertaken on an Exposure Draft of the Bill for the Titles Administration Act, which invited written submissions from all stakeholders and included face-to-face meetings with key stakeholders. The amendments made by the Amendment Regulations are required to fully implement the measures provided by the Titles Administration Act.

The Titles Administrator undertook a review of its cost recovery arrangements in 2021, followed by consultation with titleholders (fee payers) and the industry peak body, the Australian Petroleum Production and Exploration Association (APPEA). Neither the industry representatives nor APPEA raised any concerns, including in relation to the proposed amount of the fee for an application for a change in control of a titleholder. The Titles Administrator also consulted the Department of Finance in relation to its review of its CRIS.

### **Regulatory Impact**

A Regulation Impact Statement (RIS) on the changes in control of titleholders and the trailing liability measures, which are provided by the Titles Administration Act and the Amendment Regulations (along with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Amendment (Regulatory Levies) Amendment Act 2021* and the Levies Amendment Regulations in relation to cost recovery for the trailing liability measure), was prepared in accordance with the *Australian Government Guide to Regulation*. The RIS meets the Government's regulatory impact assessment requirements (OBPR ID Number: 25323) and is included at the end of this Explanatory Statement.

A Statement of Compatibility with Human Rights is set out in [Attachment B](#).

**Details of the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Legislation Amendment (Titles Administration) Regulations 2021***

**Section 1 – Name**

This section specifies that the name of this instrument is the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Legislation Amendment (Titles Administration) Regulations 2021* (the Amendment Regulations).

**Section 2 – Commencement**

This section provides for the commencement of the provisions of the Amendment Regulations.

Sections 1 to 4 of the Amendment Regulations commence on the day after the Amendment Regulations are registered.

Schedule 1 to the Amendment Regulations commences at the same time as the commencement of Schedule 1 to the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Storage Amendment (Titles Administration and Other Measures) Act 2021* (the Titles Administration Act). This Schedule of the Titles Administration Act provides for the changes in control of titleholders measure.

Schedule 2 to the Amendment Regulations commences at the same time as the commencement of Schedule 2 to the Titles Administration Act. This Schedule of the Titles Administration Act provides for the trailing liability measure.

Schedules 1 and 2 to the Titles Administration Act commence on 2 March 2022, unless they commence earlier by Proclamation.

**Section 3 – Authority**

This section provides that the Amendment Regulations are made under the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act* (the OPGGS Act).

**Section 4 – Schedules**

This section is a machinery clause that provides that the instruments specified in the Schedules to the Amendment Regulations are amended or repealed as set out in the applicable items in the relevant Schedule, and any other item in the Schedule has effect according to its terms.

## **Schedule 1 – Application fee for change in control of registered titleholder**

*Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Resource Management and Administration) Regulations 2011*

### **Item 1 – After subregulation 11.01(1A)**

Regulation 11.01 of the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Resource Management and Administration) Regulations 2011* (the RMA Regulations) provides that Schedule 6 to the RMA Regulations specifies the prescribed fee for certain provisions of the OPGGS Act.

New subregulation 11.01(1AA) provides that the prescribed fee for an application for the approval of a change in control of a titleholder under new section 566M of the OPGGS Act is the fee specified in new Division 2A of Part 1 of Schedule 6 to the RMA Regulations.

### **Item 2 – After Division 2 of Part 1 of Schedule 6**

This item inserts new Division 2A into Part 1 of Schedule 6. This new Division sets out the application fee payable under section 566M of the OPGGS Act. This fee is required to accompany an application for the approval of a change in control of a titleholder. Consistent with the other types of application fees prescribed in the RMA Regulations, the fee amount is \$8,250.

This fee amount is not such as to amount to taxation. Following a comprehensive review of activities and rates, a flat fee structure (currently set at \$8,250 per application) was established on the basis that similar effort was required to assess the different types of applications. This fee rate represents the average cost of assessing each type of application submitted to the National Offshore Petroleum Titles Administrator. Fees have been determined on the estimated cost, based on management estimates of the level of effort required. This fee rate was calculated by dividing the estimated cost to be recovered for each type of application by the estimated number of applications.

## **Schedule 2 – Trailing liability**

*Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2009*

### **Item 1 – At the end of Part 4**

This item inserts new Division 4.3 into Part 4 of the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2009* (the Environment Regulations), which provides for new regulation 34.

The Environment Regulations apply to activities undertaken by a titleholder. An **activity** is defined by regulation 4 to mean a petroleum activity or a greenhouse gas activity, which themselves are defined by regulation 4 to mean works or operations in an offshore area undertaken to exercise a right conferred by a petroleum title or a greenhouse gas title

respectively, or to discharge an obligation imposed on a petroleum titleholder or a greenhouse gas titleholder under the OPGGS Act or regulations.

New regulation 34 provides that, if a direction is in force under section 586, 586A, 587 or 587A of the OPGGS Act (referred to as a ***petroleum remedial direction***) or section 591B, 592, 594A or 595 of the OPGGS Act (referred to as a ***greenhouse gas remedial direction***), the Environment Regulations also apply in relation to the person who is subject to the direction and activities carried out for the purpose of complying with the direction.

New subregulation 34(2) operates by deeming a reference to certain terms used in the Environment Regulations to include a reference to other terms. Specifically, if a remedial direction is in force, the Environment Regulations apply:

- as if a reference to a petroleum titleholder included a reference to a person who is subject to a petroleum remedial direction;
- as if a reference to a titleholder included a reference to a person who is subject to a petroleum or greenhouse gas remedial direction;
- as if a reference to a petroleum activity included a reference to an activity carried out for the purpose of complying with a petroleum remedial direction;
- as if a reference to an activity included a reference to an activity carried out for the purpose of complying with a petroleum or greenhouse gas remedial direction.

The provisions of the Environment Regulations that will apply in relation to a remedial direction will depend on what is required to comply with that particular direction. Generally, if a remedial direction is in force, the extended references of the terms listed in new subregulation 34(2) apply in relation to the direction so that:

- an accepted environment plan is required to be in force for an activity carried out for the purpose of complying with the direction under regulation 6;
- the person who is subject to the direction is required to undertake the activity in accordance with the environment plan under regulation 7;
- the person is prohibited from undertaking the activity after the occurrence of any significant new environmental impact or risk, or any significant increase in an existing environmental impact or risk, arising from the activity if the new or increased impact or risk is not provided for in the environment plan (see regulation 8);
- the person is eligible to submit an environment plan, or a proposed revision of an environment plan, to the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) for its assessment and acceptance (see regulation 9 and Division 2.4 of Part 2);

- if the direction is a petroleum remedial direction, NOPSEMA must be reasonably satisfied of the person's compliance with the financial assurance obligation under section 571 of the OPGGS Act as a prior condition to NOPSEMA's acceptance of the environment plan, or the proposed revision of the environment plan, under regulation 5G, and the person must pay a fee to NOPSEMA for its assessment of the person's financial assurance arrangements (see regulation 33); and
- the person is required to comply with other ancillary obligations and provisions provided for in the Environment Regulations, including (but not limited to) the reportable incident and recordable incident notification and other reporting requirements under Part 3.

New subregulation 34(3) provides that the extended references of the terms outlined in subregulation 34(2) do not apply to the definitions of those terms in regulation 4. The definitions are excluded as it is not necessary for the references to those terms in the definitions to include the extended references given the deeming effect of subregulation 34(2).

If a person is a current titleholder subject to a remedial direction under section 586, 586A, 591B or 592, the Environment Regulations continue to apply to that person as a titleholder. The amendments ensure extended application of the Environment Regulations if a remedial direction is given to a person other than the current titleholder.

*Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Resource Management and Administration) Regulations 2011*

## **Item 2 – After Division 9 of Part 5**

This item inserts new Division 9A into Part 5 of the RMA Regulations, which provides for new regulation 5.29A.

Part 5 of the RMA Regulations applies to well activities undertaken by a titleholder in a title area. A **well activity** is defined by regulation 5.02 to mean an activity relating to a well that is carried out during the life of the well. A **well** is defined by section 7 of the OPGGS Act, and regulation 5.03 of the RMA Regulations provides that a reference to a well in Part 5 includes a reference to well-related equipment associated with the well.

New regulation 5.29A provides that, if a direction is in force under section 586, 586A, 587 or 587A of the OPGGS Act (referred to as a **petroleum remedial direction**) or section 591B, 592, 594A or 595 of the OPGGS Act (referred to as a **greenhouse gas remedial direction**), Part 5 of the RMA Regulations also apply in relation to the person who is subject to the direction and any activities relating to a well that are required to be carried out for the purpose of complying with the direction.



New subregulation 5.29A(2) operates by deeming a reference to certain terms used in the RMA Regulations to include a reference to other terms. Specifically, if a remedial direction is in force and the activity or activities that are required to be carried out for the purpose of complying with the direction relate to a well, Part 5 of the RMA Regulations apply:

- as if a reference to a titleholder included a reference to a person who is subject to a petroleum or greenhouse gas remedial direction;
- as if a reference to a well activity included a reference to an activity relating to a well carried out for the purpose of complying with a petroleum or greenhouse gas remedial direction; and
- if a title has ceased to be in force, as if a reference to a title area included a reference to the area in which activities are being carried out for the purposes of complying with a petroleum or greenhouse remedial direction.

Practically, if a remedial direction is in force and an activity relating to a well is required to be carried out for the purpose of complying with the direction (such as permanently plugging or closing off a well or wells in the title or vacated area), the extended references of the terms listed in new subregulation 5.29A(2) apply in relation to the direction so that:

- an accepted well operations management plan is required to be in force for the well that applies to the activity under regulation 5.04;
- the person who is subject to the direction is required to undertake the activity in accordance with the well operations management plan under regulation 5.05;
- the person is eligible to submit a well operations management plan, or a proposed revision of a well operations management, to NOPSEMA for its assessment and acceptance (see regulation 5.06 and Division 4 of Part 5); and
- the person is required to comply with other ancillary obligations and provisions provided for in Part 5 of the RMA Regulations, including (but not limited to) the reportable incident notification and other notification and reporting requirements under Divisions 7, 8 and 9.

The extended references of the terms outlined in subregulation 5.29A(2) do not apply to the application provision in subregulation 5.01(1) and the definition of **well activity** in regulation 5.02. These provisions are excluded as it is not necessary for the references to a titleholder or a well activity in these provisions to include the extended references given the deeming effect of subregulation 5.29A(2).

The extended references also do not apply to regulation 5.03A. Regulation 5.03A in effect requires a titleholder to have a well operations management plan in force in relation to all wells in a title area that have not been permanently abandoned. This provision is not intended to apply to persons who are subject to a remedial direction. Such a person will only be

required to have a well operations management plan in force with respect to wells in relation to which the person is undertaking activities in compliance with a remedial direction.

If a person is a current titleholder subject to a remedial direction under section 586, 586A, 591B or 592, Part 5 of the RMA Regulations continue to apply to that person as a titleholder. The amendments ensure extended application of Part 5 of the RMA Regulations if a remedial direction is given to a person other than the current titleholder.

### *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Safety) Regulations 2009*

#### **Item 3 – At the end of Part 6 of Chapter 2**

This item inserts new Part 7 into Chapter 2 of the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Safety) Regulations 2009* (the Safety Regulations), which provides for new regulation 2.51.

New regulation 2.51 provides that, if a direction is in force under section 586, 586A, 587 or 587A of the OPGGS Act (referred to as a ***petroleum remedial direction***) or section 591B, 592, 594A or 595 of the OPGGS Act (referred to as a ***greenhouse gas remedial direction***), the Safety Regulations apply in relation to the person who is subject to the direction.

New subregulation 2.51(2) operates by deeming references to a titleholder in the Safety Regulations, excluding the definition of a ***titleholder*** in regulation 1.5, to include a reference to a person who is subject to a petroleum or greenhouse gas remedial direction. The definition of ***titleholder*** is excluded as it is not necessary for the reference to a titleholder in the definition to include a reference to a person subject to a remedial direction given the deeming effect of subregulation 2.51(2).

The Safety Regulations apply to petroleum and greenhouse gas facilities located in Commonwealth waters. A ***facility*** is defined by clause 4 of Schedule 3 to the OPGGS Act, and persons are prohibited from carrying out activities in relation to a facility or part of the facility, including operating, modifying or decommissioning the facility or part of the facility, unless:

- there is an operator in respect of the facility (see regulation 2.43);
- there is a safety case in force for the facility that provides for the activity (see regulation 2.44); and
- persons carry out the activity in accordance with the safety case (see regulation 2.45).

The operator of the facility is subject to a number of duties and obligations relating to occupational health and safety under Schedule 3 to the OPGGS Act and the Safety Regulations, including the duties to take all reasonably practicable steps to ensure that the facility is safe and without risk to the health of any person at or near the facility, and all work and other activities carried out on the facility are carried out in a manner that is safe and

without risk to the health of any person at or near the facility (see subclause 9(1) of Schedule 3 to the OPGGS Act).

Only the operator of a facility is eligible to submit a safety case, or a revised safety case, to NOPSEMA for assessment and acceptance (see regulations 2.24 and 2.30). In addition, only the owner of the facility or the titleholder are eligible to nominate a person to be the operator (see regulation 2.1).

Practically, if a remedial direction is in force and compliance with the direction requires the person who is subject to the direction to undertake an activity in relation to a facility or part of the facility (such as decommissioning the facility or part of the facility), the extended reference to a titleholder in new subregulation 5.29A(2) applies in relation to the direction so that:

- the person who is subject to the direction is eligible to nominate a person to be the operator of the facility under regulation 2.1;
- the person who is subject to the direction may notify NOPSEMA that the operator has ceased to be the person who has, or will have, the day-to-day management and control of the facility under subregulation 2.4(2); and
- the person who is subject to the direction is required to notify the operator and NOPSEMA of the occurrence of a significant new risk, or a significant increase to an existing risk, to health and safety arising from the activity undertaken in relation to the facility or part of the facility (including decommissioning of the facility or part of the facility) as soon as practicable under subregulation 2.46(2).

If a person is a current titleholder subject to a remedial direction under section 586, 586A, 591B or 592, the Safety Regulations continue to apply to that person as a titleholder. The amendments ensure extended application of the Safety Regulations if a remedial direction is given to a person other than the current titleholder.

If a remedial direction is in force, the other provisions of the Safety Regulations also apply. This means that the facility must have an operator in respect of the facility, a safety case must be in force for the facility, and activities must be carried out in a manner that complies with the safety case in force for the facility.

## **Statement of Compatibility with Human Rights**

*Prepared in accordance with Part 3 of the Human Rights (Parliamentary Scrutiny) Act 2011*

### *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Legislation Amendment (Titles Administration) Regulations 2021*

These Regulations are compatible with the human rights and freedoms recognised or declared in the international instruments listed in section 3 of the *Human Rights (Parliamentary Scrutiny) Act 2011*.

#### **Overview of the Legislative Instrument**

The *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Legislation Amendment (Titles Administration) Regulations 2021* (the Amendment Regulations) amend regulations under the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006* (the OPGGS Act) to fully implement two measures of the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Amendment (Titles Administration and Other Measures) Act 2021*, being changes in control of titleholders and trailing liability.

The changes in control of titleholders measure provides the Australian Government with oversight of transactions involving a change in control of a titleholder to ensure that the titleholder remains suitable (including technically and financially capable) to carry out their activities under a title after the transaction. The Amendment Regulations amend the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Resource Management and Administration) Regulations 2011* to prescribe the fee payable under section 566M of the OPGGS Act for an application for the approval of a change in control of a titleholder.

The trailing liability measure empowers the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority and the responsible Commonwealth Minister to issue remedial directions to a broader range of persons in addition to the current or immediate former titleholder. The measure aims to ensure that, if a titleholder is unable to meet its decommissioning obligations and other regulatory options have been exhausted, the costs of decommissioning remain with those who held the title, or become the responsibility of those who significantly benefited financially from or influenced operations under the title, rather than falling to Australian taxpayers. The Amendment Regulations amend regulations under the OPGGS Act so that those regulations apply in relation to activities undertaken for the purpose of complying with remedial directions in the same way that they apply to activities carried out by titleholders and other regulated entities. This ensures that there is regulatory oversight of the decommissioning and remediation works that are undertaken to comply with a remedial direction in order to manage risks to safety, well integrity and the environment.

### **Human rights implications**

The Amendment Regulations make consequential amendments only and do not engage any of the applicable rights or freedoms.

### **Conclusion**

The Amendment Regulations are compatible with human rights as they do not raise any human rights issues.

**The Hon Keith Pitt MP**  
**Minister for Resources and Water**



**Australian Government**

**Department of Industry, Science,  
Energy and Resources**

# Regulatory Impact Statement

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Improvements to Title Administration

October 2020

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# Preamble

The resources sector is instrumental to Australia's economic prosperity. The significant employment and economic activity generated by the sector has helped sustain Australia's development and growth over the last two decades. The Australian Government's vision is to have the world's most advanced, innovative and successful resources sector, which delivers sustained prosperity and social development for all Australians. It aims to deliver the most globally attractive and competitive investment destination for resources projects to facilitate Australia's economic growth and innovation, into the future.

Australia has a globally recognised oil and gas sector, which has made significant economic contributions to the economy. Australia's oil and gas industry has delivered enormous benefits in the form of export earnings, domestic economic activity, employment and investment. It has also created and sustained a globally respected and innovative technology, services and manufacturing sector. According to the Resources and Energy Quarterly September 2020, Australia remains one of the world's largest exporters of Liquefied Natural Gas, accounting for approximately AUD\$31 billion in export revenue in 2020-2021.<sup>1</sup>

A key policy objective of the offshore regime is to ensure that Australia's resources are developed sustainably, responsibly and in accordance with industry leading practice. This means that resource management, the environment and the health and safety of those employed in the sector, are key considerations for petroleum activities that are undertaken within the regime. It is also important that the risks and liabilities of petroleum activities, remain the responsibility of those who have derived the financial benefits from the project, rather than the Commonwealth and the Australian taxpayer. The Commonwealth seeks to balance these considerations and the continuous improvement of the regulatory framework, all while minimising the regulatory burden on business.

Australia's offshore regime is now maturing as some projects and basins begin to plateau and may decline if new fields are not brought in to production. The late 1960s saw the offshore Gippsland Basin start production and the 1970s saw oil discovered off the northern coast of Western Australia, which is now also a highly productive gas province and has become the cornerstone of the Australian oil and gas industry. The regime is currently geared towards attracting new investment and discovery of Australian resources, with its regulatory framework reflecting these priorities. However, as the industry matures, projects are coming to an end, requiring greater regulatory emphasis on activities which occur in the mid to end of life phase of the project. The framework must therefore adapt to the changing needs of industry to effectively manage petroleum activities that are common in the mid to end of a project's life. Such activities include (but are not limited to) transfers of titles, changes of ownership and decommissioning.

The recent liquidation of the Northern Oil and Gas Australia (NOGA) group of companies demonstrated the importance of the offshore regulatory framework adapting to the needs of the offshore industry. In an unprecedented event throughout the 50 years of Australia's offshore regime, the NOGA group of companies went into liquidation on 7 February 2020, with an offshore facility that until July 2019, had been in production.

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<sup>1</sup> Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources, Commonwealth of Australia Resources and Energy Quarterly September 2020, p 67.

Having purchased the asset and titles from Woodside Energy via a corporate transfer in 2016, NOGA is an example of a company entering the regime towards the end of the project's life, when production was declining. The NOGA liquidation highlighted the need for the framework to provide greater regulatory oversight throughout the life of a project.

The department is seeking to amend the regulatory framework to strengthen the requirements for entities entering and progressing through the regime to ensure they are suitable, including being financially and technically capable to undertake petroleum activities in a safe manner and ensure that the environment is rehabilitated in compliance with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006* Act (the Act). The department also wants to ensure those entering the regime do not have a history of material non-compliance, fraudulent or misleading behaviour and/or financial mismanagement. While regulatory amendments cannot entirely prevent a situation where a company suffers financial distress, providing increased regulatory oversight at key gateway points can ensure those entering the regime to be both capable and appropriate to undertake their obligations and meet liabilities, effectively managing the risk to the Commonwealth.

# 1. The Problem

## Problem Statement

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*The current offshore regulatory framework lacks sufficient mechanisms, particularly at certain high risk gateways, to ensure that an entity is appropriate to become a titleholder in Australia's offshore regime and undertake petroleum activities.*

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As Australia's offshore industry matures, there are an increasing number of projects and assets reaching end of life in the next 30 years, with an anticipated decommissioning liability of AUD\$60 billion.<sup>2</sup> The regulatory framework and the posture of the regulator, will need adapt to meet the changing needs of the Australian offshore industry, which is beginning to focus more on mid-to-end of life petroleum activities, while also remaining attractive to encourage new investment in the regime.

**A change in ownership and control of a titleholder may result in an unsuitable entity becoming a titleholder in the Australian offshore regime.**

Commercial transactions to sell or acquire oil and gas assets and titles can be structured in a variety of manners. Currently, the Act requires the assessment and registration of two classes of transactions by the National Offshore Petroleum Titles Administrator (NOPTA) – 'transfers' and 'dealings'.

In seeking approval for a transfer, the applicant must provide financial and technical information to NOPTA, who is able to exercise information gathering powers to obtain further documentation from the applicant. However, there is a lack of regulatory oversight of transactions involving a change in the ownership or control of titleholders. This generally occurs via parent company acquisitions of the shares in titleholders (who tend to be subsidiaries within corporate groups). This effectively changes the company structure but is not captured by the legislation as a 'transfer' of a title or a 'dealing' because no interests in the title itself are transferred, created or assigned. Such transactions are a common way for the industry to sell ownership of offshore projects.

This results in a risk that entities that are not suitable or capable can enter the regime where a producing asset is acquired 'indirectly' through a change in the ownership or control of the titleholder (the entity that holds the interests in the title itself). This risk increases late in the life of the title due to declining production, resulting in an uncertain revenue stream, and potentially resulting in the costs of decommissioning being beyond the financial capacity of the titleholder.

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<sup>2</sup> Estimated by Wood Mackenzie and assumes all infrastructure will be removed with no life extension activities.

## There is insufficient clarity and/or transparency of decision-making criteria at key gateway points to determine whether an entity is suitable to enter Australia's offshore regime.

Good decision-making builds in accountability that applies to the decision-maker by ensuring the merits of each case are considered against criteria. Currently, there is a lack of clarity around the regulator's decision-making criteria (allowing for broad discretion) at key gateway points, other than the initial entry application into the regime. These decisions determine whether a titleholder is appropriate to enter Australia's offshore regime.

As projects mature, there is the increased probability of existing titleholders looking to sell its title and/or assets, as the viability of the project starts to diminish as a result of the declining resources and increasing costs. While this may provide an investment opportunity for companies with lower overheads to extract the remaining resource, the regulator's decision making process as to whether a titleholder is appropriate and capable to undertake these activities and enter the regime, remains unclear. This includes a lack of clarity around the requirements and decision-making criteria that the regulator will consider in deciding whether an applicant is appropriate, financially and technically capable and whether they have a history of compliance and good standing within the regime.

## There are limited mechanisms to protect the Australian taxpayer where the titleholder is unable to meet its liabilities or encourage titleholders to undertake their due diligence when disposing of assets/titles.

While the current regulatory framework provides for oversight, there may be unforeseen circumstances (such as a crash in oil price, of extended period of subdued demand during the current pandemic) where despite its best efforts, a titleholder's financial health may deteriorate to such a point that it cannot continue to operate, thereby putting at risk its ability to meet its decommissioning obligations. An inability to properly decommission and remediate a site raises potential risks to the environment without government intervention.

In Australia, the form of 'trailing liability' in the regime is currently limited in its use to a certain set of circumstances. The independent Review of the Circumstances that Led to the Administration of the Northern Oil and Gas Australia (NOGA) Group of Companies by Mr Steve Walker (the Walker Review), highlighted that this limited scope for trailing liability doesn't properly protect the interests of the broader community and taxpayer, and is inconsistent with comparable jurisdictions who are managing a mature industry.

As a result of this limited nature, it means that there is limited ability for the regulator to 'call back' previous titleholders or other related persons in the event the former titleholder no longer exists, who have obtained a financial benefit from the resources. Where a current titleholder suffers financial distress and/or is unable to fulfil its decommissioning liabilities, and all other safeguards have failed, the Government should have the ability to recall a previous titleholder(s) to be involved in decommissioning and/or remediation activities. The Walker Review observed that this ability is available in other jurisdictions and should be considered in the Australian context.

Recognising the ways in which companies are able to structure transactions to divest assets and titles to limit accountability for decommissioning obligations, the department proposes to introduce

the concept of a 'related person' for the purposes of trailing liability. A related person will include the former titleholder and a parent company of the current or former titleholder.

The department considers a key policy objective of expanding the existing trailing liability provisions, to be a change in industry behaviour in that outgoing titleholders would undertake greater due diligence checks of who it is selling its assets to, knowing that if the incoming titleholder fails to meet its obligations the outgoing titleholder would be recalled. This is important in reducing the risk that existing titleholders may dispose of mature-late-life assets to entities who may not be financially or technically capable of undertaking the petroleum activities and fulfilling their liabilities.

## 2. Need for government action

As the Australian offshore regime matures, government action is needed to improve the regulatory framework and address the issues that have been brought to light by the recent NOGA liquidation. Government action is required to undertake continuous improvement of the offshore regulatory framework, which maintains community confidence in the regime and provides for better regulatory outcomes for both the government and the industry.

The financial risks to the Commonwealth and the Australian taxpayer if no action is taken are significant, as offshore resource projects are generally multi-billion dollar investments with assets and liabilities of a similar magnitude and scale. Similarly, the environmental and safety risks if a project is not adequately decommissioned are significant and could result in the pollution and/or damage to the marine environment as well as injury/loss of life to employees or impacts on other users of the marine environment. In addition, government action is needed to ensure that the reputation of Australia's offshore regime is maintained, in line with other leading practice regimes around the world.

The Australian government must take action to improve and increase safeguards against the significant risks to the Commonwealth if offshore projects are unable to be decommissioned by titleholders.

This includes adding clarity and regulatory oversight to decision making criteria, so that the regulator can consider an applicant's appropriateness to take over title interests, assess their capacity to fulfil their financial and technical obligations before they enter the regime and ensure such decisions and requirements are clear and transparent to industry. This assists both the regulator and potential titleholders in understanding the requirements that will be considered to enter the offshore regime.

Government action is required to ensure that where all other safeguards have failed, as an option of last resort, it has the ability to mitigate the risks to itself (and subsequently the Australian taxpayer) by requiring decommissioning liabilities to be met by former titleholders or related persons in the event the former titleholder company no longer exists, who have obtained financial benefits from the resources.

In Australia, this is currently limited in its use to a certain set of circumstances. The Walker Review highlighted that this limited scope does not properly protect the interests of the broader community and taxpayer, and is inconsistent with comparable jurisdictions who are managing a mature industry. It should be noted that in the offshore resources industry, there will always be inherent risks and there is no way in which to completely eliminate the risk of a titleholder experiencing financial distress. However, the department is proposing measures that will provide some

safeguards and mechanisms to improve regulatory oversight and reduce the risks as much as possible while maintaining the Australian regime as an attractive investment destination.

### 3. Potential policy options

Three options have been considered to respond to the problem statement.

A non-regulatory option has not been explored as a possible option. This is because a non-regulatory option does not meet the fundamental requirements for regulatory oversight from the Australian Government for the offshore oil and gas regulatory framework. Removing or diminishing the Australian Government's role in the regulation of offshore petroleum activities poses an unacceptable risk to the industry, environment and the Australian public.

#### Option 1

In this option, the regime remains as is, the government takes no action and the regulatory framework continues to operate in its current form.

This option means that no Commonwealth resources are required to amend the Act or to undertake increased regulation of the regime. This also means that there is no increase in regulatory burden for industry as there is no change in the regulatory obligations.

Without regulatory amendments, projects within the regime will continue to mature with many reaching their end of life over the next 10 to 50 years. There will be no added regulatory oversight at key gateway points and limited mechanisms for the regulator to call back any previous titleholders to fulfil decommissioning obligations. It is possible that acquiring title interests through a change in ownership or control of a titleholder company will become a preferred entry gateway for entrants into the regime in later project life, as companies can access existing PRRT credits.

Without making regulatory amendments to the existing framework, there are increased risks of the taxpayer being exposed to the costs associated with similar events occurring. Financially, these risks are significant as the liabilities of projects coming to the end of life within the Australian regime are over AUD\$60 billion across the next 30 years.<sup>3</sup> There will also remain risks to the environment and safety of employees where the financial and technical capability of new titleholders are not considered at key gateway points.

Taking no action may result in companies who do not have the financial capacity, being unable to fulfil their environmental and work health and safety requirements under the Act, presenting a risk to the safety of individuals and the environment. It also risks reputational damage to the Australian offshore regime if it does not adapt to meet the evolving needs of the industry and various projects coming to their end of life. As the current regime is lightly tested with regard to decommissioning activities, there are identified opportunities to improve the current regulatory practice with regard to petroleum activities that occur in mid-late life of a title such as sale, transfers and decommissioning.

Under this option, the form of trailing liability would also remain limited with little ability for the government to call back a former titleholder or related person in the event the last remaining titleholder failed to meet its decommissioning obligations. This will retain the status quo and the

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<sup>3</sup> Estimated by Wood Mackenzie and assumes all infrastructure will be removed with no life extension activities.

current behaviour of the industry to offload mature projects to avoid the liabilities attached to those projects.

## Option 2

In this option, regulatory amendments are made to increase regulatory oversight of titleholders entering and progressing through the regime, while not stifling investment in the Australian offshore regime. It seeks to balance the tension between providing adequate regulatory oversight and mechanisms to reduce the risks surrounding decommissioning liabilities for new titleholders, while not tying up a company's cash flow towards the end of the project's lifespan, which may result in some companies experiencing financial distress.

Through the proposed regulatory amendments, the regulator will be given clear decision-making criteria to assess, on a case-by-case basis, a new entity applying to enter the regime and consider their financial and technical capability to fulfil their obligations. Using a risk-based approach, the regulator can consider the diverse range of titleholders, assets and projects, which each present varying degrees of risk and liability. This option places the onus on the applicant to demonstrate to Government that they have the capacity and capability to fulfil their obligations.

Increased oversight and clarity around decision-making at key gateway points such as sale, transfer or change of ownership would also provide potential titleholders with transparency around the process, expectations and obligations required to take part in the Australian offshore regime.

This approach seeks to ensure that the regulatory amendments are both reasonable and effective, while creating mechanisms that allow a regulator to mitigate potential risks to the Commonwealth.

The proposed measures in this option would involve the following changes to the Act:

- providing clear decision-making criteria for the regulator in assessing capacity and appropriateness at specified high risk gateways, including transfers of titles, and changes in ownership and control relating to titleholders;
  - including criteria for participants in the regime (either direct or indirect) to assess their appropriateness to carry out petroleum or GHG storage activities;
  - providing that an application or a titleholder will need to demonstrate their financial and technical capability and appropriateness at specified high risk gateways;
- enabling regulatory oversight where there is a change of ownership and/or control i.e. ensuring that transaction is subject to the same regulatory requirements as if it is a transfer of title.
- expanding the existing trailing provisions to apply in a greater range of circumstances through the issuance of a remedial direction to a former titleholder and/or related person as a last resort option available to government.
  - In comparable jurisdictions and given the last resort nature of trailing liability, it has been designed that trailing liability is 'activated' following a series of events and non-compliance by the current titleholder.

## Option 3

This option involves NOPTA taking a more intensive approach to regulation to reduce the risk that a titleholder is unable to meet its liabilities.

Here, the same changes as Option 2 would be made to the regulatory framework however, the regulator's oversight of low risk transactions and gateways would also be increased and trailing liability would be a standalone obligation in the Act rather than being a power that is activated by a decision of government. The result of this option is that companies will need to account for its liabilities on an ongoing basis, in some form, despite selling its assets to another party.

This means that rather than giving NOPTA the discretion in assessing these risks on a case-by-case basis, a regulator would require much more information from applicants on each and every transaction during the life of a title.

This option would require:

- More detailed information requirements at key gateway points as well as more prescriptive requirements that the regulator would need to consider in making its decision;
- Added regulatory oversight of financial and technical capability across all dealings great and small rather than just the key gateway points which present higher risk (for example, where a joint operating agreement between titleholders is amended as opposed to when the title undergoes a change of ownership or transfer at a key gateway);
- A fit and proper associates test to assess any individual who may have either direct or indirect influence and or control are scrutinised, where a new titleholder seeks to enter the Australian offshore regime; and
- Addition of a 'standing obligation' in the Act that a titleholder may at any time, be recalled to undertake decommissioning and remedial activities.

This approach would be highly burdensome on operators and titleholders and would involve a significantly higher cost to the Commonwealth to ensure compliance, while not necessarily delivering a significant benefit in reducing the risks of decommissioning liabilities being met.

This option may also discourage further investment in Australia.

## 4. Net benefits

Costing assumptions for the potential policy options are at Annex 1.

### Option 1

Option 1 (status quo): **\$1,895.66** (estimated cost for an organisation to prepare a report) based on **6** hours of time of a technical financial / administration employee at an hourly wage rate of **\$121.15** and **1 hour** of time of **2** CEOs/Directors at a hourly wage rate of **\$583.33**. **\$644,524.40** (estimated cost across the sector) based on a multiplier of **68** (average number of applications NOPTA receives per FY) and **5** (average JV partners per title).

### Regulatory benefit

There are no additional benefits above the existing framework as there is no change.

### Regulatory cost

There is no additional regulatory cost associated with this option, as there is no change to the current regulatory framework, therefore no additional burden or impost on the regulator to



continue to regulate the framework as it currently stands. There is no change to the cost or burden on industry/titleholders in this option as there is no change in regulation.

## Net benefit

There no net benefit in this option as there is no change to the existing regulatory framework.

## Other considerations

Without making regulatory improvements to the existing framework, there are increased risks of entities becoming titleholders who are unable to meet their decommissioning obligations, resulting in the risk of a similar event occurring. Failure to decommission may result in safety and environmental impacts unless the Australian Government steps in to decommission and remediate the environment. These risks are significant as Australia’s current decommissioning liability over the next 30 years is estimated to be AUD\$60 billion<sup>4</sup> and can have far-reaching consequences for safety and the environment.

While the NOGA liquidation was an unprecedented event, the potential consequences for the Australian taxpayer are significant. This risk will increase as Australia’s regime is maturing with many projects nearing the end of life in the near future (next 30-50 years). The likelihood of an operator being unable to fulfil its decommissioning liabilities will therefore increase. Combined with the scale and cost of offshore petroleum projects, the liabilities are significant with limited ability of the government to call back entities.

This option also risks deterioration of community confidence in, and reputational damage to, the Australian industry participants, as well as the government regulator. In addition, titleholders may experience a decline in social licence to operate if other projects are not appropriately decommissioned within the regime. This option increases the risks of an environmental or safety incident if a titleholder is unable to fulfil its liabilities and carry out petroleum activities in accordance with the framework.

## Option 2

### Summary of regulatory impact calculations

Options	Technical and financial reporting Sector (\$m)	Fit and proper person declaration and appropriateness criteria Sector (\$m)	Change of ownership and control Sector (\$m)	Total annual estimated regulatory costs (\$m)	Total estimated regulatory costs over thirty years (\$m)*
Option 1:	0.645	–	–	0.645	19.350
Option 2:	0.825	3.151	0.003	3.979	119.370
Change in regulatory costs	0.180	3.151	0.003	3.334	100.020

\*A thirty-year period for forecasted regulatory costs has been used due to the extended duration of offshore oil and gas projects.

Option 2 (additional technical and financial reports): **\$1,895.66** (estimated cost for an organisation to prepare a report) based on **6** hours of time of a technical financial / administration employee at an hourly wage rate of **\$121.15** and **1** hour of time of **2** CEOs/Directors at a hourly wage rate of

<sup>4</sup> Estimated by Wood Mackenzie and assumes all infrastructure will be removed with no life extension activities.

**\$583.33. \$824,612.10** (estimated cost across the sector) based on a multiplier of **87** (estimated number of applications NOPTA will receive per FY) and **5** (average JV partners per title).

Option 2 (fit and proper person declaration and appropriateness criteria application): **\$7,242.96** (estimated cost for an organisation to prepare an application) based on **2** hours of time of a technical financial / administration employee at an hourly wage rate of **\$121.15** and **1 hour** of time of **12** CEOs/Directors at a hourly wage rate of **\$583.33. \$3,150,687.60** (estimated cost across the sector) based on a multiplier of **87** (estimated number of applications NOPTA will receive per FY) and **5** (average JV partners per title).

Option 2 (change of ownership and control application): **\$1,288.16** (estimated cost for an organisation to prepare an application) based on **1** hours of time of a technical financial / administration employee at an hourly wage rate of **\$121.15** and **1 hour** of time of **2** CEOs/Directors at a hourly wage rate of **\$583.33. \$2,576.32** across the sector with a multiplier of **2** (average number of applications NOPTA receives per FY).

## Regulatory benefit

There is regulatory benefit in making the amendments proposed in this option.

Making regulatory amendments to increase regulatory oversight means that there will be increased safeguards in place at key gateway points. This in turn, helps mitigate the risk that liabilities will not be met and are instead, transferred to appropriate entities who have the financial and technical capability to meet those risks. To date, the Australian Government has expended over AUD\$75 million to mitigate safety and environmental risks as a result of the liquidation of the NOGA group of companies. Although Option 2 introduces anticipated regulatory impacts for industry, the regulatory benefits would far outweigh these impacts if as few as two similar events occur in the future.

There is also regulatory benefit in providing clarity of decision-making requirements at key gateway points to ensure the process is user-friendly, easy to implement and transparent to all parties. This will ensure that the regulator is better able to manage the expectations of applicants and titleholders and result in an overall better regulatory practice.

The benefit of an expansion of the existing trailing liability provisions is that it achieves the governments outcomes of having the ability to recall previous titleholders ensuring the cost, expenses and liabilities associated with decommissioning are not borne by the Australian community but minimises the extent of how commercial entities must report on and carry the liability on their books.

## Regulatory cost

The regulatory cost of this option includes the resourcing and administrative costs involved with amending the regulatory framework and its implementation. In addition, implementing the new regulatory measures would require additional resourcing for the regulator.

This would involve some additional costs to provide additional oversight into matters that are already considered by the regulator (i.e. assessing the financial and technical capability where a titleholder applies to join the regime).

There would be additional regulatory costs to cover regulatory oversight in matters where the regulator would not ordinarily do so (i.e. change in control of a company). This would include resourcing for the purpose of seeking and considering more information from the titleholder or

assessing information according to new criteria established by the proposed measures. However these additional responsibilities would only occur at key gateway points in the life of the title (i.e. where the title is sold or transferred) rather than as a regular occurrence (e.g. weekly, monthly or even annually in many cases).

## Net benefit

There is a net benefit for this option because the regulatory cost is less than the regulatory benefit. Although the liquidation of the NOGA group of companies was an unprecedented event in the history of Australia's offshore regime, the avoided costs to the Commonwealth and to the Australian taxpayer would far exceed any anticipated regulatory impacts to industry; if the changes were to prevent just two similar situations over the next thirty years.

## Other considerations

This option meets the Australian Government's policy objective in continuously improving the offshore resources regime and provides a regulatory framework for industry where liabilities are disposed of responsibly and in line with other best practice regimes.

Costs in relation to trailing liability are only anticipated to result in minimal to nil impact to Australia's overall investment attractiveness; as the associated liability obligations will only be enlivened as a measure of last resort, when all other regulatory mechanisms have failed.

This option also supports industry's social licence to operate as amending the regulatory framework to include better regulatory practices increase community confidence and provide assurances to the Australian community that the regime has environment, safety and financial risks at the forefront of its policy and regulation.

There is a significant risk to the taxpayer in not implementing this option as the financial risk if a titleholder is not able to fulfil its decommissioning obligations is potentially significant, particularly given the nature, scale and cost of offshore petroleum operations.

Expanding the existing trailing provisions to create a larger dormant power that needs to be 'activated' by a decision of government, we understand may not need to be carried on the books of companies once an asset has been sold. In comparable jurisdictions who are managing maturing industry and given the last resort nature of trailing liability, it has been designed that trailing liability is 'activated' following a series of events and non-compliance by the current titleholder.

The department intends for a similar series of events or gateways, before trailing liability could be 'activated' by government, especially given this implementation option is to expand upon a form of existing trailing liability in the legislation, which currently has attached criminal liabilities with up to five years imprisonment should a breach occur.

The department is not aware of any instances in comparable jurisdictions where trailing liability has been required and it appears the threat of governments having the power has been sufficient to effect behavioural change in industry and increased diligence on who companies sell their assets to.

## Option 3

### Summary of regulatory impact calculations

Options	Technical and financial reporting Sector (\$m)	Fit and proper person declaration and appropriateness criteria Sector (\$m)	Change of ownership and control Sector (\$m)	Total annual estimated regulatory costs (\$m)	Total estimated regulatory costs over thirty years (\$m)*
Option one:	0.645	–	–	0.644	19.350
Option three:	2.370	18.661	0.003	21.034	631.020
Change in regulatory costs	1.725	18.661	0.003	20.389	611.670

\*A thirty-year period for forecasted regulatory costs has been used due to the extended duration of offshore oil and gas projects.

Option 3 (additional technical and financial reports): **\$1,895.66** (estimated cost for an organisation to prepare a report) based on **6** hours of time of a technical financial / administration employee at an hourly wage rate of **\$121.15** and **1 hour** of time of **2** CEOs/Directors at a hourly wage rate of **\$583.33**. **\$2,369,575.00** (estimated cost across the sector) based on a multiplier of **250** (estimated number of applications NOPTA will receive per FY) and **5** (average JV partners per title).

Option 3 (fit and proper associates test and appropriateness criteria application): **\$14,928.72** (estimated cost for an organisation to prepare an application) based on **2** hours of time of a technical financial / administration employee at an hourly wage rate of **\$121.15** and **1 hour** of time of **12** CEOs/Directors at a hourly wage rate of **\$583.33** and an average of **2** associates per CEOs/Directors (**24**) with an average hourly cost of **\$320.24**. **\$18,660,900.00** (estimated cost across the sector) based on a multiplier of **250** (estimated number of applications NOPTA will receive per FY) and **5** (average JV partners per title).

Option 3 (change of ownership and control application): **\$1,288.16** (estimated cost for an organisation to prepare an application) based on **1** hours of time of a technical financial / administration employee at an hourly wage rate of **\$121.15** and **1 hour** of time of **2** CEOs/Directors at a hourly wage rate of **\$583.33**. **\$2,576.32** across the sector with a multiplier of **2** (average number of applications NOPTA receives per FY).

### Regulatory benefit

There is a regulatory benefit in amending the current framework and changing the focus of the regulator to implement a lower risk-tolerance approach to regulation of the offshore framework. The risks of an inappropriate titleholder entering the regime without the financial and technical capability to discharge their liabilities would be reduced. Option 3 provides the same regulatory benefits as Option 2.

### Regulatory cost

There is a regulatory cost in being risk-averse in regulating the offshore industry. It would require significant resources from both the regulator to ensure compliance and also the titleholder, to comply with the requirements.

Intensive regulation is highly burdensome on the titleholder and is unlikely to yield any more regulatory benefit as taking the less burdensome risk-based approach. Furthermore, this regulatory

approach is likely to deter investment from new potential titleholders in the Australian regime, thereby resulting in an opportunity cost.

Implementing this option could also stifle a company's cash flow which may negatively affect their financial health and result in the opposite outcome that it is trying to achieve i.e. forcing a company into insolvency and unable to meet their decommissioning liabilities.

## Net benefit

Option 3 provides equal regulatory benefit as Option 2, however has significant additional regulatory impacts to industry, with little to no improvement to policy outcomes.

## Other considerations

Option 3 includes the potential of stifling a company's cash flow, as companies must at all times carry the decommissioning liability in some form, despite selling its assets to another party.

Unlike Option 2, Option 3 would require companies to be potentially perpetually liable for liability costs of decommissioning, even after they no longer hold an interest in the title. Consultation with key industry stakeholders identified that this ongoing liability may significantly deter consideration to the selling and release of assets, which would negatively impact Australia's overall investment attractiveness. This consideration may also result in significantly less capital being available for companies to explore new investment opportunities across Australia and is likely to stimulate a change in industry behaviour in terms of the appetite of developing new oil and gas projects to meet Australia's future energy security needs.

While there is some regulatory benefit in reducing risks around decommissioning liabilities and appropriateness and capabilities of titleholders entering the regime, even the most intensive regulatory oversight cannot completely eliminate these risks. It is, instead, about trying to continuously improve the regulatory practices and reduce risks to as low as practicable while not stifling investment.

# 5. Consultation

Consultation with stakeholders on the proposed policies and measures has occurred in three key stages: engagement on the broader decommissioning framework as part of the department's *Offshore Oil and Gas Decommissioning Review* (the Decommissioning Review), the independent *Review of the Circumstances that Led to the Administration of the Northern Oil and Gas Australia (NOGA) Group of Companies* by Mr Steve Walker (the Walker Review) and a targeted workshop with industry through its peak body association, Australian Petroleum Production and Exploration Association (APPEA).

## The Decommissioning Review

In October 2018 and prior to the liquidation of the NOGA group of companies, the department released a public discussion paper titled *Decommissioning Offshore Petroleum Infrastructure in Commonwealth Waters*, with submissions, workshops and consultation occurring throughout 2019.

The purpose of this consultation was to obtain feedback from relevant stakeholders to help ensure that Australia's decommissioning framework was fit for purpose, remains best practice, and positions Australia to respond to decommissioning challenges and opportunities now and into the

future. The Decommissioning Review focused primarily on environmental and well integrity outcomes, as well as regulatory oversight.

The Decommissioning Review proposed that a titleholder's capacity to fulfil its obligations under a title, particularly its financial capacity for decommissioning, should be assessed at any time and/or as part of a change in parent company ownership or control of a corporate titleholder. Liability arrangements were also canvassed in the discussion paper.

Twenty three public submissions were received in response to the Discussion Paper. These came from a variety of sectors, entities and individuals including the offshore petroleum industry, environmental NGOs, fishing groups, academia, government and legal firms.

Feedback received as a result of this consultation identified that the current framework provided opportunities for:

- greater government oversight when a change in the ownership or control occurs, and
- expansion and strengthening of the policy principles that underpin financial assurance.

Of note, the agreed view is that current titleholders should be held responsible for decommissioning obligations, rather than the Australian taxpayer.

There was also specific feedback from oil and gas companies that only the current titleholder should be held responsible for decommissioning, rather than previous titleholders who are 'called back' in the event that the current titleholder is unable to fulfil their decommissioning obligations, otherwise known as 'trailing liability'.

While consultation on the Decommissioning Review was underway, the NOGA group of companies entered administration in October 2019 and went into liquidation on 7 February 2020. This further reinforced the need to improve the regulatory framework, to meet the new challenges presented by an industry which is ultimately moving towards decommissioning as it enters mid to late life in various titles and projects.

## The Walker Review

In March 2020, the Minister for Resources, Water and Northern Australia, the Hon Keith Pitt MP, appointed Steve Walker to conduct the independent *Review of the circumstances that led to the administration of the Northern Oil and Gas Australia group of companies*. Mr Walker consulted with a wide range of stakeholders, which included key industry stakeholders and the regulators.

The purpose of this consultation was to obtain feedback as part of the review, which examined the roles, responsibilities and behaviours of key stakeholders and advised on potential reforms of the offshore oil and gas regulatory regime

The Walker Review made 9 recommendations to improve practices, policies and legislation. Notably, it recommended that:

- The Decommissioning Review should consider recommending trailing liability, whereby a titleholder would be continually liable for the decommissioning and removal of its offshore assets, even after selling its interests in a title on to a different titleholder.
- The Decommissioning Review should explore legislative changes or clarifications to enable the National Offshore Petroleum Titles Administrator (NOPTA), and the Joint Authorities to require titleholders to provide financial surety for their decommissioning liabilities, should

NOPTA have concerns that the titleholder will not be in a position to meet such costs. Such sureties should be in a form that would be available to the Government in the case of the titleholder going into liquidation.

- Regulatory concerns over the adequacy of legislation to allow NOPTA to have oversight of titleholder company level transactions, and to allow NOPTA to assess financial resource and technical qualification considerations before a title is transferred to an existing titleholder, should be resolved.
- NOPTA's powers should be clarified so that it can obtain financial and technical capacity information about the titleholder, and thus monitor titleholder financial performance and technical capacity, throughout the tenure of the title, including decommissioning.
- Consideration should be given to extending NOPTA's oversight to include the adequacy of titleholder corporate governance arrangements. In the meantime, NOPTA should consider updating the Offshore Petroleum Guideline: Transfer and Dealings Relating to Petroleum Titles to include an expanded section on titleholders' technical capacity and governance expectations.

Recommendations that go beyond the scope of the proposed amendments will be considered as part of the revised policy frameworks for decommissioning and safety.

## Targeted industry consultation

The department has undertaken ongoing targeted consultation with the oil and gas industry through its peak body group, APPEA.

APPEA is the peak national body representing Australia's upstream oil and gas exploration and production industry. It has approximately 60 full member companies who account for an estimated 98 per cent of the Australia's petroleum production. APPEA also represents about 140 associate member companies that provide a wide range of goods and services to the upstream oil and gas industry.

On 19 October 2020, the department held a workshop with APPEA to discuss the proposed measures and obtain industry feedback.

During the consultation, APPEA's expressed the following views on behalf of its members:

- Industry supports appropriate regulatory oversight at key gateways, including technical and financial information, to mitigate the risk of another NOGA-like event, but raised concerns about how some of these measures would be implemented. These concerns went to ensuring these measures do not impose unnecessary regulatory burden on industry, including by ensuring applicants are not required to provide information previously provided to government, and clarifying the gateways in which this information would be required or requested.
- Trailing liability is not supported as a principle and should only be considered as an absolute last resort and considered in conjunction with a robust financial assurance regime. Industry's key concern is about the retrospectivity of a trailing liability measure and providing clarity about the point in time when the industry would be subject to such a measure.

The department received a detailed response to the proposed measures, and discussed the potential impacts that the proposed regulatory changes could have on industry. The objective of the department's consultation with APPEA was to obtain the views of those stakeholders who would be directly impacted by the regulatory changes as a result of the proposed measures.

## Ongoing Consultation with NOPTA and the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA)

In addition to these three consultation processes, the department has also been regularly engaging with NOPTA and NOPSEMA as the administrator and regulator (respectively) of Australia's offshore oil and gas industry. NOPTA's purpose is to advise on, and administer, the Act in support of the effective regulation and management of our offshore petroleum resources, consistent with good oil field practice and optimum recovery.<sup>5</sup> NOPSEMA is the independent regulator for health and safety, structural (well) integrity and environmental management for all offshore oil and gas operations and greenhouse gas storage activities in Commonwealth waters, and in coastal waters where regulatory powers and functions have been conferred.<sup>6</sup>

The department has been undertaking these ongoing consultations to discuss issues such as regulatory options, implementation of potential measures and to inform the regulatory costings of the proposed changes. This consultation with NOPTA and NOPSEMA is instrumental to achieving a holistic understanding of the requirements of the regime and to ensure that the proposed measures are reasonable, achievable and measurable.

### Areas of agreement and difference across the consultation process

Throughout the various consultations, the department received consistent feedback on a variety of issues relating to the current offshore regulatory framework and opportunities for improvement.

Importantly, while the Decommissioning Review and the administration/liquidation of the NOGA group of companies are separate issues, the Walker Review highlighted a number of challenges and opportunities for Australia.

Stakeholders the board agreed that titleholders, rather than the Australian taxpayer, should be responsible for their decommissioning obligations. Ensuring that current titleholders can be held responsible for their obligations under their titles serves the interests and mitigates the financial, safety and environmental risks to the industry, the Australian Government and the broader Australian community.

Similarly, stakeholders identified that the current framework should include greater regulatory oversight and clarity around the powers of the regulator, in order to seek out information relevant to the financial performance and technical capability of titleholders where there is a change of ownership and control of the titleholder.

A point of difference in views amongst those consulted included different positions on the proposed trailing liability measure. While the Walker Review recommended that a trailing liability measure be considered (whereby a titleholder would be continually liable for the decommissioning and removal of its offshore assets, even after selling its interests in a title on to a different titleholder), APPEA has advocated that its members do not support trailing liability as a principle, and should only be considered as an absolute last resort and considered in conjunction with a robust financial assurance regime.

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<sup>5</sup> <https://www.nopta.gov.au/about.html>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.nopsema.gov.au/about/>



The department notes that while this measure presents a potentially significant impost to industry, it remains an important ‘backstop’ where all other regulatory, legislative and operational levers have failed. Forms of trailing liability are a feature of other similar, reputable and mature offshore petroleum regimes, including Norway, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and Canada, where the offshore oil and gas industry is successfully working under these regulatory requirements.

The Australian Government intends to exercise powers in respect to trailing liability where all other available options have failed. In its efforts to reduce the financial, safety and environmental risks within the offshore regulatory regime, the department considers that it would be remiss if it did not provide a ‘last resort’ safety mechanism to protect all parties from unforeseen events, including the industry itself, the government and the Australian taxpayer.

## 6. Preferred option

Feedback across the various consultation and review processes identified three consistent themes from a range of stakeholders.

Firstly, there was consensus amongst those consulted that the current regime could and *should* be improved to prevent, or significantly reduce, the risks of titleholders being unable to fulfil their obligations within the regime. Stakeholders identified that the offshore regime should allow for the responsible extraction of resources while also having proper regard to health, safety and environment and to ensure that the correct balance is struck, to maintain business confidence and encourage investment, in the Australian regime.

Secondly, there was consistent feedback that the decommissioning liabilities should be met by current titleholders as those who have derived economic benefits from the resources, rather than having these liabilities met by the Australian taxpayer. To that end, risks and responsibilities of titleholders operating within the Australian regime should be clearly allocated in the regulatory framework, ensuring that the regulatory expectations and requirements are clear to those intending to enter the regime.

Thirdly, and following on from the view that the regulatory framework required greater clarity, was the feedback that the current regime requires greater regulatory oversight and clarity around NOPTA’s role and responsibilities, as well as their decision-making criteria and processes at key gateway points. Consultation showed that many stakeholders felt concerned about the unclear legislative provisions in the current regime, which limit the regulator’s ability to obtain sufficient assurances and information at key gateways, that an applicant is suitable and capable to undertake petroleum activities within the regime.

After undertaking targeted consultation with relevant stakeholders and reviewing their feedback, the department recommends Option 2 in order to best address the problem statement. Option 2 delivers the greatest net benefit, as it ensures that the highest risk points (the entry points) within the regime, are mitigated to the extent possible (including the ability to call back a greater range of entities who not only installed offshore infrastructure property, but also derived an economic benefit from Australia’s resources), while not creating unnecessary regulatory burden on industry and potentially discouraging investment. Greater clarity and regulatory oversight regarding decision making criteria, being a key concern of stakeholders, will be addressed by this option. Option 2 address the concerns of both the department and the oil and gas industry to ensure that entities entering or progressing through the regime are suitable, financially and technically capable to

undertake petroleum activities in a safe and environmentally sustainable manner, and do not have a history of material non-compliance, fraudulent or misleading behaviour and/or financial mismanagement. Option 2 also provides the government with a last resort safety mechanism – trailing liability, to call back a greater range of entities who derived an economic benefit from Australia’s resources, in order to mitigate the risks to the Australian taxpayer, where all other safeguards have failed.

By comparison, under Option 1, there is no change to the regulatory framework which continues to operate in its current form. While it will continue to provide a strong and effective framework that industry is familiar with, it does not provide greater assurances at key gateway points to mitigate the risk that companies entering the regime may be unable to meet their obligations. This in turn, may result in a similar incident to that of the NOGA group of companies where significant liabilities fall to industry and the Australian taxpayer. Unlike Option 2 (the recommended option), Option 1 does not increase regulatory oversight, or provide greater assurance particularly at high risk gateways, that a titleholder is suitable to enter the Australian offshore regime and undertake petroleum activities.

Option 3 provides a far more intensive approach to regulating industry, without a material net benefit in achieving the intended policy outcome. Option 3 is likely to deter investment from new titleholders in the Australian regime due to its onerous measures and does not address stakeholder concerns raised during consultation regarding striking the right balance between risk management, responsible resource extraction and encouraging investment in the Australian regime. Option 3 provides higher regulatory impacts with little to no improvement to policy outcomes of Option 2.

As Option 2 addresses the problem statement by avoiding the additional anticipated regulatory impacts as Option 3, Option 2 is the preferred option.

In recommending Option 2, one key consideration in the decision-making process was the feedback received during consultation on trailing liability. The department noted that trailing liability was not supported by the oil and gas industry, and in order to ensure that this measure is effective but not overly burdensome on titleholders, the department has chosen Option 2 which speaks to a risk-based approach, as opposed to an intensive regulatory approach.

Rather than proposing a trailing liability measure, which is a ‘standing obligation’ in Option 3, the department is recommending expansion to the existing powers to issue Directions under Option 2. Under this measure it is in the event that a current titleholder cannot meet its decommissioning obligations and other safeguards have failed, that previous titleholders and/or related persons (including a parent company) may be called back to meet these obligations. Under a ‘standing obligation’ measure (Option 3), companies would be required to maintain the financial capacity to decommission all infrastructure previously held and managed, indefinitely, or until such infrastructure is successfully decommissioned.

One area of uncertainty in considering all options were the costing assumptions that the department relied upon. In order to accurately estimate both the cost of implementing the regulatory changes as well as the potential costs of decommissioning various projects, the department obtained industry-reflective decommissioning costs through consultation with the National Energy Resources Australia (NERA).

The cost of the proposed regulatory changes in Option 2 are minimal in comparison to the risk of potential decommissioning liabilities of offshore oil and gas assets and infrastructure, where titleholders are unable to meet their obligations. The estimated cost increased associated with

implementing the proposed changes in Option 2 is approximately AUD\$3.33 million per year. By comparison, the decommissioning cost for a range of offshore activities are estimated as follows:

- plugging and abandonment of a single offshore exploration or appraisal well can range between USD\$9 million to USD\$32 million (approximately AUD\$12.7 million to AUD\$45.4 million)<sup>7</sup>
- decommissioning a medium sized project with a single semi-submersible or jack-up platform with no shared infrastructure and fewer than 10 wells could range from US\$255 million to \$US350 million
- decommissioning a large, multiple platform project with shared infrastructure and more than 25 wells could range from US\$840 million to US\$1.8 billion, or more

These estimated costs are highly variable, will vary between projects, and do not represent a possible minimum or maximums. Rather they illustrate the range of costs that can reasonably be expected<sup>8</sup>. This shows that the cost of implementing the proposed regulatory changes under Option 2 are minor in comparison.

The department is committed to working with relevant stakeholders to improve the regulatory framework and ensure beneficial outcomes to all stakeholders, including industry and the Australian community. Continuous improvement of the offshore regulatory framework will maintain community confidence in the regime and provide for better regulatory outcomes for both the government and the industry.

The department does not consider that these measures will result in a significant burden on industry and in fact, believes that Option 2 will benefit the offshore oil and gas industry, as improved regulatory practices will increase community confidence and provide greater assurances to the Australian community. In addition, all stakeholders will benefit from a reduction in the financial, environmental and safety risks where a titleholder is unable to meet their decommissioning obligations.

## 7. Implementation

The Australian offshore oil and regime is a well-established regulatory framework that has evolved to be mature, reliable and dynamic. The Australian Government reviews and updates the framework, to ensure that the regime remains fit for purpose to meet future challenges while also encouraging investment. It is through this lens, that the proposed changes to the regulatory framework are considered by the department to be 'business as usual', in its efforts to continuously improve the offshore regime.

The timeframes in delivering and implementing Option 2 will be based on the proposed measures being passed as a legislative bill, expected to be introduced into parliament in early 2021.

Australia has a relatively mature offshore oil and gas industry, which includes many large-scale operators, with significant experience across a range of jurisdictions. The oil and gas industry is well-versed in implementing regulatory change and the department is confident that industry will be able to adapt to the changes.

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<sup>7</sup> Estimated costs of decommissioning were obtained from NERA and are industry-reflective. Costs will depend on the size, scope and complexity of operations.

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To ensure that key stakeholders such as the oil and gas industry are informed of the regulatory changes, the department and the regulators are committed to engaging early, efficiently and continuously. The department, NOPTA and NOPSEMA are also liaising with key stakeholder organisations such as APPEA, to ensure that any new regulatory changes are communicated through appropriate channels, to capture smaller operators who may not be aware of the changes. The department, NOPTA and NOPSEMA will also publish new policy and regulatory guidelines on their websites to ensure that appropriate guidance information is easily accessible to all interested stakeholders.

Option 2 will be evaluated and monitored in a variety of ways. Most notably, the department and the regulators will be able to determine its success if applications are, in fact, received in accordance with new regulatory requirements such as change of control and ownership of titleholders. Additionally, the regulators will get an insight into whether the regulatory changes have been adequately communicated to the industry, based on the level of guidance that they may be required to provide to companies submitting their applications. Similarly, the regulators may gauge how well the oil and gas industry understand the proposed measures based on how much additional information they may seek from applicants seeking to enter the regime.

A table of the key implementation risks of Option 2 is at Annex 2.

Ultimately, as a long-term evaluation of whether Option 2 was successful in addressing the problem statement, the department will consider how many (if any) titleholders are unable to meet their obligations over the next ten, twenty and thirty years. Noting that while it is impossible to completely eliminate the risk of this occurring, consideration can be given to both the number and nature of future situations in which a titleholder is unable to meet its obligations under its title. The department intends to continuously review and improve the offshore regulatory framework, to ensure that these risks are reduced to as low as reasonably practicable.

# Annex 1: Costing Assumptions

1. Average joint venture (JV) partners per title - **5** (based on NOPTA Titleholder Reports Jun 17 – Feb 20)
2. Number of stakeholders impacted by the measures – **185** (based on total number of titleholders and a change rate of **8** new organisations per financial year (FY) from NOPTA Titleholder Reports Jun 17 – Feb 20)
3. Wage rate band of offshore oil and gas companies technical financial / administration employees: **\$120 – \$150k** (inclusive of overheads and on-costs) - averaged to **\$135k per annum / \$121.15 hourly** (based on reported average industry wage rates)
4. Wage rate band of CEOs/Directors of offshore oil and gas companies: **\$500 – \$800k** (inclusive of overheads and on-costs) - averaged to **\$650k per annum/\$583.33 hourly** (based on reported average industry wage rates)
5. Average number of directors of offshore oil and gas companies – **12** (based on reported average industry information)
6. Average time for a single organisation to undertake requirements (based on NOPTA advice):
  - a. A technical and financial report application – **6** hours for **1** technical financial / administration employee to source and compile information, **1** hour for **2** directors required to execute application.
  - b. A fit and proper person declaration and appropriateness criteria application – **2** hours for **1** technical financial / administration employee to liaise and compile information, **1** hour for **1** director required to execute declaration.
  - c. A change of ownership and control application – **1** hour for **1** technical financial / administration employee to source and compile information, **1** hour for **2** directors required to execute application.
7. Average number of applications NOPTA currently receives requiring technical and financial report applications – **68** per year (based on NOPTA advice)
8. Estimated number of applications NOPTA would receive requiring technical and financial reports under Option 2 – **87** per year (based on NOPTA advice)
9. Estimated number of applications NOPTA would receive requiring technical and financial reports under Option 3 – **250** per year (based on NOPTA advice)
10. Estimated number of applications NOPTA would receive fit and proper person declaration and appropriateness criteria under Option 2 – **87** per year (based on NOPTA advice)
11. Estimated number of associates NOPTA would require fit and proper person declaration and appropriateness criteria to be completed under Option 3 – **2** per CEOs/Directors of offshore oil and gas companies with an average hourly cost of **\$320.24**.
12. Estimated number of change of ownership and control applications NOPTA would receive under Option 2 and 3 – **2** per year (based on NOPTA Change of Titleholder Company Name Report average Nov 18 – Jul 20).

## Annex 2: Table of Key Implementation Risks

Risk	Consequences	Management and Mitigation	Likelihood
There are implementation overlaps and/or gaps between the roles and responsibilities of the department, NOPTA and NOPSEMA once regulatory amendments take effect.	<p><i>Major</i> – There are gaps in regulatory oversight that may result in financial risks not being mitigated.</p> <p><i>Minor</i> – Duplication of duties results in additional regulatory burden on the department, NOPTA or NOPSEMA as well as industry.</p>	Ongoing and early engagement between the department, NOPTA and NOPSEMA to ensure all parties are clear on their role and responsibilities in implementing the regulatory changes.	Low
Regulatory/policy guidance material and internal systems and processes are not amended or updated before measures are implemented.	<i>Minor</i> – Companies will be unable to find appropriate guidance material as to how the measures will be implemented and may not comply with new requirements.	To mitigate this risk, the department is committed to working with the NOPTA and NOPSEMA in order to ensure that all policy and regulatory guidance materials are updated prior to implementation, to reflect changes in the regulatory framework and explain the policy and operation and effects of such changes.	Low
Changes to the regulatory framework are not implemented by NOPTA and/or NOPSEMA.	<i>Major</i> – The regulatory framework is not improved and risk of unsuitable entrants entering into the offshore regime at key gateways is not mitigated and the Australian taxpayer may be left to meet significant financial liabilities.	The department will liaise regularly with NOPTA and NOPSEMA to ensure that they have all the information and assistance that they require to administer these measures to meet the policy objectives.	Low