In the matter of an arbitration under the Rules of Arbitration of
the International Centre for
Settlement of Investment Disputes

Case No. ARB/21/51

> The International Dispute Resolution Centre (IDRC)
> 1 Paternoster Lane LONDON, EC4M 7BQ

Day 1
Thursday, 1st February 2024
Hearing on the Merits
Before:
PROFESSOR GABRIELLE KAUFMANN-KOHLER
MR STEPHEN L DRYMER
PROFESSOR PHILIPPE SANDS

DISCOVERY GLOBAL LLC
Claimant
-v-

SLOVAK REPUBLIC
Respondent

Secretary to the Tribunal: JARA MÍNGUEZ ALMEIDA Assistant to the Tribunal: MAGNUS JESKO LANGER

Transcript produced by Anne-Marie Stallard, and Emma Lovell

APPEARANCES

FOR CLAIMANT
MARK TUSHINGHAM, Twenty Essex
NEIL NEWING, Signature Litigation
COLIN GRECH, Signature Litigation PIETRO GRASSI, Signature Litigation BEN PHAROAH, Signature Litigation ALEXANDER FRASER, Party Representative

## FOR RESPONDENT

STEPHEN ANWAY, Squire Patton Boggs ROSTISLAV PEKAR, Squire Patton Boggs TATIANA PROKOPOVÁ, Squire Patton Boggs DAVID ALEXANDER, Squire Patton Boggs JAKUB KAMENICKÝ, Squire Patton Boggs DOUGLAS PILAWA, Squire Patton Boggs CHRISTINA LUO, Squire Patton Boggs JULIÁN KUPKA, Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic ZUZANA JEŠKOVÁ, Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic PETRA LEŠOVÁ, Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic

CHRIS LONGMAN, SLR Consulting
CLAIRE JORDAN, SLR Consulting
EWAN WHYTE, SLR Consulting
TIAGO DUARTE-SILVA, Charles River Associates RICHARD ACKLAM, Charles River Associates NICOLE SKAF, Charles River Associates

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7MR PILAWA: Good morning, I'm Douglas Pilawa fromSquire Patton Boggs.

MS PROKOPOVÁ: Good morning, I'm Tatiana Prokopová, Squire Patton Boggs.

MR ALEXANDER: Good morning, I'm David Alexander from

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hearing schedule that's Annex A to that order. Some of the rules are also found in Procedural Order No. 1.
Over the entire hearing each party has 14.5 hours, and that includes openings and the answers to the questions of the Tribunal on the last day.

Today we'll start with the opening statements, two hours and a half each. We have received the demonstrative exhibits and, if I'm not mistaken, we have already received the presentation by email from the Claimant, which is to be sent before you start presenting.

Tomorrow we'll start the witness examinations. As you know, this hearing is public in the sense that it will be posted, the audio video recording will be posted on the ICSID website, so we should please make sure that the technician does stop the recording whenever we go off the record, because otherwise we have all kinds of break conversations that are recorded, and that is not good.

And if you ever have to address a confidential matter, please raise it before you start so we can mark the recording and the transcript confidential.

Is there any question, comments about how we proceed, or any other topic on the Claimant's part? MR TUSHINGHAM: Nothing from the Claimant's side.

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MS LUO: Christina Luo, Squire Patton Boggs.
MR KUPKA: Julián Kupka from the Ministry of Finance.
MS LEšOVÁ: Petra Lešová from the Ministry of Finance as well. MS JEšKOVÁ: Zuzana Ješková from the Ministry of Finance.
THE PRESIDENT: Can I just -- I didn't hear you well, can you repeat?
MS JORDAN: Claire Jordan, SLR Consulting.
THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.
MR WHYTE: Ewan Whyte, SLR Consulting.
DR LONGMAN: Chris Longman, also of SLR Consulting.
MS SKAF: Nicole Skaf, Charles River Associates.
MR ACKLAM: Richard Acklam, Charles River Associates.
DR DUARTE-SILVA: Tiago Duarte-Silva, Charles River Associates.
THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.
Fine, I think that we have everyone that we have on the list, and Mr Fraser is the party representative, so he is admitted to the hearing before his testimony.

We are here to hear oral argument and then the witnesses and expert examination will follow the rules that are set in Procedural Order No. 4, including the

## Squire Patton Boggs.

MR KAMENICKÝ: I'm Jakub Kamenický, from Squire Patton Boggs.

MR KUPKA: Julián Kupka from the Ministry of Finance.
MS LEšOVÁ: Petra Lešová from the Ministry of Finance as

THE PRESIDENT: Nothing. On the Respondent's part? No, none either.

Fine, then I can give the floor for the opening argument to the Claimant.
(9.37 am)

Opening statement on behalf of the Claimant
MR TUSHINGHAM: Thank you very much, Madam President, members of the Tribunal.

In 2014 Discovery and its subsidiary, AOG, embarked on a project to explore for oil and gas in north-eastern Slovakia. Discovery invested in Slovakia in reliance on exploration licences that had been granted by the Slovak Government under the Geology Act. The licences and the Geology Act imposed an express obligation on AOG to design, investigate and evaluate a geological task: to explore for oil and gas within the concession areas.

When Discovery invested in Slovakia, it legitimately expected that Slovakia would not prevent AOG from completing that task. But when the rubber hit the road, from late 2015 onwards, and Discovery tried to drill its exploration wells, Slovakia prevented AOG from completing the task.

Between late 2015 and early 2018, organs of the Slovak Republic made a series of decisions which ultimately caused the project to fail, and I'll refer to

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those decisions as "the impugned measures".
These measures are all attributable to Slovakia, and they place Slovakia in breach of its obligations to Discovery under the BIT.

Now, the impugned measures had significant consequences: they destroyed the commercial viability of the project; they caused Discovery's funders to stop funding the project; they caused Discovery's JV partners to withdraw, and they completely wiped out the value of Discovery's investment. Discovery therefore seeks an award of reparation to compensate it for the losses which it has suffered.
(Slide 2) So in my presentation this morning I will be addressing topics 1 through to 5 ; and Mr Newing will be addressing topic 6 , quantum. I intend to spend most of my time on topic 2, taking the Tribunal through the underlying documents related to the impugned measures.

In the interests of time, I will be skipping over some of my slides quite quickly, and I won't take the Tribunal through the detail of every single document that's on the screen, but you have exhibit references in the presentation, as you will see shortly, and so the Tribunal can go back to certain documents, if it wishes, in due course.

So we begin with the background facts and starting

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09:39 $\quad 1 \quad$ with the policy background.
(Slide 5) At the times material to this dispute, Slovakia imported over $98 \%$ of its oil and gas from Russia, and that is undisputed.
(Slide 6) In 2013, Slovakia's import dependency, and hence the size of its energy trade deficit, was identified as a matter of concern by the European Commission.
(Slide 7) Successive Slovak governments had acknowledged the risks posed by Slovakia's near total dependence on Russian imports of hydrocarbons and energy security was therefore a key pillar of Slovakia's energy policies. To this end, the policies acknowledged a desire by Slovakia to encourage domestic oil and gas exploration and extraction.

The 2014 policy, which you will see on the slide here, said:
"The future of gas extraction efforts in Slovakia depends on the verification of new exploration concepts... that are financially intensive and associated with significant geological and technical risks. The feasibility of such projects fully depends on the clarity provided in geological and mining legislation and on the enforcement of exploration rights on the basis of this legislation."

So that was the policy background against which Discovery invested in Slovakia.
(Slide 8) We now move to the legislative background, and I'll begin with the Geology Act on slide number 9.
The purpose of the Geology Act was to encourage private companies to explore for oil and gas in Slovakia. That purpose is clear from various provisions of the Act which I will take you to shortly. But the purpose is also clear from the Act's transposition into Slovak law of the European Directive that I've quoted on this slide.
(Slide 10) Moreover, the former Minister of the Environment, Mr Sólymos, who you will be hearing as a witness in this arbitration, confirmed as much in an interview he gave in 2017. He was asked:
"Why isn't prospecting done by the Government?"
And his answer was:
"The government has no money for this and this is why it rents out exploration areas to firms and companies involved in such activities. In return, the government gets information about the state of the country's natural resources."
(Slide 11) Now, the Geology Act established four stages for any oil and gas exploration project, and in the following slides I will briefly summarise the

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provisions relevant to each stage. These provisions we say are relevant and important for two reasons: first, because they provide the background to the exploration licences, and are relevant to the contents of Discovery's legitimate expectations; and second, because the provisions will put in context some of the terminology used in the parties' pleadings and in my oral presentation this morning.
(Slide 12) So we begin with stage 1 , which is the grant of an exploration licence. So looking at Article 3(c), Article 2(1) and Article 21, the geological work -- and that's a key term -- that AOG was carrying out in Slovakia was deposit geological exploration, 21(2)(a).
Under Article 24(1), the Ministry was responsible -that's the Ministry of Environment -- was responsible for determining the areas in which exploration for oil and gas may be carried out.

In order to carry out such work it was necessary to apply to the Ministry for the determination of an exploration area, and under Article 24(8) the exploration area was determined:
"... for the period required by the client and necessary for the performance of the geological works..."

09:45 1

And if that period specified was insufficient, the Ministry could extend the period to enable the works to be completed.
(Slide 13) Article 24(10) confirmed that an exploration area could be awarded to:
"... a group of clients who jointly finance ... exploration works."

And that was the position here because AOG, JKX and Romgaz were jointly financing the works as JV partners.

Article 24(11) provided that every holder of an exploration area:
"... shall hold the relevant exploration interest, which represents its share of the rights and obligations [and that's an important word] attributable to the holder of the exploration area under this Act and in the geological works."

And in this case the relevant exploration interests under the licences were $50 \% \mathrm{AOG}, 25 \% \mathrm{JKX}$, and $25 \%$ Romgaz. So that's stage 1.
(Slide 14) Stage 2 of the Geology Act relates to the design of a geological task, and this is another key term that is used throughout the Act and in the exploration licences themselves. It is defined in Article 11(1) as:
"... a subject-matter, local and temporal definition

09:47 1
here.
Now, in its pleadings Slovakia says that the licences and the Act merely gave a contractor a right to do the work, but not an obligation. We say that is an untenable interpretation of the Act, and particularly Article 14. It is entirely standard in oil and gas concessions, as the Tribunal will well know, for states to impose an obligation on a licence-holder to do the work, and the regime in Slovakia was no different: why would Slovakia wish to impose an obligation on a contractor?

Well, first and foremost because Slovakia wanted to know how much oil and gas was in the ground. Minister Sólymos acknowledged as much in his 2017 interview that we looked at earlier, and that was because of Slovakia's near total reliance on imports.

The second reason is because an exploration licence, by its nature, confers exclusivity. If a licence-holder simply had a right but not an obligation to do the work, the licence-holder could simply sit on its hands and deprive other parties of the opportunity to investigate how much oil and gas was in the ground. But that is not what Slovakia intended, and one can see that not only from these provisions, but also from Article 22(4) on the next slide (16) here.

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of a range of questions that convey an economic scientific or technical objective of the task ..."

And then the keywords:
"... to be designed and investigated through
geological work, and evaluated in the final report of the geological task."

Article 12(1), on the right-hand side, imposed an obligation on the geological contractor to draw up a geological design in respect of such task, and I'll explain later how that was done by AOG.
(Slide 15) Moving now to stage 3, this relates to the investigation of the geological task, and there are a number of key provisions here which we rely on. The key one is Article 14. Article 14(1) says:
"The ... contractor shall start to investigate
the... task after the ... design has been approved ..."
And then Article 14(2):
"The geological contractor shall investigate the ... task in accordance with the approved ... design [and then these are important words] so as to achieve the objective of such ... task as quickly and efficiently as possible."

That obligation to investigate was then mirrored by and was consistent with reporting obligations imposed on the holder under Article 25, as you see on the slide

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So, under Article 22(4), if the works were not 2 commenced within one year, the Ministry had the right to revoke the licence. If the works were not commenced within two years, the Ministry was obliged to cancel the exploration area.

So we say Slovakia's clear intention was to ensure that the work was investigated as quickly and efficiently as possible, so that Slovakia could know about the state of its natural resources. And of course along the way the licence-holder had to pay licence fees to Slovakia.
(Slide 17) There are a few other provisions relevant to stage 3 , which I will briefly go through now. During the investigation of the task, Article 29 made clear that a contractor was entitled to enter foreign property to carry out geological works, and this had a two-stage process. First of all, under Article 29(3), the contractor was first obliged to seek agreements with the owner of the relevant property. But, second, and if no agreement was reached, then under Article 29(4), the Ministry shall decide on the application of the contractor. And that is referred to as a "compulsory access order", and that procedure is relevant to Discovery's allegations concerning the Krivá Ol'ka exploration well, which I'll come to later on.

So that's stage 3.
(Slide 18) Stage 4 is the evaluation of the task. And that stage, of course, is only reached once the task has been investigated, and here we see in Article 16(1) again another express obligation on the contractor to evaluate in a final report, and that final report, as you see from Article 16(3), must contain a calculation of the reserves.
(Slide 19) One final feature of the regime is this: an exploration licence-holder has a priority right under Slovak law to apply for a mining licence within one year after filing the final report, and a mining licence allows a contractor to extract hydrocarbons which have been discovered under an exploration licence, of course in exchange for a royalty.
(Slide 20) Now, Discovery's DCF model on quantum in this arbitration requires the Tribunal to assume in a but-for scenario that AOG would have been granted a mining licence. We say, based on past statistics, it was overwhelmingly likely that AOG would have been granted such a licence, and that likelihood is re-enforced by Slovakia's incentive to reduce its imports of hydrocarbons as acknowledged in its energy policies.
(Slide 21) So we now move to the licences

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(Slide 25) Now, I will now very briefly summarise the evolution of the licences. They were first granted by the Ministry in 2006 to a company called Aurelian, and you will see references here to all of the provisions on the slide.
(Slide 26) In 2008, JKX and Romgaz farmed into the licences and each acquired a $25 \%$ interest, with Aurelian holding the remaining $50 \%$.
(Slide 27) In July 2010, AOG was incorporated as a Slovak entity.
(Slide 28) In 2014, in March of that year, Discovery acquired AOG and AOG also granted a royalty, an overriding royalty, in favour of Aurelian. So the price for the transaction, the consideration, had two components: the price paid by Discovery to acquire AOG itself, but also a royalty payable to Aurelian if hydrocarbons were later discovered in the licence areas. And so it is clear from the transaction that substantial contingent obligations were undertaken (Slide 29), and it's clear that Discovery took on a substantial risk and commitment when it entered into this investment in 2014.
(Slide 30) In July of 2014, the Ministry extended the exploration licences for another two years, and in these licences the licence-holders were identified as AOG, JKX and Romgaz.

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09:51 1 themselves, and Discovery's acquisition of AOG.
(Slide 22) As you will see on this map, the licences covered a substantial area in north-eastern Slovakia, shown in blue, on the border with Poland and located in the Carpathian region.
(Slide 23) Discovery's expert geoscientist,
Mr Atkinson, concludes that the licences were located in a highly prospective region, and this map shows the licences were adjacent to a large number of oil and gas fields in neighbouring Poland and in the north Carpathian province.
This was a region which was well known to Mr Lewis and Mr Fraser, Discovery's CEO and CFO respectively. From about 2007 onwards, they had both spent many years working in Poland on oil and gas exploration projects, and it was this work which led Mr Lewis to discover the licence areas over the border in Slovakia.
(Slide 24) Between 1898 and 1998, over 30 wells had been drilled on the licence areas, and this included one very deep well in Smilno, in 1982, which produced substantial quantities of natural gas during flow tests.

At that time, in 1982, there was no suitable market for the amount of gas that had been discovered. But by the time Discovery invested in Slovakia in 2014, there most certainly was a market.
(Slide 31) In September of 2014, AOG became the operator under joint operating agreements that were concluded with JKX and Romgaz, and pursuant to these contractual arrangements, AOG had all of the rights of the parties under the licence, there was obviously a JOA for each licence, and shall have exclusive charge of and conduct of all joint operations.

And during the project there were frequent operating committee meetings, as is entirely standard, throughout the project by Discovery, JKX and Romgaz.
(Slide 32) In July of 2016, the Ministry extended the licences for another five years, in other words until July of 2021, and once again the licence-holders were AOG, JKX and Romgaz.
(Slide 33) Now, before the licences were granted and extended over this period, Slovakia, the Ministry, approached many other state entities to ascertain whether they objected to the exploration licences or the extensions, and time and time again no state entities objected. And that fact was expressly recorded on the face of the licences, and we've given one example here from the 2016 licence, where the district office in Prešov confirmed that:
"[Issuance] of a Decision extending the term of validity of the ... Exploration Area will not affect the
interests associated with conservation of nature and landscape and the District [Office] ... therefore did not raise any objections."

And the terms of the other licences are to the same effect. And I'll come back to this point later, but we say it's relevant when the Tribunal examines whether Slovakia frustrated Discovery's legitimate expectations.
(Slide 34) Moreover, within the licences themselves, the Ministry expressly acknowledged that the geological works were necessary and beneficial, so I'll focus on two passages here, highlighted:
"The proposed term of validity ... reflects the need to carry out additional geological works the performance of which is required to achieve the objective of the geological task."

So that obviously ties back into the provisions of the Act:
"It therefore follows that the geological activities performed by the holder of exploration area are beneficial from the aspect of gathering knowledge about the degree of geological exploration of the territory...
The Ministry deems it necessary to admit the application filed by the holder of exploration area who will ensure that additional valuable knowledge about the territory of the Slovak Republic will be gathered during the so

09:58 $\quad 1$ to as the first and fourth expectations.
So as to the first, because AOG had an obligation to design, investigate and evaluate the task, Discovery necessarily expected that Slovakia would not prevent AOG from completing the task. This was the quid pro quo of AOG's obligation to the Slovak Republic: I will do the work, but in return you will not prevent me from completing it. And so Discovery's first legitimate expectation, we say, was based on that clear and implicit representation, which we say Slovakia made in the licences, when read together with the Geology Act.
Discovery also legitimately expected that geological exploration could be carried out without any other relevant organ of the Slovak State objecting. And what was the source of that expectation? Well, again, it was the terms of the licences. As we saw earlier, the licences recorded that the Ministry had approached numerous state entities to ascertain whether they objected, and not one single state entity objected between 2006 and 2016 within the licence provisions.
And so the licences therefore implicitly represented that no other relevant organ would object.
(Slide 38) So we now move on to a brief summary of the project, and I'll then turn on to examine the impugned measures.

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09:57 1 extended period."
And the terms of the other licences are to the same effect.
(Slide 35) What is more, the licences also acknowledged that AOG envisaged drilling exploration wells to depths of up to 1,500 metres, performing pumping tests and then preparing a final report. And Slovakia therefore knew very well what AOG was planning to do because it had been told as much in the applications.
And so against that background, we can now consider the terms of the licences themselves in more detail. And of course it is necessary to interpret the licences against the background of the Geology Act and, as we saw, in Articles 12, 14 and 16 of the Act, there were obligations imposed on the contractor to design, investigate and evaluate the task, and those same obligations were then unsurprisingly incorporated as conditions of the licences; see particularly paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, which we've quoted here.
Now, AOG owed these obligations to the Slovak Republic throughout the project.
(Slide 37) And why is this important? Well, because it explains the context of Discovery's expectations, and I'm going to concentrate, orally, on what we've referred

2 Discovery developed an exploration strategy initially
(Slide 39) So after the acquisition in 2014, focused on shallower oil and gas targets.
(Slide 40) As part of that strategy, Discovery carried out detailed interpretations of seismic data as well as magneto-telluric surveys, which were obtained on the licence areas. And that analysis, which took place throughout the project, from 2014 onwards, enabled Discovery to identify suitable prospects to drill for oil and gas.
(Slide 41) Discovery then summarised its analyses in detailed and lengthy presentations at operating committee meetings. We've given references on this slide to some of those presentations, and it is clear from these documents that Discovery was serious and committed to this project, and undertook a significant amount of preparatory work.

But these three presentations of course are not the sum total of that work. In this arbitration Discovery has voluntarily disclosed over 16,000 documents to Slovakia, many of which evidence the detailed analysis that Discovery undertook throughout the project.
(Slide 42) What is more, Discovery had also considered how to commercialise oil and gas discoveries. So as to oil, that would have been collected in tanks

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and trucked to a nearby refinery, 60 kilometres by road to the north. And as for natural gas, in 2014 Discovery had prepared a feasibility study to construct
a 15-kilometre pipeline from Smilno to the nearest high-pressure pipeline owned by SPP, which is the Slovak gas distribution company.
(Slide 43) And on this slide you will see a reference to that preliminary feasibility study, where SPP confirms that its high-pressure pipeline had the capacity to receive natural gas from Smilno at the rates requested by AOG.

So that was commercialisation.
Turning now to financing. At the same time that all of this work was going on, Discovery was also working to secure external funding for the project. Mr Lewis says in his witness statement that he could have funded Discovery's share himself, but he preferred to reduce the risk by sharing the cost and upside with a suitable investor, and so hence the efforts that were undertaken in 2014 and 2015 to attract external funding.
(Slide 44) Now, in its pleadings, Slovakia asserts that nobody was interested in the project, and we fundamentally disagree, because Slovakia has ignored a key contextual factor that was occurring at that time, as you will see on this slide, namely a total collapse

10:04 1
to carry out under the licences.
So if we cast our minds back to the four stages of the Geology Act, AOG's design and approval of these documents marked the completion of stage 2 , and so by 2015, Discovery was ready to move to stage 3 : investigation.
(Slide 48) But Discovery's projects -- and this is an important point -- were not limited to these three wells. As Mr Lewis explains, Discovery as part of the investigation work had identified many other prospects, and so once these first three wells had been drilled, then further wells would have been drilled on the licences as well.
(Slide 49) So from late 2015 onwards, Discovery started to investigate the geological task, and this is a picture of the Smilno drilling site taken in 2016. And Slovakia was aware of all of the work that AOG was carrying out from the annual reports that were submitted each year.
(Slide 50) But despite all of this preparatory work, and by a series of impugned measures, which were passed by different state organs from late 2015 onwards, Slovakia prevented Discovery from completing the task, and I will go through the key complaints that we've raised in relation to Smilno, Krivá $\mathrm{Ol}^{\prime} \mathrm{ka}$, and then in

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in the market price for crude oil in mid-2014 which, as Mr Fraser says, had caused investor sentiment to deteriorate. And he goes on to explain that in his witness statement.
(Slide 45) But as market prices began to recover, Discovery's efforts to attract financing eventually bore fruit in October of 2015 in the form of the Akard agreement under which a consortium of investors agreed to finance Discovery's share of the cost of drilling the initial wells.
(Slide 46) So with funding in place, Discovery developed a plan to drill three initial exploration wells, one on each licence: the Smilno well; the Krivá Ol'ka well, and the Ruská Poruba well. And as Mr Lewis explains in his witness statement, these three wells were intended to be a proof of concept to enable AOG to fund the drilling and development of further wells. But, and importantly, Discovery was also prepared to drill more wells if those initial three wells did not result in a discovery.
(Slide 47) For each well, detailed documents were prepared, a project of geological works, a detailed drilling programme, and an authorisation for expenditure. And, as the names suggest, these documents form part of the geological task which AOG was obliged

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(Slide 57) Between 2015 and into 2016, AOG prepared the Smilno site in readiness for the well to be drilled, and this satellite image taken in 2016 shows that AOG prepared the drilling site -- the yellow square that you see here -- which measured about 80 metres by 60 metres.
(Slide 58) Now, it is not in dispute that the road was the only viable access route for AOG to move its drilling rig and other heavy machinery onto the site.
(Slide 59) But before any work had been done at Smilno, AOG had received confirmation from the mayor, Mr Baran, who you will hear as a witness in this arbitration. In 2015 he told AOG that the road:
"... had always been used by members of the public as a road and public accessway for hundreds of years without any issues."

And Mr Baran, of course, is one of Discovery's
the southern boundary of the village of Smilno. The解 . in 2006.
(Slide 56) In 2015, AOG entered into leases over the Smilno site and obtained permits from the district offices to use the farmland to carry out exploratory drilling.
witnesses in this arbitration.
(Slide 60) What's more, in 2016, the mayor also confirmed, in a letter that you will see on the right, that:
"the field track situated on parcel of land ... has been used by the general public for many decades ... as access road to access the adjacent plots of land ... and is publicly accessible."

And to put this in context, if you look on the left-hand side, the mayor says in his witness statement:
"I have never heard of anyone apart from AOG being prevented from using this Road based on any assertion by any of the landowners that the Road is private property..."

Now, since Mr Baran was the mayor of Smilno, his contemporaneous statements to AOG in 2015 are attributable to Slovakia under Article 4 of the ILC Articles, and that's important when the Tribunal comes to examine whether Slovakia acted inconsistently and hence in breach of the FET standard in relation to the conduct of other state organs in relation to the road. Because, as you know, many other state organs took an alternative position, opposite position, on the basis that the road was private, and I'll come to that shortly.

THE PRESIDENT: Can I just ask a question?
MR TUSHINGHAM: Sure.
THE PRESIDENT: When you speak of attribution under Article 4, you speak of attribution of liability, not necessarily obligations?
MR TUSHINGHAM: Of course. But I think it's not in dispute that his conduct in confirming --
THE PRESIDENT: Is this the conduct of a state organ, is that what you're saying?
MR TUSHINGHAM: Exactly. Exactly. No matter how -- no matter where the state organ sits in the hierarchy of the state apparatus.
(Slide 61) Now, it's clear that Discovery relied on what the mayor had told Discovery in 2016, namely that the road was a public road, and to give just two examples you can see on this slide an email from Mr Lewis of 5 August 2015, and on the right-hand side he says:
"Smilno location ...
Access road is a public road ...
Photo attached of Stanislav on the Smilno location with the mayor of Smilno ..."

Then below, at the bottom of the screen, with a presentation from December of 2015:
"Access road.

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## MR DRYMER: Prior to the investment, I would add. For my

interest.
MR TUSHINGHAM: We can't point to a document which expressly confirms that at the time, prior to the investment, that the road was a public road. And that's obvious, because prior to the investment, of course, the specific drilling site at Smilno had not been identified. But after the investment was made, of course extensive -after the investment was made, of course extensive
you can call it due diligence, perhaps not in a legal sense of actually obtaining a legal opinion, but factual due diligence was undertaken, and that is important because we say hindsight is, of course, a wonderful thing. At the time that Discovery was looking at and

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a public road. And we say that to the extent that that
due diligence was required, confirmation from the mayor of the village was plainly sufficient.
PROFESSOR SANDS: But it's a pretty central issue, the status of this right of way, and relying on one
individual might raise the issue in a prudent
developer: we ought to at least undertake some actions
to satisfy ourselves that the mayor is correct.
My question is actually a very simple one: was a due
diligence exercise carried out with local lawyers, or was it not?

10:16 1
intervention, in advance of the investment by AOG, and in advance of the acquisition by Discovery of AOG's work thus far, it appears to be the case that there was no legal due diligence in relation to these issues; is that correct?
MR TUSHINGHAM: That is correct, because the specific Smilno well site had not been identified at that stage. Yes.
PROFESSOR SANDS: Thank you.
MR TUSHINGHAM: So we say despite the overwhelming evidence
from the mayor and from the maps, it is somewhat surprising that Slovakia's position in this arbitration is that the road was not a public road. Instead,
Slovakia's position is that it was private land that AOG was not entitled to use absent landowner consent.

We say that is an absurd position which Slovakia has been driven to adopt in an attempt to defend the indefensible conduct of numerous Slovak state organs who prevented AOG from using the road during the project.
But before turning to the detail, we ask, rhetorically: why did Slovakia include this road in its official maps? Slovakia has no answer to that question, and we say the answer is obvious: because it was a public road which had been used as such for hundreds of years, as the mayor himself confirmed.
(Slide 66) So we will now move very briefly to some

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10:14 $1 \quad$ investigating the location of the Smilno site, it was 2 obviously going around and talking to the mayor, and we say it's entirely reasonable for Discovery to have relied on what the mayor was saying about the road.

Nobody at that time was raising any suggestion that this was private property, and the documents are consistent with that. And, just to reinforce the point, I think, this is the next point on due diligence: Slovakia's official maps upon which Discovery relied during the project expressly identified the road. You can see them here on the screen. And this was not just one single map: you have multiple maps that were published by the Slovak Republic's cartography and cadaster office, UGKK, and they were publicly available on an online geoportal maintained by UGKK. And so that is important when the Tribunal later comes to examine whether different Slovak state organs acted inconsistently in relation to the legal status of the road.
(Slide 63) So we have given some annotated examples here to contemporaneous presentations in 2014 and again in 2015 showing the due diligence -- the use of that term that I will use broadly -- being undertaken, access road and reliance on the maps.
PROFESSOR SANDS: Just to be clear then, taking my friend's

Slovak law regarding roads, and I'll take this as quickly as I can.

Slovakia concedes in this arbitration that the road is a "field track", and in Slovak that is "Polna Cesta", and that term, as I understand it, also can be translated as "field road". So field track, field road are the same things.

We say that that concession is fatal because a field track or a field road is a type of public road under Slovak law.

More specifically, it is a type of public special purpose road, which Slovakia abbreviates with the acronym PSPR.
(Slide 67) So on this slide we summarise the key provisions of the Road Act and the Road Decree which are relevant to this issue.

Beginning with Article 1, subparagraph (2) divides surface roads into four categories, the fourth of which is "special purpose roads".

Article 6(1) provides that:
"... within their boundaries, everyone can use surface [roads] in the usual way for the purposes for which they are intended ..."

And that's the concept of "general use".
The concept of a special purpose road is then

10:19 1
2
elaborated in Article 22, and it provides in paragraph
(1) that such roads:
"... serve to connect ... real properties with other surface [roads]."

So looking back at Article 1(2) you have a special purpose road connecting real properties with other types of road.

Special purpose roads in paragraph (3) are then divided into public and non-public roads, but, reading on, Article 22(3) then sets out two exhaustive circumstances in which a special purpose road can be non-public. The first is if the road is located "within closed premises or isolated objects". In that scenario such a road is non-public. That is not the case here, because the road was publicly accessible.

And the second circumstance is if the road is classified as non-public by the municipality with the consent of its owner. But in this case, the Smilno municipality never made any such classification, and so if neither circumstance applies, the road is automatically a public special purpose road.

So one then moves forward to Article 22 of the Road Decree, see the excerpt on the right-hand side, which implemented the Road Act, and Article 22(1) provides:
"Special purpose roads ... include, in particular,

Decree. So for that reason alone, the argument fails.
Proposition 2. Assume we are wrong about that. Slovakia then says: well, a publicly accessible field track that does not qualify as a PSPR means it can be only used by the public unless the landowner objects. And you can see footnote 131 there:
"This can be either explicit or implicit."
No authority is cited for that proposition, and we say it's clearly unworkable practicably. How can a member of the public possibly know whether a landowner has implicitly objected to the use of the road? Can different landowners implicitly object to some people using the road whilst consenting to others? None of that is explained.

But it is clear from Article 123 of the Civil Code, which you see on the right-hand side, that an owner is entitled to use, possess and dispose of the subject of his ownership within the limits of the law. Therefore, if a field track is located on private land, which is co-owned by a number of co-owners, the co-owners must respect the public's general right to use the road under Article 6 of the Road Act, that's the general use provision. So private ownership has to yield to the public right.

So the argument fails legally. But even if the

10:20 $1 \quad$ field and forest roads ...
As well as access roads. And so it therefore follows from the concession that the road is a public special purpose road within the meaning of the Act.
(Slide 68) Now, Slovakia appears to accept that if the road was a PSPR then this has certain consequences for the impugned measures. So Slovakia says in its Rejoinder:
"The Police would have had the authority to remove the activists and their vehicles and to approve road signage at the entrance only if the field track qualified as a PSPR."

Now, in its Rejoinder we saw for the first time a raft of new technical arguments about the road under Slovak law. (Slide 69) There is an entire appendix devoted to this topic. Many of those arguments did not appear in the Counter-Memorial, and they are not supported by any expert evidence on Slovak law. We have not had an opportunity to respond in writing to all of these new arguments, but I will just address one, which is set out at paragraph 117 of the Rejoinder.
So we say this argument is hopeless. Proposition 1 of the argument is: not all publicly accessible field tracks are PSPRs. But as I've already explained, that is wrong, having regard to the Road Act and the Road
argument had any legs legally, it doesn't even work on the facts. The land plots on which the road was located was co-owned by 166 individual co-owners. Only one of those co-owners objected to AOG using the road. That was Ms Varjanová, who you will be hearing as a witness.

There is no evidence that any of the other 165 co-owners objected to AOG using the road. Article 139 of the Civil Code, which you will see here, provides, unsurprisingly, that "co-owners shall decide on the management of the joint thing by ... majority", but Ms Varjanová didn't represent the majority.

So in summary, the arguments about the road are: one, contradicted by the mayor and Slovakia's official maps; two, unsupported by any expert evidence on Slovak law; three, irreconcilable with the provisions of the Road Decree and the Road Act. And so for all those reasons we say the argument doesn't work.
(Slide 70) So now moving on to examine the impugned measures. From late 2015 onwards and into 2016, activists persistently blocked the road with their vehicles, and you will have read this, obviously, in our pleadings. We have included references to some of the exhibits here. The police refused to remove those vehicles from the road, and the police refused to accept that the road was a public road.
(Slide 71) And so this leads on to the first impugned measure which we summarised in the table earlier. As a result of the police's conduct in refusing to remove the vehicles and refusing to accept that the road was a public road, Discovery was prevented from using the road to bring its drilling rig to the Smilno site. Slovakia's conduct therefore prevented Discovery from drilling the Smilno well.
(Slide 73) We now move on to the second impugned measure, which is the interim injunction which was granted in February of 2016. And following an application brought by Ms Varjanová, and without notifying AOG, the Bardejov District Court granted an interim injunction which ordered AOG to refrain from using the land plot on which the road was located.

Because the injunction was granted without notice, AOG had no opportunity to argue that it shouldn't have been granted (Slide 74). AOG's only option was to file an appeal, and once AOG filed its appeal, the Prešov Regional Court dismissed or upheld the district court's decision, and so the injunction remained in place and the regional court dealt with the case without ordering an oral hearing.
(Slide 76) Now, in its appeal, AOG specifically argued that the land plot had been used by individuals
(Slide 78) So the fourth and fifth impugned measures concern a state prosecutor, Dr Slosarcikova, who turned up at the Smilno site on 18 June 2016, and after she arrived she proceeded to intervene in the civil dispute between Ms Varjanová and AOG, and this is a post that Ms Varjanová published the day after these events.
Dr Slosarcikova, the prosecutor:
"... explained the legal situation to [AOG's] lawyer in our presence and checked whether he understood the text of the injunction and asked him to respect it."
(Slide 79) Dr Slosarcikova admits in her witness statement at paragraph 14 that where no criminal activity is observed, a prosecutor has no authority to act in a civil dispute; but the documents show that Dr Slosarcikova did precisely that, and we say that was a clear abuse of authority by a Slovak state official, which had consequences.

The activists, led by Ms Varjanová, were emboldened by the prosecutor's intervention, and so continued to block the road.
PROFESSOR SANDS: You haven't addressed it. Can you just tell us who the activists were and what their objections were, because we haven't heard anything about that.
MR TUSHINGHAM: Yes. So Ms Varjanová was the leader of the activists, led, assisted by one of the other witnesses

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was blocking the field road. And, as we saw earlier, a field road is a type of special purpose public road under Slovak law.

What's more, the regional court in its decision expressly acknowledged that:
"... attempts to protect someone's rights by obstructing an access road with a motor vehicle is not an appropriate solution."

And the court was obviously referring there to Ms Varjanová.

The court was therefore fully aware that Ms Varjanová was obstructing a road and described this as "not an appropriate solution", and yet the court still prevented AOG from using the road. An appeal against the regional court's decision was not permissible.
(Slide 77) So the injunction therefore prevented AOG from using a public road and, as a result, once again Slovakia prevented Discovery from drilling the Smilno well, this time by the conduct of the judiciary.

In his expert report on Slovak law, Discovery's expert, Professor Števcek, concludes that both decisions are inexplicable and involve serious errors, and you will be hearing further from him in the arbitration.
who you'll hear in the arbitration, Mr Lesko, and together with his colleagues at VLK, which was a forest protection organisation. They objected to AOG's project on various grounds, including environmental grounds, and you will obviously hear more from them in the arbitration when they give evidence.
(Slide 80) We say the documents also show that the same state prosecutor gave instructions to the police when she was present at the site, and we have included references in our reply at paragraph 96. And again that had consequences for Discovery, because without the police's cooperation, who were there at the site at the same time the prosecutor was there, the road remained blocked and Discovery was prevented from using it.
(Slide 81) So moving on then to July of 2016, after these events, AOG had a meeting with the police, and during this meeting it was revealed that there was tension between the police and the attorney's office, and we understand that to be a reference to the Prosecutor's Office. And as recounted in this email from AOG's attorney in July:
"... they need [to do something] in order to behave in a way that would clean the track. The plan is to open the procedure to place the traffic signs on the village communication [...] This should be sufficient

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10:30 $\quad 1 \quad$ for everyone to see that the track is public - they 2 agree that the law states that our track is public even 3 without such procedure but they say we need to do 4 something more to calm the nervous situation down."

Now, chronologically this meeting took place after the mayor had sent his letter in June of 2016 confirming that the field track was publicly accessible; that was on slide 60.

So the mayor's letter was then passed on to the police, which you will see in Exhibit C-315, and so the police evidently took on board what the mayor had said and reconsidered their earlier position.

What then happens? (Slide 82) Well, three months later, in October, the police performed a volte-face and they refused to approve the signage at the entrance of the road, and that is the sixth measure.
(Slide 83) There were two attachments to the police's letter, one of which was entitled "Map", which you can see on the left-hand side, and the footer of that document shows that it was taken from UGKK's geoportal. What would the police have seen on the geoportal in 2016? Well, the document on the right is a screenshot from the geoportal taken in 2016, and that screenshot shows that the description was "road, local and special purpose road". So it's perfectly clear that

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10:32 1
letter the police would have had no basis to defy what the Ministry of Interior had said. Slovakia concedes that the police fall under the MoI's competence.
(Slide 86) What's more, the MoI's instruction was inconsistent with guidance promulgated by the MoI in 2010. This was a document that appeared for the first time together with the Rejoinder. We say it actually supports our case, because in the Ministry of Interior's letter in 2010 it said:
"... a field track or forest road is always a special-purpose road under ... the Road Act if ...
[it is] in the cadastral map or the map of the designated cadastral files; or
(d) it is in other records."

Well, of course, that was the case here, and so it was always a public -- a special-purpose road.

So in summary, by the end of 2016, Slovakia had prevented Discovery from drilling the Smilno well by theses seven impugned measures. Slovakia's message to Discovery was clear: we are not going to allow you to use the road to drill your exploration well; and so it's unsurprising that Discovery did not try and return to Smilno after 2017.
(Slide 87) So we now move on to the Krivá Ol'ka well, and Discovery's claims here centre on three

Page 43 and yet the police still refused to approve the signage.
(Slide 84) Now, understandably, Discovery was incensed when it learned about the police's refusal, and so at a meeting between AOG and the police, Mr Cicvara, who was "a civil engineer within the police", refused to accept that our road was a special purpose road. He accepted it was a public road but said it was also a field track.

So the police were clearly tying themselves in knots and adopting a position that was inconsistent with the mayor, with the maps and with the police's position at the meeting in July.
(Slide 85) Then, to add insult to injury, in December, the Ministry of Interior issued an instruction to the police, and that's the seventh impugned measure. The Ministry said:
"... the road in question is not a special purpose road and must be seen as private land the public use of which is not justified by any tangible evidence, and therefore it is not possible to carry out traffic supervision ..."

Now, in its Rejoinder at 124, Slovakia says this was not an instruction but merely "guidance". We say that's an untenable reading of the letter. Upon receipt of the
impugned measures imposed in 2016 and 2017.
MR DRYMER: May I ask one question before you move on?
MR TUSHINGHAM: Yes.
MR DRYMER: It's along the same lines as Professor Sands asked earlier.

Is your case that this understanding in regard to
the public nature of this road, the accessibility of the site, was reached by AOG prior to committing to the Smilno site?
MR TUSHINGHAM: Prior to committing, yes. Yes.
MR DRYMER: I'm not asking about the time of the investment.
I'm asking about prior to the time of committing to the
Smilno drill site.
MR TUSHINGHAM: Exactly. Because we saw earlier in the
slide where the authorisation for expenditure, the detailed drilling programme and the project of geological works were approved in late 2015, and that had taken place after the mayor had already given his confirmation, as we saw in the documents from August of 2015, and you saw that in the slide. So it's clear, we say, that that was the position.
MR DRYMER: Thank you.
MR TUSHINGHAM: (Slide 89) So we now move on to Krivá Ol'ka, and I'll begin with some background points.

The Krivá Ol'ka well site was located on land owned
by Slovakia and managed by a state-owned enterprise called State Forestry, which is also referred to by the abbreviation LSR.
(Slide 90) Discovery intended to use the Krivá Ol'ka well as a proof of concept to drill further wells on state-owned land, and that was important because a substantial proportion of the licence areas covered state-owned land. So a successful drill at Krivá Ol'ka would have paved the way for further wells to be drilled on state-owned land, and that was AOG's strategy, as Mr Fraser says in his witness statement.
(Slide 91) Slovakia concedes that State Forestry is an independent entity, and I'll come back to that point in a moment, but it's important. So State Forestry has discretion to decide whether to lease any of the land to third parties and conducts its business independently.
(Slide 92) In May of 2015, AOG signed a lease with State Forestry over the site. The contracting parties were simply State Forestry and AOG. The Ministry of Agriculture was not a contracting party.

Article 3, subparagraph (1) provided that the initial term of the lease was for an initial term expiring on 15 January 2016. But under subparagraph (2), AOG had the ability to extend the initial term by making a request one month before the termination, in

10:38 1
because, as I mentioned earlier, Slovakia concedes that State Forestry is an independent entity that has discretion to decide what leases to enter into. So therefore it was within State Forestry's power to waive this technicality and that is exactly what State Forestry did. It signed a new amendment to the lease on 14 January, extending the term until August.
(Slide 98) On the same day, State Forestry sought the approval of the MoA under the same procedure. The Forest Act and the amendment, though, didn't specify any deadline by which the Ministry had to grant such approval. The amendment entered into force once the MoA had approved the amendment. And of course the Ministry wasn't a party to the lease, so it wasn't a matter within its concern.

MoA approval was the last piece in the state approval jigsaw for the Krivá Ol'ka well. AOG had already obtained all other consents and approvals to drill the well. But unless the Ministry approved the amendments, of course, AOG was unable to access the land to drill the well.
(Slide 99) On 17 January, AOG wrote to the Ministry stressing the importance of granting prompt approval,
and you will see in this letter that AOG says it was important, because interruption of work would bring
(Slide 93) Once the lease was signed, State Forestry needed to obtain approval from the Ministry of Agriculture under a procedure, an administrative procedure, known as "prior consent"; that's Article 50(7) of the Forests Act.

The term "prior consent" is slightly misleading, because the way it worked in practice was that State Forestry would first sign the lease, and only then seek approval from the Ministry, and that's set out in our Reply at paragraph 129.
(Slide 94) So State Forestry sought approval from the MoA and Discovery had been led to believe that this approval was just a formality.
(Slide 95) In October the MoA eventually approved the lease, and this had taken a bit longer than had been expected. The lease was approved by the then head of the service office, Mr Stredák of the Ministry of Agriculture. But by this date there were only a few months left before the initial term of the lease was set to expire, so on 16 December AOG requested State Forestry to extend the initial term (Slide 96).

Now, it is true that this request was technically submitted one day late, after the deadline specified in the lease. (Slide 97) But this was of no consequence
losses and, above all, the impossibility of performing the obligation to the Slovak Republic represented by the Ministry, and that picks up on the point I made earlier about the licences and the Geology Act imposing an obligation.
(Slide 100) On 22 January, an official within the Ministry, Mr Hatar, told AOG that:
"The file together with the processed draft of the prior consent ... was forwarded to the office of the Head of the Service Office ... for further processing."
And there are two important points to note about this letter: first, the Ministry confirmed that the competence to approve the amendment belonged to the head of the service office. That was consistent with what had happened in October when the then head of the service office, Mr Stredak, had approved the lease.

The second point is that the Ministry did not suggest that a one-day delay in requesting an extension to the lease, on 16 December, had presented any difficulty for the Ministry's ability to approve the amendment. In fact, it appears from this letter that the Ministry's approval process was already underway, because the file and process draft of the approval had already been forwarded to the service office.
(Slide 101) The next key event in the chronology is

10:41 1
"Clear message: personal meeting with Mr Regec was negative. Mr Regec had based his pre-election campaign on opposing the AOG activities. He is the 1st substitute of the ... (SNS) and under no circumstances will he consent to the ... lease."

And SNS was one of the coalition parties who was part of the government appointed in 2016 after the election.

So I want to make three key points about where we are on this point. The first is that Slovakia has introduced no exhibits and no witness testimony to contradict what AOG was being told about Mr Regec. The evidence is therefore all one way, and the documents show that Mr Regec was using his powers as the head of the service office for an improper purpose.

The second point is that Slovakia has not produced a single state official to testify about the Ministry's internal decision-making process. Mr Regec and the Minister herself, the key players, are missing witnesses, and their absence speaks volumes. Discovery made it perfectly clear in its pleadings that it was challenging the propriety of their conduct by reference to these documents.

And the third point is that despite the Tribunal's
ar in March 2016 a parliamentary election took place in Slovakia, and this is a key event in the chronology. After the election, a new coalition government was 4 formed. New ministers and officials were appointed, and 5 these new appointments had repercussions for the permits

10:43 1 decision by Mr Regec, who had the upper hand over the Minister.
Discovery, as you will have seen from our pleadings, has disclosed a large number of documents which we say support this conclusion, and we've referred to some of those documents in our Reply at paragraph 125, and also on these slides, which I'm not going to read unless the Tribunal would like me to.
(Slide 103) But we say there is one important one, which I will just point you to on the left of this
(Slide 106) Now, in our Reply we've explained why the reasons ultimately given by the Minister were wrong and pretextual. I won't repeat those submissions, but instead I will focus on one new point raised for the first time in the Rejoinder at paragraph 137.

Slovakia says the Minister could not have approved the amendment because the lease had "already expired", and an agreement which has "already expired" cannot be resurrected by an ex post amendment. This argument was not raised in the Counter-Memorial, and the argument does not work on the facts.

As we saw earlier, the Ministry was not a party to the lease or the amendment. It was within State Forestry's power as an independent entity to extend the term of the lease by signing the amendment on 14 January. This extension meant that the lease had not already expired as at the date when State Forestry sought approval from the MoA. Moreover, neither the amendment nor the Forestry Act provided that MoA approval needed to be obtained before the initial term had expired. So that's a new argument, but we say it doesn't work on the facts.
(Slide 107) There is one final point about Krivá Ol'ka. After June 2016, in other words after the Minister's refusal, AOG tried to enter into a new lease

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position on the matter was clear.
(Slide 112) The Ministry of Environment then convened an oral hearing to discuss the application in February, and that was attended by representatives of the Ministry: the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Environment, State Forestry, and AOG. And the two MoE officials were Ms Mat'ová, who was the director of the Department of State Geological Administration, and Dr Hrvol, state councillor of the same department.

Once again, Slovakia has not called either of these officials as witnesses. According to these minutes, no substantive discussion took place about whether it was in the public interest for the Ministry to grant a compulsory access order. Instead, as you may have seen from our pleadings, there was a procedural dispute between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment about whether the Ministry of Agriculture should even be a party to these proceedings.
(Slide 113) So we then move forward to March of 2017, and in this email, on 9 March, AOG's attorney informed Mr Fraser:
"We talked to Mr Hrvol regarding the decision ... he informed us that the decision has been issued ... but that it will be negative ... he said they were finalising the wording in favour of AOG, when they

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received instruction from the high levels of the
Ministry, to decide negatively."
We say this email from AOG's attorney provides clear evidence that AOG's application was subverted by political considerations, and a clear pattern starts to emerge. AOG engages in good faith with two different government ministries, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment, to obtain access to the Krivá Ol'ka site. But then the process is subverted by other political considerations.

Now, in its Rejoinder, Slovakia denies that any last-minute instruction was given to decide negatively. We dispute that, and the reference in this email to the ministry being "scared to pass any decision that might rise negative public reaction" requires the Tribunal to consider the background and context of what was going on at this time.
(Slide 114) To take just one example, consider the Minister's second witness statement on this slide, on the left-hand side. At paragraph 6 he says:
"... as a Minister [this is Mr Sólymos] I was aware of their problems with activists ..."

And at paragraph 7 he says:
"We at the Ministry ... were in the crossfire from both sides ..."

Now, we say that this rather underplays the situation in which the Minister and the Ministry found itself.

As Mr Fraser explains, on the right-hand side, the activists who were opposed to AOG's project, had pursued an aggressive media campaign. It is clear that this campaign had placed the Ministry and the Minister under some considerable pressure. High levels of the Ministry were afraid of making decisions that might arouse negative public reaction, and that provides some explanation for why an instruction was given from high levels to refuse the order.
(Slide 115) Now, in Procedural Order No. 3 Slovakia was ordered to produce documents evidencing the internal consideration of the application. That order specifically included, as you will see from Request No. 8, drafts of the decision that it was allegedly preparing in favour of AOG, plus internal communications involving Ms Mat'ová and Mr Hrvol. But without any satisfactory explanation Slovakia has failed to produce the wording of the draft decision which the Ministry was finalising in favour of AOG, or the instruction which was given from high levels.

What's more, neither Mr Hrvol nor Ms Mat'ová are witnesses. They were the officials at the coalface, and

2 Why hasn't Slovakia called these officials? Because it
dealings with AOG prior to the decision, and that the Ministry resorted to such a contrived justification we say lends further inferential support to the proposition that an instruction was given from high levels to decide negatively.
(Slide 117) What happened next? Well, AOG appealed against the Ministry's decision and the Minister formed a special commission to examine AOG's appeal. And on 13 June, based on the special commission's proposal, the Minister quashed the decision and returned the matter back to the Ministry "for a new discussion and decision".

But by this time Discovery had been engaging over an 18-month period to seek access to the Krivá Ol'ka site with two different agencies, and by June, Discovery was back to square one. All the while AOG was paying licence fees to Slovakia and was prevented from drilling its well.
(Slide 118) Now, in the Rejoinder, Slovakia seems to think that the quashing decision is a trump card, which absolves it from international responsibility.
Unsurprisingly we disagree.
In its Rejoinder, Slovakia refers to the award in ECE v Czech Republic, but ECE is readily distinguishable. In ECE the claimant subsidiary had

10:54 $\quad 1$
been excluded from participating in an appeal to a government ministry against a planning decision relating to the development of the claimant's shopping centre. The claimant alleged that this exclusion of a party from the proceeding was a breach of due process and a violation of the FET standard in the relevant BIT. The tribunal rejected that argument, holding that the exclusion had effects which are "only temporary". That's the key passage that we seek to emphasise here.
But if we go on to the next slide (119), the reasons why the breaches were found not to be made out was because the ministry's decision to exclude the subsidiary from the proceedings was quashed by the Minister, and in all subsequent phases of the administrative proceedings the project company was treated as a participant in the planning proceedings, and so therefore the due process complaint was "more formal than substantial".

But the facts of the present case are simply not comparable. There are numerous reasons -- and we don't have time to go through them all. I can, if the Tribunal would like me to, but I'm going to emphasise two.

The first is, this was not a case where AOG was excluded from proceedings at first instance in a

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decision which was later quashed. On that ground alone the award is distinguishable.

But second, and more fundamentally, this was not a decision which had effects which were only temporary for AOG, and that's the key point. The effects of the decisions were continuous. Throughout the entire process, AOG could not access the Krivá Ol'ka site, and so this award does not help Slovakia.
(Slide 120) But the story doesn't end with the quashing decision because the Ministry continued to act inconsistently and arbitrarily thereafter. As we explained in our Reply, AOG continued to engage with the Ministry after the quashing decision.

But just 14 days later, what happens? The Ministry suspends the proceedings, pending the resolution of a "preliminary issue". That preliminary issue was the submission of documents:
"... demonstrating the results of negotiations
between the parties to the proceedings on the conclusion or non-conclusion of an agreement on the use of the real estate ... in Krivá Ol'ka."

Now, I referred in slide 110 to the letters that were sent to the Ministry of Environment in late 2016 where it had already accepted that no agreement had been reached. So the Ministry was acting inconsistently to
avoid having to make any decision in AOG's favour.
And so, in summary, Slovakia's message to Discovery throughout 2016 and 2017 was clear: we will not grant you any approval that allows you to access the Krivá
Ol'ka site to drill your exploration well.
So that concludes Krivá Ol'ka. I don't know whether
the Tribunal would like to take a short break.
THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I had thought that it might be good to have a break around exactly this time.
MR TUSHINGHAM: Perfect.
THE PRESIDENT: Which is 11.00 .
So you are a little bit over half of your
presentation, I assume?
MR TUSHINGHAM: Yes.
THE PRESIDENT: Yes.
Should we take 15 minutes now?
MR TUSHINGHAM: Great.
THE PRESIDENT: Resume at 11.15, and then you can complete your presentation.
MR TUSHINGHAM: Thank you very much.
THE PRESIDENT: Good. Thank you.
(10.58 am)
(A short break)
(11.18 am)

THE PRESIDENT: Mr Tushingham, before you start, just on how

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11:19 1
hydrocarbons from an exploration well.
But under the EIA amendment, a contractor who was proposing to drill an exploration well to a depth greater than 600 metres -- please forgive me for not zooming in on this slide, it's very small, but -- if an exploration well greater than 600 metres required a preliminary EIA to be submitted to the relevant district office (Slide 123). And I'll come back in a moment to explain why this new requirement under the amendment did not apply to AOG's exploration wells.
(Slide 124) Now, the EIA Act established a lengthy seven-stage process to assess the environmental impact of proposed activities. We have summarised that process in this demonstrative flow chart, which I don't have time to go through in detail, but the Tribunal has all of the references there.

Based on the EIA Act as it stood in 2014, this process was not and could not have been contemplated by Discovery when it acquired AOG. Moreover, this process was not and could not have been contemplated by Discovery --
PROFESSOR SANDS: Sorry, could I just ask about that, because I do know a little bit about these EIA directives, and if you go back to your slide on page 123.

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11:18 1 we will proceed.
Professor Sands has a commitment that's an important one he has to attend at 1.30 . He needs to leave here a little before 1 o'clock. So we thought once you are done maybe you could start about half an hour with your presentation, and then we'll have the break. Otherwise we will have to have a long break, and I think we are all pleased if we end a little earlier this afternoon.

Is that an acceptable way forward?
MR ANWAY: Yes, very happy to accommodate the Tribunal.
THE PRESIDENT: That's fine with the Claimant as well?
MR TUSHINGHAM: That's fine by the Claimant.
THE PRESIDENT: Then you have the floor, Mr Tushingham. MR TUSHINGHAM: Thank you very much, Madam President.

So the final set of impugned measures relates to the environmental impact assessment process, and this slide sets out in a chronology the measures which were imposed between August 2017 and June of 2018 (Slide 122), and before developing those measures I will briefly explain the relevant background.

So in October 2016, Slovakia passed an amendment to its EIA Act, which came into force on 1 January 2017.

Prior to that date, the Act did not require an EIA
before an exploration well could be drilled. An EIA was only required when a contractor wanted to extract

MR TUSHINGHAM: Yes.
PROFESSOR SANDS: You will see that the date of the directive at the EU level which brought this into effect was December 2011.
MR TUSHINGHAM: Yes.
PROFESSOR SANDS: With a lengthy period for states to bring into effect their legislation.

So on its face, a reasonable due diligence would have thrown up that at some point before 2017 this directive would have had to have been implemented at domestic law.
So when you say they couldn't have known, it would be helpful to understand the timing element also.
MR TUSHINGHAM: So based on the domestic legislative position as it stood in 2014, when the investment -when AOG was acquired, based on the domestic legislative regime, that couldn't have been contemplated, and that was reinforced if you look particularly at Article 1 of the law.
(Slide 125) So this is the EIA Act as it stood both before and after the amendment. So this law regulates proposed activities prior to a decision on their location, or prior to their permit under separate legislation, and we've referred in our Memorial, in our Reply, to the equivalent provision under the directive,

11:25 1 environment". So that's the threshold.
(Slide 132) So we turn, then, to the first EIA decision at Smilno. This was issued in August 2017 by the Bardejov district office, and there are three key points: the first point is, the district office in its decision did not even conclude that the relevant threshold was engaged. There was no justification and no explanation that the project, the activities were likely to have significant effects on the environment. And yet an order for a full EIA was still made.
The purported justification was limited to a single nebulous paragraph, which we have highlighted on this slide. All that Slovakia can say by way of defence of this decision is that:
"It details all comments and requests submitted in the proceedings and contains sufficient justification."

Rejoinder at paragraph 450.
But it was not enough for the district offices simply to repeat verbatim comments and requests which had been submitted to it after AOG filed its application. An order for a fuller EIA needed to be based on a rational foundation of fact, and justified by reference to the thresholds, in other words, significant effects. This was not done.
(Slide 133) The Ruská Poruba EIA decision was issued
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11:24 $1 \quad 158-159$ that the minister only made "one proposal", but the record shows that he made three separate requests, and we've included them here on the slides. Two requests were made in public statements, which were issued on 29 November and 3 December, and then a third request was made at a meeting with AOG on 15 December.
(Slide 129) These requests understandably placed AOG in an invidious position. It was being singled out by the minister as the only exploration licence-holder in Slovakia who was being asked to perform a preliminary EIA, even though it had no legal obligation to do so. In reality, Discovery had no other option but to submit to the process.
(Slide 130) So in mid-2017, AOG submitted preliminary EIAs for the three wells to the district offices, and we've given a reference here to AOG's Smilno EIA application. It is an extremely detailed document, supported by technical explanations and evidence, which explained the task, the design of the well, and the reasons why the well and the work would not have significant effects on the environment.
(Slide 131) It is common ground that an order for a full EIA could only have been made by the district offices if they were satisfied that the exploration drills were "likely to have significant effects on the
in September 2017, and the purported justification given by the Humenné district office was almost identical to the Smilno EIA decision, and so all of the criticisms we make about the Smilno decision apply here too.
(Slide 134) And then as to the Krivá Ol'ka well, that decision was issued in March of 2018, and we have explained in detail in our Reply at 171-175 why this decision was not based on any rational evidential foundation, and was inconsistent with numerous earlier statements that Slovakia had made.

So, in short, the project to drill these three wells was halted not only by the individual impugned measures we looked at earlier in relation to Smilno and Krivá Ol'ka; the project was also halted because of purported environmental considerations, which were raised for the first time by the district offices in their decisions.

What does Slovakia say in response? Well, for the first time in the Rejoinder we see a reference to the precautionary principle. No reference was made to that principle in the Counter-Memorial, and this is, we say, an ex post facto attempt by Slovakia to defend the indefensible decisions.

The authorities that have been cited by Slovakia in its Rejoinder, and which have linked the precautionary principle to environmental impact assessments, were

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concerned with unconventional hydrocarbon exploration projects (Slide 135). In other words, exploring for shale gas using hydraulic fracking, and you can see that on this slide. This is one of the authorities that is cited by the Respondent.
(Slide 136) But in its project AOG was undertaking conventional hydrocarbon exploration and Slovakia knew this. Some of the activists had presented comments to the district offices during the preliminary EIA applications, and they tried to suggest that AOG was targeting unconventional hydrocarbon sources. But in its response to the Medzilaborce office, as you will see on the right-hand side of this screen, AOG said:
"This objection is unjustified for the following reason:
... the Claimant does not even plan to carry out unconventional mining."

And that was consistent with numerous other statements that AOG had made prior to that date. This was Ms Varjanová's submission to the district office.
(Slide 137) But in any event, the authorities that have been cited by the Respondent in relation to the precautionary principle in the Rejoinder, do not provide a justification for the decisions. According to this case, which the Respondent relies upon, the

11:31 1
"... will not have any unfavourable impacts on their surroundings and the environment in general."

Yet, a few months later, the district offices reached precisely the opposite conclusion and ordered a full EIA which put a halt to the project based on purported environmental considerations.

Minister Sólymos also noted that 8,000 exploration wells had been drilled in Slovakia, and the Ministry:
"... was not aware of even a single [environmental] problem occurring as the consequence of those 8,000 [wells]."

Against that background, why did AOG's proposed drills suddenly propose such a significant risk to the environment when the decisions were made? Slovakia has no answer to that question.
(Slide 141) The final point is that, once again,
Slovakia has produced no witness testimony from any state official who was involved in these decisions, and no internal documents relating to these decisions, despite having voluntarily agreed to search for those documents.

Those facts, we say, only reinforce our case that the district offices' decision-making process was flawed and that the decisions had no rational evidential foundation.

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"... if it cannot be excluded on the basis of objective information that the plan or project will have significant effects on the site concerned."
Now, in the present case we say there was no objective information on which the district offices could have concluded that the drills posed significant risks of environmental effects.
(Slide 138) In its pleadings Slovakia tries to downplay the impact of the EIA decisions. But this is wrong. As a result of these decisions Discovery was now staring down the barrel of a lengthy, expensive and open-ended full EIA process for all wells which could have gone on for years before any exploration well could be drilled. The decisions were, as we've said in our pleadings, the final nail in the coffin for the project.
(Slide 139) Moreover, the decisions were inconsistent with numerous previous statements which Slovakia had made, and I would like to focus specifically on one statement that the minister himself made in January 2017, in other words before the EIA applications were submitted.
(Slide 140) Minister Sólymos in this document specifically assured local residents that AOG's activities:

Then the final impugned measure relates to the EIA condition which was imposed in June 2018 on the Svidník licence (Slide 142) which then required AOG to perform a preliminary EIA before drilling any new exploration well to a depth greater than 600 metres.

So that concludes the impugned measures, and you see here (Slide 144) again the same table I showed you earlier on.

I would now like to highlight the consequences of the impugned measures, and I want to highlight five.
(Slide 146) The first is that the measures prevented Discovery from completing the geological task. That, we say, is clear from the evidence and from the documents that I've shown you this morning.
(Slide 147) The second is that the measures destroyed the economic and commercial viability of the project, and we've included references here from the witness evidence of Mr Lewis and Mr Fraser. Having been prevented from completing the task over many years by Slovakia's own conduct, as we have seen, the project failed both economically and commercially. There was a clear link between the two.

And at this point I would like to consider the operating committee meeting minutes (Slide 148) that are included on the slide here. So these minutes are of
a meeting that took place in October 2017, and Slovakia refers to these minutes extensively in its Rejoinder, as you will have seen.

But Slovakia is looking at events from the wrong end of the telescope, and Slovakia ignores the context in which the remarks were made by Mr Lewis, as quoted on the right-hand side.

This meeting occurred, number one, after AOG had been slogging away at Smilno since late 2015 without being able to use the road to access the Smilno site; number two, after AOG had been going round in circles since January 2016 with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment without being able to access the Krivá Ol'ka site; and number three, after the district offices had already ordered full EIAs for both Smilno and Ruská Poruba.

So having been subjected to an onslaught of impugned measures by Slovakia since late 2015 which prevented the task from being completed, Mr Lewis' remarks are understandable.

Moreover, JKX and Romgaz were coming to the same conclusion as Mr Lewis, and you can see on the right-hand side:
"JKX said that 'all the ways out seem to have closed', and 'political barriers are erected wherever

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11:37 1
(Slide 151) So the fourth consequence of the impugned measures was that they caused JKX to withdraw from the project, and we can see on the slide here the reasons that JKX gave in the documents for that decision. We say there is a clear link between the impugned measures and the decision by JKX to withdraw, and those remarks are consistent with JKX's remarks in the minutes from October of 2017.
(Slide 152) Later on, Romgaz also withdrew from the project, citing opposition of institutions and population to drilling wells in the area of interest.
(Slide 153) Fifth, the impugned measures prevented Discovery from securing further external funding for the project in 2017 and 2018. Against the background of the impugned measures, it is unsurprising that Discovery was unable to attract further external funding for the project in 2017 and 2018. In short, and as Mr Fraser says, Slovakia's own conduct rendered the project unfinanceable in 2017 and 2018.
(Slide 154) So those are the consequences. I will now move very briefly to jurisdiction.

In its Counter-Memorial, Slovakia, as you will have seen, raised a scattershot of jurisdictional objections.
None of those objections were foreshadowed by Slovakia in the extensive consultations which took place before

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So the third consequence of the impugned measures is that they caused Akard to stop providing funding to Discovery for the project (Slide 149). Akard had entered into its agreement with Discovery in October 2015, but more than one year had gone by and none of the initial exploration wells had been drilled, because of the impugned measures. Akard had clearly lost patience, and one can see that from Akard's response in this letter. This is Akard's attorney:
"[Discovery, that's 'DG'] has also breached Section 4 of the Agreement by failing to cause its $100 \%$ owned subsidiary, Alpine ... to 'use its best efforts to drill ... the Initial Wells.' To date not one well has been drilled, nor have any drilling operations commenced after almost fifteen (15) months of operations."

What did Mr Lewis say in response to Akard? (Slide 150):
"DG has regularly provided information by telephone, electronic conference and email about Alpine's ongoing efforts to drill the Initial Wells. DG has also attended many meetings with Akard over the past year ... Akard is also well aware of the problems Alpine has faced with protesters and with obstruction by the courts, police and other government officials."
the arbitration, and the objections are all misconceived 2 for the reasons that we have explained in detail in our 3 Reply. Jurisdiction is taken very lightly in the 4 Rejoinder -- and we say rightly so -- and I'm not
proposing to say anything more orally about it, unless the Tribunal has any questions. And we can probably move on to liability.
(Slide 155) So, again, I'm going to take this relatively briefly, because you have heard from us extensively in writing.

As to FET (Slide 157) the FET standard in the bilateral investment treaty is not limited to the minimum standard of treatment under customary international law. Again, we've addressed this extensively in our Reply. We say it is clear that Article II(2)(a) is an autonomous FET standard, and we've explained why the ordinary meaning of the BIT and the consistent jurisprudence of investment tribunals provides no support for Slovakia's interpretation. And again, this point is taken very lightly in the Rejoinder.

It is clear that the FET standard encompasses the following core protections: first of all, Slovakia must not frustrate an investor's legitimate expectations; second, Slovakia must not act inconsistently; third,

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Reduced to its core, Slovakia's defence concerning the events at Smilno rest on an assertion that the road was private land, but that is wrong for the reason that we have explained in detail.
At Krivá Ol'ka, the Ministry of Agriculture's conduct in refusing to approve the amendment prevented AOG from completing the task and involved yet another state organ objecting to the exploration, and the same conclusion applies to the Ministry of Environment's conduct in refusing to grant a compulsory access order, and then later suspending the proceedings. This conduct too prevented AOG from completing the task, and involved the Ministry objecting to the geological exploration.
And then the same conclusions, you will of course understand, apply to the environmental impact assessment process.

And specifically there, the exploration licences had asked, or recorded whether the district offices objected to the exploration, and we saw earlier that they recorded no objection. And then suddenly in 2017, the district offices objected in the EIA decisions.

So that's legitimate expectations.
So we now move forward to the other limbs of the FET standard (Slide 159), and it's instructive briefly to recap some of the principles which will, of course, be

11:42 1
2 summarising which measures we say frustrated Discovery's legitimate expectations. And as I explained at the beginning, we say Discovery held legitimate expectations based on the terms of the licences and the Geology Act. Each of the measures that we've listed here frustrated Discovery's legitimate expectations.

Number one, they prevented AOG from completing the geological task. And number two, they involved numerous Slovak state organs objecting to the exploration. That ties back with the two expectations that I addressed earlier.

So taking the police as one example. The police's conduct in relation to the road undoubtedly prevented AOG from completing the task, and involved a state organ objecting to the exploration. Without being able to use the road to bring the drilling rig to the site, Discovery was unable to drill its well. And similar conclusions apply to the prosecutor's conduct and the MoI's conduct in instructing the police that the road was a private road, private property.

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very familiar to this Tribunal, but we draw particular attention to Crystallex, and the discussion from paragraphs 576 onwards.

Crystallex was, of course, a case where the investor's project to exploit a gold deposit was halted by a permit denial letter issued by Venezuela's Ministry of Environment on purported environmental grounds, and the issue was whether the denial of that permit breached the autonomous FET standard in the relevant BIT. And at paragraph 578, the tribunal quoted the well-known definition or explanation of the concept of arbitrariness, and we would draw attention to that test particularly as regards the conduct of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment in relation to the impugned measures at Krivá Ol'ka.

At paragraph 579, the tribunal noted that the notion of transparency is linked to consistency: one arm of the state cannot affirm what another arm denies to the detriment of a foreign investor, and that point is relevant to many of the impugned measures.

At paragraph 581, the tribunal made the point that it is a state's prerogative right to grant or deny a permit or approval as a matter of domestic law, especially one affecting natural resources.

But, a state would incur liability under the BIT if

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And we say that's particularly relevant to the EIA decisions, which weren't based on any rational foundation of fact or data. The same basic points at 594 and 597.
(Slide 161) And then at 599, references to:
"... changes in policy at the national level started to have repercussions over the permitting process [and] political pressure regarding the project ... [beginning] to pervade the process."

And those considerations are particularly relevant and analogous here as regards the conduct of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment, as we saw when I took you through the measures.
(Slide 162) So, applying those principles, we say Slovakia acted inconsistently, and hence in breach of the FET standard in the BIT.

At Smilno, on the one hand, the mayor and Slovakia's official maps confirmed that the road was a public road. On the other hand, the police and the Ministry of Interior refused to accept that the road was a public road. What's more, the police themselves were adopting internally inconsistent positions, and all the while Discovery was prevented from using the road to drill its exploration well.

Similar inconsistencies occurred at Krivá Ol'ka:

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regional court.
Now, Slovakia denies that the FET standard protects against a substantive denial of justice. We disagree, and respectfully embrace the conclusions of the majority in Infinito Gold which we have summarised on this slide but I don't have time to go through in detail.
(Slide 165) Applying these principles, it is clear that the conduct of Slovakia's judiciary also breached the FET standard, and again we have addressed this point in detail in our written pleadings and you will be hearing further from Professor Števcek next week whose opinions on Slovak law we say amply support these conclusions.
(Slide 166) As to the other substantive protections, again, there is insufficient time orally to elaborate on what we've already said in writing about national treatment, effective means and expropriation, but we maintain that Slovakia breached these other substantive protections for the reasons explained in our pleadings.
(Slide 169) So I will now, with the Tribunal's leave, address my final topic before handing over to Mr Newing on quantum.

So, causation (Slide 170). The legal test for causation is common ground: was there a sufficiently clear direct link between Slovakia's breaches of the BIT

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11:46 1 approval of the lease versus refusal to approve the amendment, and then refusal to grant a compulsory access order. And then, again, further inconsistencies during the EIA applications. The district offices had confirmed during the licence renewals that exploration would not affect interests associated with conservation of nature and landscape. Minister Sólymos had issued his assurance to local residents that there wouldn't be any unfavourable impacts on the surroundings and the environment in general, and yet the EIA decisions were issued.
(Slide 163) What's more, Slovakia acted non-transparently and arbitrarily. I've already touched on this point in my oral submissions, and we've dealt with the point extensively in our written pleadings. I won't repeat what we've said; we say applying the legal principles summarised in Crystallex, the impugned measures involved the police, the prosecutor, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Environment, and the district offices acting non-transparently and arbitrarily.
(Slide 164) Finally, turning to the conduct of Slovakia's judiciary. This, too, also breached the FET standard, and this relates to the decisions of the interim injunction from the district court and the

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11:49 $1 \quad$ and Discovery's inability to complete the project.
2 Applying that test, we say the answer is clearly yes. 3 The impugned measures placed Slovakia in breach of its 4 obligations under the BIT. These breaches prevented 5 Discovery from completing its project, and those breaches therefore wiped out the value of Discovery's investment.

Slovakia's arguments on causation, we say, have no merit.
(Slide 171) So for the first time in its Rejoinder, Slovakia refers to this award in Blusun v Italy, but the facts of this case are readily distinguishable.

And you can see on the next slide (172) that Blusun was a case where, number one, the project never obtained the substantial financing which was required, and number two, in the arbitration itself the claimant investor conceded that its failure to obtain such financing was the immediate and proximate cause of the project's failure.

By contrast in this case, Slovakia did obtain substantial financing for the project, initially from Mr Lewis, then from Akard, and on the basis of that funding, it engaged in a lengthy process over two and a half years to advance the project. And, second of all, Discovery does not admit that the immediate or

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proximate cause of the project's failure was the absence of financing.
It is true that Akard stopped providing funding in January 2017. But at that point, Discovery did not suddenly give up on the project. As we have seen, Discovery continued to engage with the Ministry of Environment to obtain a compulsory access order, but it was rebuffed in March 2017, and then later again in 2017, when the Ministry suspended the proceedings.
Moreover, Discovery continued to engage with the EIA process throughout 2017 and into 2018. It was these impugned measures, all of the impugned measures from late 2015 onwards, which were the proximate cause of the project's failure. So Slovakia's argument does not work on the facts.
(Slide 173) Moreover, Discovery's inability to obtain further external funding in 2017 and 2018 was a consequence of the impugned measures. This was not the proximate cause of the failure of the project.
Now, in its Rejoinder at 78-82, Slovakia says: well, okay, the project failed because Mr Lewis made "a conscious choice" to stop funding the project in 2018. And we reject that submission.

Slovakia relies in support of its submission on the minutes from October of 2017, which we looked at

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Silver, or Bear Creek, where the concept was linked to relevant and applicable rules of domestic or international law.

But even if the Tribunal were willing to apply Slovakia's ill-defined concept, its argument must fail on the facts.
(Slide 176) Discovery did not fail to obtain a social licence. As you may have seen from annex 1 of our Reply, we summarise the extensive evidence of AOG's community engagement throughout the project. Much of that evidence has either been ignored or mischaracterised by Slovakia.

So, consider the Rejoinder at paragraph 4(a) on the left-hand side. It's said that Discovery made the choice to:
"Attempt to drill without notice to the local community ..."

Well, we say that is a clear distortion of the evidence. See our Reply at paragraphs $28-30$, at paragraph 76 and the entirety of Annex 1, citing the extensive evidence of community engagement that started way back in 2015.

Consider also paragraph 87 of the Rejoinder. Here it's said:
"In the very first meeting Discovery held with the
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earlier, the operating committee meeting minutes, and Slovakia has distorted the context in which those remarks were made.

The reason why no further activities were undertaken after 2018 was because Slovakia's own conduct had prevented Discovery from completing the task. So at Smilno we've seen all of the measures, at Krivá Ol'ka the same, and then again with respect to the EIA process.
(Slide 174) Slovakia's next line of attack on causation is based on the concept of a social licence to operate, SLO. Now, Slovakia's conception of this concept is uncertain and has evolved considerably throughout the arbitration, as you can see here. By these descriptions, a social licence to operate seems to be all things to all people.
(Slide 175) Looking at the awards that have applied this concept, this concept has been applied but only where there was a clear legal basis for doing so, in either the national law of the host state, or in relevant and applicable rules of international law.

But in this case Slovakia concedes in its Rejoinder that neither Slovak law nor the BIT expressly incorporate the concept. So this case is distinguishable from awards such as South American
local citizens in 2017 ..."
That also ignores the extensive evidence summarised in Annex 1, which shows that numerous meetings were held with the local community from as early as February 2015.
So the argument on causation does not get off the ground factually, but in any event, any alleged failure to obtain a social licence was not the proximate cause of the failure of the project. The proximate cause was the impugned measures.
(Slide 177) And the final line of attack on causation is based on contributory fault. It is common ground that damages could only be reduced if Slovakia can show that Discovery committed a wilful or negligent act or omission within the meaning of Article 39 of the ILC Articles. Slovakia relies on three incidents in its Rejoinder at 583-586, but none comes anywhere close to a wilful or negligent act or omission.

So at Smilno, it's said that Discovery was negligent because the road was private property and AOG failed to secure access rights. But as we've explained,
Slovakia's case theory here is wrong because the road was a public road. Discovery cannot be blamed for relying on Slovakia's official maps or the mayor's contemporaneous statements.
At Krivá Ol'ka it's said that Discovery was

11:56 $\quad 1 \quad$ negligent because AOG made a one-day delay in requesting
2 its extension to the lease. But, as we've explained,
3 that was of no consequence. State Forestry waived the
4 technicality and agreed to extend the term of the lease.
5 So Discovery's complaint is that the Ministry,
6 specifically Mr Regec, withheld approval on pretextual 7 grounds and for an improper purpose. And thereafter, 8 the Ministry of Environment refused to grant 9 a compulsory access order. Discovery can't be blamed 10 for the conduct of these two state organs.

Then as to the EIA process, Slovakia does not allege that Discovery was guilty of any wilful or negligent act or omission during the EIA process, and so that argument does not work.

So that's all I have to say on causation and I'll now hand over to Mr Newing.
MR NEWING: Thank you very much. I'm going to address the Tribunal on quantum. I apologise, my slides are not quite as interesting as Mr Tushingham's and are more in the standard style of just words on a page. But also in the interests of time I won't be running through absolutely everything on the slides. I've included relevant quotes from relevant case law, but the Tribunal will be familiar with many of the cases, so I will run through some of these relatively quickly, beginning with

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11:58 $1 \quad$ property lost.
The Tribunal will have seen that the main area of disagreement between the parties is the methodology that should be used to do this, and in particular whether the Tribunal should use a DCF method, and that's what I'll address in more detail.

Both parties refer to other cases where it has or has not been accepted, but at the end of the day it's for the Tribunal to find the most appropriate methodology for this case that results in full reparation, and the quote in Lemire v Ukraine on the slide supports that.
(Slide 181) So the first question which the Tribunal will need to consider is what is the factual situation that, more probably than not, Discovery would have been in had the breaches not been committed, i.e. the but-for scenario. Mr Tushingham has already explained the consequences of Slovakia's breaches, which must be eliminated in this but-for scenario, and so I don't intend to go through them in any detail. The relevant assumptions that have been made are on the slide and have been dealt with in the Claimant's Memorial at paragraphs 294-298.
(Slide 182) So then we turn to the question of what is the compensation that Discovery should receive to

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11:57 1 the legal principles the Tribunal must consider when 2 determining the appropriate award of damages. These are not controversial, and we understand them to be common ground (Slide 179).

The key points have been set out in our Memorial at
12:00 $\quad 1$ paragraphs 271-280 and are on the slide, but the generally accepted principle is that set out in the decision in Chorzów Factory, which requires the state to make full reparation. That is, that it must as far as possible wipe out all of the consequences of the illegal act and re-establish the situation which would, in all probability, have existed if that act had not been committed.
(Slide 180) So what the Tribunal is required to do in assessing damages is to restore the injured party to the situation which it more likely than not would have been in had the wrongful act not been committed. This is the but-for principle. It does not mean that the Tribunal must find precisely what would have happened, as the Respondent appears to suggest in its Rejoinder, only what the situation is that more likely than not the Claimant would have been in, but for the Respondent's breaches.

The assessment of damage is generally accepted as being to find the fair market value, or FMV, of the

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the products are commodities and trade easily in well-developed and liquid markets. In addition, Colin Howard, one of Discovery's experts, notes that large projects of this nature are only undertaken after the owners have conducted an analysis of project viability, otherwise they wouldn't be investing as much as they did, and it must be remembered here that the total investment from all parties, so including the joint venture parties, in this project was $€ 20$ million at the time it came to an end.

Discovery had conducted such analyses. It is not a case, as the Respondent would lead you to believe, where Discovery had performed no analysis. Indeed, after purchasing AOG, and in order to determine the most appropriate exploration wells to drill first, Discovery conducted numerous analyses, including an extensive interpretation of the 2 D seismic data that had been acquired by Aurelian but not yet fully processed, and entirely new magneto-telluric analyses.
That interpretation and analysis continued across 2014 to 2016, as can be seen from the reports that AOG was giving to its JV partners over time -- references to some of those are on the slide -- as those JV partners themselves needed to be confident of the analysis and plans to improve the expenditure for the programme. And

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Discovery's experts have done.
We also point out that Discovery itself has contemporaneously used a basic DCF method when estimating a value for potential profits of some of the shallower prospects when marketing to its potential investors. An example of this for the Tribunal's reference can be seen on page 30 of Exhibit C-180, although I do not need to turn that up now.
(Slide 185) Discovery's experts confirm why DCF is the most appropriate approach. As already mentioned,
they did. That expenditure was approved in the form of authorisation for expenditure, AFEs, for three exploration wells. That could only have happened on the back of the analysis that Discovery conducted.
Mr Howard and Dr Simon Moy, another of Discovery's experts, both refer to surveys carried out by the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers in 2018 and 2022, which report that DCF was by far the most useful method of valuation.

Further, and of particular relevance, Dr Moy refers in his second report to a paper from the Society of Petroleum Engineers -- which confusingly is not the same thing as the SPEE -- in 2016, which confirms that the valuation of an exploration portfolio is commonly based on an expected value approach based on a DCF valuation of exploration success cases for the prospective resources within the portfolio.

The Tribunal will have seen from the pleadings that there was an issue as to whether the hydrocarbons in this case should be classified as prospective resources, contingent resources, or reserves. It is accepted that until any discovery is made, there are only prospective resources, although Discovery submits that the Tribunal must put itself in the but-for scenario, and so cannot just consider the position at the time the project

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What may or may not be an appropriate approach for valuing a mining project at different levels of maturity therefore does not necessarily apply to valuing petroleum projects.

Slovakia's experts also suggest that DCF is inappropriate as it would not be used to report an accounting book value, and may not be permitted for reporting financial information on a stock exchange.
Neither of those, however, are exercises that the Tribunal is being asked to do in this arbitration. What the Tribunal is being asked to do is to establish the FMV that would put Discovery in the position it most likely would have been, but for Slovakia's breaches.
(Slide 188) The only additional argument that Slovakia's experts come up with in their second reports is to suggest that the significant decrease in the valuation from the Claimant's Memorial to its Reply indicates why DCF is inappropriate for this case. However, that is a red herring. The significant drop in value relates to two external factors, which can be seen in orange on the slide. The greatest drop in value is as a result of the change in price. The second greatest drop is the result of an introduction in Slovakia of a windfall tax. Both of these factors would affect any valuation at any stage.

12:08 1

Mr Howard explains in his second report, and the reference is on the slide at paragraph 76 (Slide 187), that mining projects are fundamentally different and have much greater uncertainty throughout the exploration and discovery stages. This is also relevant when considering that many of the authorities relied on are mining cases.

So where it appears to be accepted that DCF would be appropriate for producing assets, and it is also clear that both of these factors would affect a valuation of those such assets, it is clear that the drop in value has no bearing at all on the appropriateness of DCF method in this case.

In any event, as I mentioned earlier, Slovakia's experts' criticisms all stem from the incorrect assumption that we are valuing only prospective resources (Slide 189). In the but-for scenario, however, a discovery has been made and all the valuation codes relied on by Slovakia's experts consider the income approach to be appropriate once a discovery has been made.
(Slide 190) Other valuation experts have also agreed that DCF is appropriate, and certainly more appropriate than using a comparables method for upstream oil and gas projects. I've set out some quotes on the slide with the relevant references, but I'm not going to go through them at this stage in the interests of time.
(Slide 191) Prior tribunals have also used DCF for early-stage oil and gas investments. In the case of Divine Inspiration Group v Democratic Republic of Congo, which was a case where the tribunal found that the DRC had breached its obligations under a contract which

Page 99
permitted the claimant to explore and exploit certain oil and gas concessions in the DRC, at the date of the breach the exploration activities were at an early stage, and no drilling had yet been commenced, as is the case here. In that case the tribunal accepted the expert evidence as to the likelihood of exploitable hydrocarbon resources and used the DCF method to quantify the loss, describing it as "a recognised and commonly used method in the world of finance for the evaluation of projects and companies".

Slovakia seeks to distinguish this case in its Rejoinder, but its comments miss the point. It claims that it is not comparable because in that case the Respondent did not challenge the DCF method. But that is precisely why it is relevant, as that indicates that in that case, both sides considered the DCF method to be appropriate. The simple fact that Slovakia is challenging it in this case does not make it any less relevant.

In any event, the tribunal did not adopt the DCF method simply because the respondent did not challenge it, but because it considered it to be inappropriate.

The rest of the sentence, which is quoted at paragraph 614(e) of the Respondent's Rejoinder goes on to say that in this case with respect to the assessment
where DCF was rejected, and which they say set out circumstances which must be shown for DCF to be used for an early-stage investment. These are the cases of Al-Bahloul v Tajikistan and Bahgat v Egypt.
The tribunal in Al-Bahloul expressly considered that DCF might in fact be justified when considering the exploration of hydrocarbons, as we are here, and so did not reject it as a possibility, but simply went on in that case to decide whether it was appropriate.

The tribunals in those cases did not lay down any legal criteria which would need to be satisfied for the use of a DCF model. They were simply setting out the factors they consider were relevant in those cases.

Nonetheless, in this case Discovery, in fact, we say, would meet the factors in those cases in the but-for scenario.
(Slide 196) On this slide I have set out a table showing how Discovery satisfies the factors that were raised in Al-Bahloul. So the first factor was that the Claimant could finance exploration. Discovery had the financing for exploration, and indeed tried to drill on several further occasions, and that financing would have remained in place for the further exploration.

The second is that exploration would have been successful. The expert evidence that we have put

12:11 1 of future losses in a long-term project, DCF appears to 2 be the most appropriate method.

12:13 1
2
(Slide 192) There are also further cases where DCF has been adopted, which are set out in the Claimant's Memorial, and there are some in the next two or three slides, which I'm going to go through relatively quickly (Slide 193) and without going through the quotes in detail in the interests of time. But the Tribunal is obviously invited to read them in due course, to the extent they're not already familiar with them (Slide 194).
(Slide 195) Two cases I will turn to though are those which Slovakia refers to in its Counter-Memorial

Page 101
forward in this case is that exploration would have been successful, and obviously that's a matter that the Tribunal needs to consider.

But the absence of drilling itself cannot prevent the application of the DCF, because that is precisely the issue that was prevented by Slovakia's breaches, and in the but-for scenario those negative consequences must be eliminated.

The third factor is that the Claimant would have been able to finance and perform exploitation. Again, in the but-for scenario, and as Mr Tushingham has explained, it is Discovery's position that financing for exploitation would have been available, as the partners, JKX and Romgaz, and the external funder, Akard, would not have left the project and, similarly, other investors would not have been put off by Slovakia's conduct.

A discovery would also have likely made other financing options available. Mr Howard in his second report talks about reserve-based lending, for example.

Finally, the fourth factor is the Claimant would have been able to sell any hydrocarbons produced. We don't think this is actually necessarily something that's challenged, that Discovery would have been able to sell in the current market, given the nature of the

Page 103
product, the energy policy in place in Slovakia, and of course the demand both in Slovakia and the region generally.
Turning to the second case, Discovery also considers the factors in Bahgat are satisfied (Slide 197). In that case, four slightly different factors were set out, the first being that there should be detailed business plans. Well, as Mr Tushingham has explained, and this was referenced on slide 47, Discovery did produce detailed drilling programmes.

A full detailed business plan as to the entire project would not be expected though at the exploration stage. Indeed, the SPE guidelines, which are set out at Exhibit CRA-43, one of the exhibits to one of the Respondent's expert reports, specifically note that a plan at the exploration stage is only likely to be outlined in broad conceptual terms.
The second factor is that there is information on the price and quantity of the products and services. Again, for the reasons I've just said, this doesn't seem to be something that can really be challenged.
Third, there is availability of financing, which I've already discussed; and fourth, the existence of a stable regulatory environment. Slovakia is obviously a member of the EU, we would submit has a stable

12:16 $\quad 1$
2
regulatory environment, and we do not understand
Slovakia to challenge that.
Further, its desire to diversify its energy supplies and reduce its dependence on Russian imports and improve its energy security was expressly acknowledged in the energy policies, as Mr Tushingham has mentioned.
(Slide 198) So we say that those cases, far from showing why DCF would be inappropriate, in fact help support our position in this case that DCF is the appropriate method.

So, on the basis that DCF is the appropriate method, Discovery relies on three experts to then calculate the FMV on a DCF basis: Mr Alan Atkinson, who is a geoscientist; Dr Simon Moy, who is a reservoir engineer, and Mr Colin Howard, a petroleum economist.

We refer to these as the Rockflow experts, or Rockflow reports. I will just mention that Simon Moy is now with a different firm called Xodus, but for convenience we're still going to refer to them as Rockflow.

They use industry-standard techniques for identifying and estimating prospects, which are used by these experts frequently in their quantification of hydrocarbons and preparing DCF models.

The inputs and outputs derived by Rockflow are

12:18 1

Mr Longman's own first report.
So, looking quickly at what Rockflow have done (Slide 199). So Mr Atkinson has assessed the hydrocarbon prospectivity of the licence areas by reviewing the exploration history in the region and analysing geological data available from numerous sources, some of those which are set out on the slide, all of which indicate, he says, that there are hydrocarbons in place.

He identified 40 prospects, 30 of which are identified using maps created by EGI, which have not been challenged. EGI is an independent body from the University of Utah who recently conducted a study in the area.

Mr Atkinson concludes that if AOG had been able to proceed with its exploration it is highly likely hydrocarbons would have been discovered. It is true that Mr Atkinson did not rely on the magneto-telluric data that Discovery obtained, but this was not because he did not trust it, as has been suggested by Slovakia. He makes clear at paragraphs 208-211 of his first report that he was not aware of there being a peer-reviewed study of this type of process so as to enable it to be used in an independent report where he had no personal experience of it, although he does note that it appears

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12:19 $1 \quad$ to correlate closely with the successful gas test in the go through their reports in detail at this stage as each of the three experts will give you a short presentation in advance of their evidence. But I will briefly outline what they cover.
I will just say at the outset that Discovery objects to the suggestion made at paragraph 617 of the Rejoinder that the underlying Kingdom projects, which is the projects containing all of the maps and surveys and seismic data, et cetera, that were used by Mr Atkinson, were withheld. That is not the case. They were expressly referred to in his original report but they are not a document that can just be exhibited; they are a whole programme. And it was not known at that point if Slovakia would even challenge the geology, let alone instruct a relevant expert. But it was not hidden that these had been used. If Slovakia's expert had considered he needed it to do his work, it could have been asked for immediately. We do not know why it was only requested at document production, and that may have been a tactical choice. But the point is, no new points actually arise from it. The only real point that has been complained of from the review of the underlying projects is one that was already explained in Mr Atkinson's first report, and indeed was responded to in

2 historic Smilno I well. Ultimately, he concludes that 3 he did not need to use it as the other sources were
sufficient for him to carry out his task.

For valuation purposes he then estimates the volume of hydrocarbons potentially available to be produced, the PIIP, using a probabilistic method. He then determines the chance of discovery, GCOS, geological chance of success, for each prospect, and conducts a benchmarking exercise to confirm the reasonableness of his PIIP and GCOS estimates.
(Slide 200) Mr Howard then, having made appropriate adjustments to determine what is known as the economic chance of success, or ECOS, as explained in his report, conducts a decision-tree analysis to determine the best estimate of which of the prospects identified by Mr Atkinson would be successfully drilled and subsequently developed. This is identifying the P50 case, being those cases where there is an equal chance that the potential outcomes would be greater or lower.

This results in eight prospects being identified in the P50 case. Relevantly, these eight prospects include both the Smilno and Krivá Ol'ka prospects that Discovery planned to drill, as well as the Zborov prospect it had been considering, which is dealt with in Mr Fraser's

12:21 1
first witness statement at paragraph 107.
This indicates both the accuracy of Discovery's own analyses, but also that the wells Discovery itself was planning to drill would be drilled in the but-for scenario and would more likely than not be successful.

Dr Moy has then used the P50 scenario identified by
Mr Howard and produced a development plan to determine the best or mid-case technically recoverable volumes. He has also considered Discovery's actions at the time, concluded there was a clear intention to drill, and identified a viable export route that was known to Discovery at the time. He considers that all of the commercial criteria would have been met for the recoverable volumes to be considered as reserves.

Mr Howard uses those recoverable reserve volumes to calculate the net present value of the projects in the but-for scenario as being around $\$ 532.2$ million, of which Discovery's claim is a $25 \%$ share of this, around $\$ 133$ million.
In addition, and separately to what the experts have done, Discovery claims an additional sum to repay Akard. In this regard, the amount of just under $\$ 2$ million is not, as the Respondent suggests in its Rejoinder, a claim on behalf of Akard for part of its share of profits. Following Akard's withdrawal, it was agreed

12:23 1
discovered volume simulation, and in fact, of those eight, he considers three of them not to be prospects and so does not conduct any further assessment of them.

However, even if you have a right to discount those prospects, which is not accepted, all that means is that he does not agree that they should be part of the P50 case. It does not mean that the remaining five are the only viable prospects or that the licence areas must therefore have a lower level of prospectivity, as he has simply not conducted a wider assessment. He does not conduct his own assessment of what the P50 volume would be, or identify prospects that would correspond to a P50.
In any event, we say he is wrong to discount those three prospects, as two of them are the planned wells at Smilno and Krivá Ol'ka, for which there were AFEs, and indeed for Smilno, drilling operations have been tried to be commenced several times. These clearly, therefore, meet the definition of a prospect, as they were sufficiently well defined to represent a viable target in the judgment of those approving the funds to start preparing for drilling operations.

Dr Longman's rejection of these two locations for prospects is therefore untenable.

In respect of the other five prospects, Dr Longman
Page 111 Discovery from the licences, and in the but-for scenario, Akard would have received this as part of its $25 \%$ share. But that does not mean Discovery is claiming it on its behalf. Discovery's claim is for full reparation of the value of its own $25 \%$ share, i.e. the full value that it should get without any reduction to repay Akard. Accordingly, in order to put Discovery in the position it would have been but for Slovakia's breaches, i.e. with its full $25 \%$ share, it must receive its own share net of the sum it has to repay Akard, hence the claim for the additional sum to repay Akard.
(Slide 202) Slovakia's experts criticise the use of DCF by Rockflow and criticise some of the inputs. But they do not themselves offer a DCF valuation. If the Tribunal is persuaded, therefore, that the DCF approach is appropriate, the only DCF model it has is that put forward by Discovery.

The Respondent's expert, Dr Longman, in his second report, claims that the licence areas contain no commercially viable resources, but it is worth remembering he has not actually assessed the entire licence areas. He has considered in general terms the methodology used by Mr Atkinson and then has assessed only the eight prospects corresponding to Rockflow's P50
accepts that there could be potential resources in place, although his PIIP and GCOS estimates are lower than Mr Atkinson's. As I say, he conducts no DCF valuation of his own, but it is notable that even on the Respondent's case therefore, it is in fact possible to estimate the volumes sufficiently to be able to design a development scheme and perform a DCF valuation. The suggestion made by the Respondent that there is insufficient data to do so is therefore now contradicted by their own expert evidence.
(Slide 203) Turning briefly, in the few minutes that I have left --
THE PRESIDENT: Yes, let me just check how much time you have left, because you have -- the two of you have been interrupted once in a while.
MS MINGUEZ ALMEIDA: 10 more minutes.
MR NEWING: Thank you. I probably won't need that. I had thought about five.
THE PRESIDENT: I had less, but we agreed that the secretary will take the time, so she prevails.
MR DRYMER: That's the last time you'll ask!
MR NEWING: As I said, Discovery's primary case is for loss of profits based on the DCF. As that was challenged in the Counter-Memorial, Discovery has put forward alternatives, the first of which is a claim for loss of

12:26 $1 \quad$ opportunity to drill and potentially make profits.
2 The position in this regard has been set out in the Claimant's Reply from paragraph 434 onwards, and so I do not intend to spend a lot of time on this. But the primary case is that of Sapphire v NIOC, and the relevant quotes are on this slide, both from this case and further cases over the page (Slide 205).

Slovakia does not really challenge the principle of a loss of opportunity claim, but challenges its application in this case on two grounds: that the only lost opportunity was drilling three exploration wells, and secondly that there is no basis for the amount claimed.

As to the first point, this seems to assume that the Tribunal is able only to consider the immediate next steps that Discovery was planning to take. But if the Tribunal is persuaded, as Discovery submits it should be, that there is sufficient certainty that had wells been drilled a discovery would have been made, then the lost opportunity clearly extends beyond just the drilling of these three wells.

In this regard, Slovakia would not have successively renewed the exploration licences had it thought there was a zero chance of hydrocarbons being discovered, and as I mentioned earlier, Discovery and its JV partners

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12:28 1
region and it is not a politically unstable country, and so there is minimal risk of troubles.

Accordingly, Discovery submits that its estimate of $40 \%$ is entirely reasonable, particularly in light of the robust and conservative evidence from the Rockflow reports that this project would, in all likelihood, have succeeded and yielded substantial profits.

Turning then to a market-based valuation (Slide 209). Slovakia's experts claim that the appropriate approach to use is a market-based approach, looking at comparable transactions. However, such an approach is not appropriate here. Firstly, there is simply no market comparable one can look at to see what a buyer would pay as at the date of the award. The attempts made by the other side to rely on prior transactions from 2015 are inappropriate and fail to take into account the significant additional analysis carried out on the licence areas since then, including the interpretation of the seismic data, the magneto-telluric data, the EGI study, all of which have reduced the risk and increased the definition of the prospects, and all of which would be taken into account by someone looking to buy this today.

Mr Howard also explains why, in particular, the San Leon royalty transaction is not an appropriate

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12:27 $1 \quad$ would not have invested many years of time and over
$€ 20$ million into the project if they had thought it was a worthless commercial opportunity or that it was
limited to just three exploration wells.
(Slide 206) As to the value to be ascribed to this claim, Discovery accepts that this is much more at the discretion of the Tribunal but considers that appropriate pointers can be taken from the Sapphire v NIOC case.

In that case, the claimant claimed loss of profit at $\$ 5$ million. This was in 1963 so those monies meant a lot more in those days than they do now. The arbitrator, having determined that he could award damages for the loss of opportunity, considered the valuation provided by the claimant's expert, but determined that he had not factored in relevant risks, such as the desolate region with difficult access and unfavourable climate, and trouble such as war and other crises.

He ultimately fixed the compensation for lost opportunity at $\$ 2$ million, that is to say, $40 \%$ of the original claim. It is worth remembering, as I say, this decision is from 1963, so that is still a large sum.

Discovery's claim does not suffer from the same kinds of risks. There is sufficient access to the
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This is, however, not true. Discovery has produced the reports which it provided to the Ministry of Environment each year and AOG's financial statements to support its claim here. While it is true that those statements are unaudited, they have been prepared by reputable accountancy firms, Baker Tilly and Grant Thornton, and there is no reason to believe, nor has any been put forward, that they are not accurate.

Accordingly, at the very least, Discovery claims that it is entitled to recover the $\$ 3.7$ million odd it has paid out in sunk costs plus pre-award interest on a compound basis.
As to interest, Slovakia has challenged the use of USD LIBOR on the basis that it ceased to exist last year. In this regard, a secured overnight financing rate, or SOFR, generally seems to have been recommended to replace this, and the Claimant can provide revised calculations based on this rate, should that be helpful.

As a very final note, the Claimant notes that all of the valuations that have been carried out by its experts can be brought up to date at any time at the Tribunal's request, and with any changes to inputs as may be requested.

That concludes our opening statement. Thank you. THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much to the two of you.

Indeed, Dr Longman in his second report appears to accept this, yet CRA have not done so.

While Mr Howard maintains there is no way of conducting an appropriate market-based valuation as there is simply no comparable transaction or company at the date of the award, he has nonetheless calculated that if a valuation was conducted based on a correct analysis of the Respondent's comparable companies, i.e. using only those which are appropriate and not applying the incorrect discount, this would result in a calculation of Discovery's 25\% share of around \$36 million.
(Slide 211) Finally we turn to sunk costs, which we say is an exceptional award, but is nonetheless the bare minimum which should be granted.

As set out in the quotes on the slide, it does not represent the value of the investment, but it is nonetheless the minimum that should be guaranteed to the investor. The Respondent does not seem to accept this, arguing for a valuation which is lower, even, than sunk costs, apparently on the basis that those sunk costs have not been proven.

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Is it fine if we switch over now directly, and you have about 20 or 25 minutes, to see where you can break easily?
MR ANWAY: Happy to get started.
THE PRESIDENT: Good. Please, Mr Anway.
MR ANWAY: I understand they're attempting to upload the PowerPoint right now but they're having some technology issues.
MR PILAWA: We have a PowerPoint. Our system at Squire Patton Boggs is having an issue, so I'm just going to try to upload it to Box right now so that everyone can access it.
THE PRESIDENT: Yes, you can share it, that's fine. We can check it out later on.

MR PILAWA: Okay, that's fine.

## (Pause)

We're trying to share it via Zoom, if someone can
let Christina Luo to access the Zoom link so that she can share her screen.
THE PRESIDENT: Whoever is the Zoom host should give rights. (Pause)

I think you can start.
( 12.35 pm )
Opening statement on behalf of the Respondent
MR ANWAY: Thank you, Madam President, and distinguished
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12:35 1 members of the Tribunal. I'd like to begin by thanking 2 you on behalf of the Slovak Republic for the careful 3 attention that you have paid to this important case.

Our presentation today will be divided into five parts. I will begin with the facts, then Mr Pekar will cover jurisdiction and breach, and finally Mr Pilawa will address causation and damages.

I first turn to the facts, and let me just make one preliminary remark, if we could go back a slide, please.

Discovery's presentation today was noteworthy less for what it did say and more for what it did not say. Most of the significant problems with Discovery's claim were not even addressed this morning. The strategy appears to simply be to ignore key facts. I'm going to walk you through them during our presentation today and I apologise, members of the Tribunal, you will tire how many times I say "We heard nothing about that this morning".

Let's start with who Discovery is. (Slide 4)
This is Discovery's headquarters, in a small town of Forney, Texas. Discovery purchased AOG in 2014 for no more than $€ 153,000$. Shortly after doing so, it engaged a broker to search for funders. It needed initially 15-30 million for the project, something it never came remotely close to achieving.

Now, you were told this morning it wasn't true that they had problems finding investors. In fact, the investment environment, and technical merits of the project were the primary reason why every single investor it approached, save one, turned Discovery down.

Mr Lewis, the CEO of Discovery, and a witness in this arbitration, explains that:
"Early potential investors were pulling out of the deal because of the collapse in oil prices that occurred in July 2014."
(Slide 7) But it wasn't just the price of oil that gave investors pause, although to be sure that was part of it. The technical merits of the licence areas were also a road block. On this slide, slide 7 , you will see a reputable company refusing to invest in the project because its Slovak geologists found "the chance of success [to be] a major problem".

This is in 11 December 2014, well before there's any allegation of improper state conduct.
(Slide 8) And an independent report that Discovery had procured for investors showed that the financial commitments that Discovery was seeking were not justified compared to the quantity of oil and gas contained in the licence areas, as shown on this slide. Put another way, the economic upside of the project was

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12:40 $\quad 1$
(Slide 11) As you heard, there are three drilling locations at issue: Smilno, Krivá Ol'ka, and Ruská Poruba. I will address the facts with respect to each of these sites in turn.

First, Smilno. (Slide 12) This is an aerial picture of the Smilno village and surrounding countryside where Discovery decided to drill. It selected a private plot of agricultural land, which is indicated in orange on this picture. We call the orange area the drilling site.
Now, AOG signed a lease with the owner of this plot to use it for exploration. But it did not conclude a lease for the lands that lead to the drilling site, which we call the access land. The access land is private property, co-owned by private citizens.

Members of the Tribunal, you asked questions this morning about the due diligence that was done, about the status of that access land. One of them may have been to check the public register. What you see on slide 13 is the title deed for the property that shows it is private property. This document is publicly available and would be part of any elementary due diligence process.

The private citizens use the land to access their surrounding agricultural fields. They also, the owners

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(Slide 9) Indeed, from July 2014, when it first engaged that broker to find a funder, until October 2015, more than a year, AOG searched for external financing, but no one would invest in the project. And, again, that's before there's any alleged improper conduct by the state.

It was not until October 2015 that AOG found an external financer, Akard. But the problems between AOG and Akard started immediately. As shown on this slide, within days of signing the funding agreement with Akard, Akard was refusing to even return AOG's calls (Slide 10).

Ultimately, you will hear later that the relationship between AOG and Akard deteriorated so significantly that the money stopped flowing, AOG alleged notice of default, and Akard threatened internal investigations for possible violations of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. I'll show you that document later today. Akard was the single and only source of external financing that AOG was ever able to secure. And much more on that later.

Now, AOG signed its agreement with Akard in October 2015, and putting these financing issues aside, that's really where our story begins.

MR ANWAY: -- that the alleged road, what we call the field track, which I'll come to in a moment, was on the access land.

As I was saying, the only mechanism for the general
PROFESSOR SANDS: That relates to that particular deed?
MS PROKOPOVÁ: Exactly.
MR ANWAY: Tatiana, I think they're asking if you can ...
We have a map that actually shows what area is the access land. We're looking for it right now.
THE PRESIDENT: I'm sure there is one, yes. But we can do this later. Yes, why don't you carry on.
MR DRYMER: In any event, just looking at this photo for the sake of the record, am I correct to understand that you're referring to the land on which the white road or track is situated between the drilling site and the village, sort of in the upper left corner?
MR ANWAY: That's correct.
MR DRYMER: That's what you mean by the access land, whether it's under one deed or several deeds.
MR ANWAY: It's one deed. And to be clear it is undisputed, I believe --

12:46 1
you a picture of that alleged public road before AOG accessed it, and you see it on slide 16.

This is the alleged "public road". The picture was taken in August 2014, just before AOG arrived into town. You can see it is a grassy land. And to your question, Professor Sands, it is undisputed that the title deed I showed you a few slides earlier covers this land. This picture of this field track is part of the land that is subject to that private deed.

You can see there is no road body whatsoever.
Now, I want to be clear, members of the Tribunal, this is Discovery's document. They took this picture.

Now, you were shown aerial pictures today, you've been shown other pictures of the road where it looks like there's lots of gravel, and you may be wondering what's the difference. As you will soon hear, AOG unlawfully went onto the property and upgraded it. And so every time you're shown a picture of the alleged public road, please be careful and ask: what date was that taken? Was it before AOG went onto the property and unlawfully upgraded the road, or [after]? This is AOG's -- I'm sorry, this is -- yes, AOG's own picture, Discovery's own picture, taken in August 2014.
MR DRYMER: Am I correct to understand that we'd need to ask when was the photo taken, in other words before or after

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12:45 $1 \quad$ public to have a legal right to use private land would be by statute. For example, the Slovak law provides for forests, even if privately owned, to be available for appropriate public use. And, similarly, the Slovak Road Act provides that surface communications -- and that's a keyword here, surface communications -- which includes highways, state roads, municipal roads, and special purpose roads, are available for general use. But they can only be used in accordance with their technical condition and purpose.

Now, the Slovak Roads Act provides that a surface communication must be designed according to technical norms, must be issued a building permit, and must comprise a so-called road body. And the courts have so held -- and I'll take you to the statute that actually provides for that as well, but this is one decision from a court decision that has made that finding (Slide 14).

And on the next slide (15) you'll also see that the Slovak Ministry of Transportation has also explained that placing gravel or other stone material on a grassy land or track does not automatically transform it into a public road.

Now, as you know, in this arbitration, AOG says that on the privately owned access land there was a public road that connected to the drill site. I want to show
these improvements, but also where it was taken? Are we to --
MR ANWAY: This is one part of the road that goes on for ...
MR DRYMER: But does it look like tyre tracks on grass the entire way to the village?
MR ANWAY: I think there are other points of the field track where it looks like it's a little more worn, but certainly there is no road body at any point in time.
MR DRYMER: Very good. No road body at any point on that track.
MR ANWAY: Exactly.
MR DRYMER: Between the village and the drill site.
MR ANWAY: Exactly.
MR DRYMER: Thank you.
MR ANWAY: As this picture shows, there was no "public road" when AOG arrived. It's what we call a field track, and as you can see, barely one, at that.

Now, you heard this morning that Discovery argues this is a particular type of public road called a public special purpose road, what we call a PSPR. I want to be clear from the beginning: a field track is not a PSPR.

Now, if we go to the next slide (17), you'll see, and I'll come to the actual statute that was cited this morning in just a moment, but you'll see guidelines issued by the presidium of the police forces of the

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road.
But that at all does not rebut Slovakia's position that not all tracks equal a PSPR. And here's why, and this is what was missed this morning: Article 22(3) applies only to special purpose communications. That is to say, it needs to be a road body to even fall under Article 22. The track in Smilno is not a special purpose road at all, public or private. It's private land.

The reason why it is not a special purpose road is Article 1(3) of the Road Act, and I want to go to it now: (Slide 20)
"Surface communication consists of the road body and its components. The road body is demarcated the outer edges of ditches, gutters, embankments, and cuts of slopes, frame ...", and so on.

In other words, Article 22 only applies if it's a surface communication in the first place, and because there's no road body and because there was no permit granted for the building of a road, this is neither a public special purpose road nor a private one: it is a private field track.

And even if AOG didn't know it had the requirement to notify and obtain consent from the landowners when entering onto their private property, the Ministry of

12:53 1

Environment put AOG on express notice of this provision in 2010 when it specifically told AOG it must comply with Article 29 "when entering land plots" (Slide 22).

Members of the Tribunal, AOG never obtained the landowner's permission to use the access land. Instead, in its first attempt to access the drilling site, in December 2015, it simply rolled into Smilno, unannounced, without ever asking or even notifying the local inhabitants whether it could roll its heavy machinery and excavators onto its lands. And this is the first of many legal mistakes that AOG made under Slovak law.

Now, during my presentation today, I'm going to walk you through a long list of legal mistakes that AOG made under Slovak law, and to make sure we categorise them all, we're going to have a running slide (Slide 23), where we add to it each mistake that AOG makes as our chronology proceeds. This is the first mistake.

AOG never obtained landowner permission to use the access land as required by Article 29(3) of the Geology Act.
(Slide 24) Indeed, AOG's CFO, Mr Fraser, a witness in this arbitration and here with us today, admits that on 6 December 2015, AOG's contractors arrived at Smilno with equipment and started levelling the area, without

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even giving notice, much less asking permission.
Now, as the Tribunal knows, we have put into evidence witness statements from two local citizens. We are not here representing them. We are not their lawyers. Their conduct is private conduct and not attributable to the state. And we are here only representing the state. But we nevertheless put their testimony into the record so the Tribunal can hear first-hand from the local citizens about what really happened.

One of those local citizens is Ms Varjanová. She testifies, now on slide 25 :
"... excavators and heavy machinery started to arrive to Smilno and AOG brought cabins for workers. AOG used the Land to access the drilling location. Despite the Land being privately-owned, nobody informed me and sought my permission to use it."
(Slide 26) Another local citizen who is a witness in this arbitration, Mr Leško, testifies, and I quote:
"... AOG and its representatives acted very arrogantly towards local inhabitants. My perception is that they did not consider local inhabitants as partners or even affected parties who have a compelling interest in activities being performed behind their houses and on their lands."
THE PRESIDENT: When is a good time to stop because
Professor Sands will need to leave.
MR ANWAY: Let me just take 30 seconds?
THE PRESIDENT: Yes, that's fine.
MR ANWAY: It simply removed the string and continued to use
the property anyway, and so, on 14 December 2015,
Ms Varjanová parked her car across the field track
entrance, blocking access to the land.
(Slide 31) And, as Ms Varjanová testified, she left her phone number visible in the vehicle so that AOG would call her. But AOG never bothered calling her.
(Slide 32) What did it do instead? Two days later, on 17 December, it purported to purchase a $1 / 700$ th interest in the access land from one of the shareholders. The price? $€ 100$.

Now, I ask you to pause there and think about what that means, just before we take this break. This is a recognition by AOG that this was private land. If the field track was a public road, specifically a PSPR, as Discovery now claims, there was no need for AOG to buy
(Slide 27) And Mr Leško goes on to explain why the local citizens were so concerned, not simply because an oil company was accessing their land unlawfully, but that public information stated that those affiliated with the company had a history of controversial and environmentally damaging methods of oil and gas extraction, such as, and I quote, "shale gas, fracking, and dangerous chemicals".

Members of the Tribunal, this was not the local citizens' paranoia. Mr Lewis himself in this arbitration admits that he established his reputation in the industry through "fracking" and horizontal wells. The local citizens' concerns were understandable.

What did they do? They sought to protect their rights and give notice of their objection.
(Slide 29) Ms Varjanová, not a state actor but a private citizen, testifies that she:
"... took plastic poles and a string with signaling flags which we use in our ski resort, implanted them in the ground and hung on them a sign reading 'private property'. I thought it was important that as the landowners, we made ourselves visible."

What was AOG's response? Did it seek to engage with the local community and understand their concerns? No, it simply removed the string and continued using the

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a share in the land. The field track would be public.
    Indeed, as you'll soon see, the PSPR theory was
    a belated afterthought, when other theories had failed.
    AOG never claimed that the field track was a PSPR
until much, much later (Slide 33).
    I'll pick up, members of the Tribunal, after lunch
    with that \(1 / 700\) th interest and what happens next.
THE PRESIDENT: Thank you for stopping now. We can resume
    at -- is 2.15 the right time? Good. Then have a good
    lunch, everyone.
( 1.00 pm )
            (Adjourned until 2.15 pm )
( 2.16 pm )
THE PRESIDENT: Good. I hope everyone had a good lunch, and
    we're ready to resume.
    Mr Anway, you have the floor again.
MR ANWAY: Thank you, Madam President.
    Before I get started on the timeline again, I'd like
    to first address a number of questions from the Tribunal
    that came out this morning.
    The first matter I would like to address was
    a question from Professor Sands about the date of the
    title deed that we had put forward. It has come to our
    attention that there is, in fact, an earlier title deed
    in the record, and I wanted to call your attention to
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it. In fact, we have up on the screen paragraph 83 from Discovery's Memorial, where they state, and I quote:
"The road is situated on a plot of land which is registered on Slovakia's land registry [then gives the number] (which is co-owned by 166 individuals landowners)."
Then if you scroll down to footnote 101 you will see they cite Exhibits C-139 and C-140, and we have up on your screen now $\mathrm{C}-140$, which is the title deed for the same property, but this time dated June 20, 2016. And it's the same co-owners.
The second question I wanted to address was, I think, in response to multiple questions from the Tribunal, which is to understand exactly what land is the access land and we wanted to show you. We finally found the map that displays it most clearly. We're going to put that up right now at $\mathrm{C}-227$. This is Claimant's exhibit.

Let me just spend a moment trying to lay some groundwork for this satellite image. In the lower right-hand corner you can see what is the forest, or at least the beginnings of the forest, and in the upper left-hand corner you can see the village. Those light green lines that run perpendicular to the field track are individual plots of land, and so down each lane, if

5 they could access their individual lanes that is 6 co-owned by everyone.

And so the deed that I showed you this morning, and the deed that I just showed you from 2016, covers the field track. That is what is co-owned by all of the different landowners.
MR DRYMER: The landowners whose properties abut the track, I guess.
MR ANWAY: And the track's precise purpose for being created in the first place was so that these people could get to their individual lanes; that's how they accessed, as I said at the very beginning, their agricultural land.

Okay, with that I think I will go back to the timeline now. And where I left off was Ms Varjanová.
(Slide 34) Now, I had just explained prior to us adjourning for lunch that AOG purchased a 1/700th interest in the access land that I just showed you.

Now, I could be mistaken, members of the Tribunal, but this will be the first time I'll say it, and I will be corrected if I'm wrong, I didn't hear anything about the $1 / 700$ th purchase this morning. You might ask why.
$14: 22 \quad 1$
it is now a co-owner of the access land. The sole basis for this assertion is its purported purchase of the $1 / 700$ th share. The PSPR theory is not even mentioned.

But Ms Varjanová knew her statutory right of first refusal was not respected, and she did not move her car.

I want to pause here and address a comment that was made this morning by counsel for Discovery, which was that Ms Varjanová was the only landowner that ever protest.

I direct your attention to Exhibit LF-17, we'll pull it up on the screen. This is AOG's own appeal -- it's their document -- in a court proceeding that I'll describe in a moment. And if we scroll down you will see -- and this is one of many documents that stand for this proposition, but just to cite you one, AOG itself said:
"Documents submitted by the Claimant [that's Ms Varjanová] showing consent of 10-15 co-owners to the blocking of access to the land ..."

It is not true, members of the Tribunal, that she was the only co-owner that protested, and you'll see much more evidence of that later.

So she does not move her car, and when AOG returns to Smilno in January 2016, Ms Varjanová's car is still blocking her land, and now it is chained to the ground.

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14:20 $11 \quad$ It's because it's inconsistent with the theory that
2 the road is public, as I noted before lunch. That whole
3 theory is inconsistent with the idea that AOG would have 4 to purchase a parcel of land because if it really were 5 a PSPR it would have been open to the public. And we 6 submit that is why you heard nothing about this purchase of a $1 / 700$ th interest this morning.

But in attempting to purchase that $1 / 700$ th interest in the land, AOG made another mistake (Slide 35), now its second. Because under Article 140, if we go back to the prior slide (34) -- maybe it's the slide in front of it. But if you go to Article 140 of the Slovak Civil Code it states that if there's a co-ownership share in the private property and it's to be transferred, the co-owner shall have a right of preemption. It's basically a right of first refusal.

But, as Ms Varjanová testifies -- and the statute is on slide 33 -- and Ms Varjanová testifies (Slide 34):
"... AOG, the seller was obliged to inform all co-owners and offer them the opportunity to acquire the ownership share. This did not happen."

Now, on 30 December 2015, AOG writes Ms Varjanová, telling her to stop blocking access to the site with her car (Slide 36), and now alleges to her -- wrongly, because it did not respect the preemption right -- that

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Now, please notice, members of the Tribunal, there is no state activity about which AOG or Discovery complains at this point. This is a purely private dispute between entities that claim ownership of the same private property.

With the car still blocking access to the field road, AOG calls the police. (Slide 37) this is explained by Mr Lewis in his witness statement, an excerpt of which is now on your screen. What did the police do? They came and listened to both sides. Again, recall that this time AOG is not alleging that the road is public. Its argument is that it has a private ownership interest because it bought $1 / 700$ th of a share in the land. In other words, at this point in time, everyone is conducting themselves as if this is private property. And one party is telling the police: I'm a co-owner of this private land. And the other is saying: no, you're not.

Members of the Tribunal, that is a textbook, classic example of a private civil dispute.

So what did the police do that we're told breached public international law? (Slide 38) It is said because this is a private civil dispute that the competent authority to decide the matter is not the police but the Slovak civil court. To quote the police,
now up on slide 38:
"Only the relevant court is competent to resolve the property relationship and to decide on legitimacy of entitlements of the specific persons to the specific parcels of land."

That is absolutely correct. The police did exactly what they were supposed to do.

This is the first instance of state action about which Discovery complains (Slide 39). Now, because there's private conduct here and public conduct here, we're going to start a running slide of all the acts by the state about which AOG complains, and this is the first.

The police determined that the issues on the field track were a private dispute and "Only the relevant court is competent to resolve the property relationship". This, we're told, is a violation of public international law.

As we add to this slide throughout the presentation, I would ask you to keep asking that same question: where is the breach?
MR DRYMER: Well, the other side has put a page that shows 14 specific measures. Does your list overlap with theirs?
MR ANWAY: It does.
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On 20 January 2016, right around the same time, AOG
issues a report to its JV partner. This paragraph discusses the issue of the field track and access to it, and it notes Ms Varjanová:
"... keeps chaining her car to the ground to block... access ..."

And then it admits, and I quote, Ms Varjanová "has [the] legal right to park her car" where she did, on the field track. This is a recognition that AOG knew at the time that it was improper to be forcibly moving her car.

I would note one other thing about this document. Look at the redaction. Read it in context. It looks quite critical. Their inference is that it may relate to the prior sentence, but we don't know what it says.

In any event, on 19 January 2016, Ms Varjanová brings an action in the district court, claiming that AOG's 1/700th share purchase breached her preemption right.

I want to pause here, members of the Tribunal, and tell you that today AOG and Discovery admit that they breached her preemption right. It is undisputed. It is common ground. We'll come back to that court action in a minute because it becomes crucially important for the rest of the chronology.

Four days later, on 23 January 2016, AOG comes back
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MR DRYMER: Very good.
MR ANWAY: My list will contain 10 --
MR DRYMER: You'll describe the measures differently, I'm sure.
MR ANWAY: Indeed.
MR DRYMER: For you they're actions, for them they're impugned measures, but they do overlap.
MR ANWAY: Yes. I will have 10 ultimate actions here, Mr Pekar will take on the additional ones, but in any event, I will cover all of the 14.
MR DRYMER: Thank you.
MR ANWAY: What does AOG do next? Does it pick up the phone and call Ms Varjanová to have a discussion? Does it file a civil action, which is the way private property disputes should be resolved? It does neither.

Instead, on 14 January, AOG uses a forklift to physically pick up Ms Varjanová's car, damaging it in the process, and moving it from one portion of her land to another (Slide 40).

Please pause here and notice, AOG did this while they were unlawfully on land she co-owned. And as Mr Fraser testifies, on 16 January they do it again. And then we get to one of the very interesting documents that was produced in document production by Discovery (Slide 41).
to the site and it is again blocked by Ms Varjanová's car, which is chained to the ground. What does it do this time? Not only does it again forcibly move the car out of the way; it barricades the car with cement blocks all around it so she can't move it back.

And here, on slide 43, is a picture of AOG doing this. All this on land that AOG did not properly have an interest in, an ownership interest in, because we know they violated the preemption right, and that Ms Varjanová co-owns.

Mr Fraser admits that AOG did this (Slide 44). And it's not, as I noted earlier, just Ms Varjanová and Mr Leško who protest AOG's actions. It was other concerned local citizens, and Mr Fraser himself admits this. He says on 25 January 2016 other cars blocked the road, other activists appeared. This was not a single local citizen objecting to AOG's actions.
(Slide 46) Another example to what I just showed you before, and we will see more throughout this week, a petition to the municipality was signed by more than 300 local citizens objecting to AOG's activities. That's more than half of the population of the city. This was signed a year prior to the events I'm describing but the opposition continued.

On 3 February 2016, AOG contacts the Smilno
municipality (Slide 47) and requested the police remove another car that was on a public road, which was blocking access to the field track.

Now, this is very different than where Ms Varjanová parked her car. She parked her car on the field track, which she is a co-owner of. In this instance, by contrast, the car about which AOG was complaining was on the public road that led to the field track. What did the municipality do? Well, because the car was parked on a public road rather than the field track, the municipality ordered its removal, and on 9 February 2016, the municipality responded to AOG stating that the car had been removed, and you can see that on slide 48.

Please notice what's going on. The municipality is distinguishing between public property and private property. Between a public road and a field track. Exactly as it should be doing.

And so this is our second instance of state action: the police helped AOG by removing a car when it was parked on a public road as opposed to a field track.

Now, what happens next sets the stage for the rest of this dispute. (Slide 50) on 8 February 2016, the Slovak District Court issues an interim injunction, as requested by Ms Varjanová. Here is the operative part

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co-owners, or to damage the rights or things belonging to the other co-owners without a legal reason and to use the self-help institute in such a way ..."

Moreover, and this becomes crucially important later (Slide 52), the court made clear that the injunction not only applied to AOG, but to third parties also authorised by AOG. And let me read you this quote. It says:
"In the statement of the law ..."
Which I'm told in Slovak means the operative part of this decision:
"... the court did not state that the ban on removing things applies to [AOG] and third parties, as this follows from the very essence of the imposition of the obligation to 'refrain' from using the property and removing things from it."

And then it makes unmistakably clear, and this is the key language:
"This obligation is directed both to [AOG], as well as to persons authorised by him ..."

What does this mean? I, the judge, didn't state in the operative part that the injunction also applies to third parties directed by AOG in addition to AOG itself, but the order does apply to them, and the reason I didn't include it in the operative part is because

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14:35 $\quad 1 \quad$ it's so obvious. It is, to use the court's language,
2 "from the very essence of the ... obligation to decided on the merits.

On the next slide (51) you will see the court's reasoning. And it's important, I think, to read the quote:
"... before the resolution of the question of the ownership right to the real property of the first defendant [the first defendant is AOG] on the basis of the ... purchase contract [that's the $1 / 700$ th purchase]... the relations between the parties to the proceedings are temporarily adjusted in order to prevent possible damage to the applicant [that's Ms Varjanová] consisting in damage to her entrusted property, or her rights arising from joint ownership."

Then skipping down:
"All the more that it is inadmissible for one of the co-owners to interfere with the rights of other
'refrain' from [interfering with] property".
Members of the Tribunal, you will see why this is so important in a moment.

Now, Discovery tells you that the entering of this injunction is a violation of public international law, but let me remind you that they now admit they violated her preemption right.
(Slide 53) We now have our third instance of state conduct: the trial court grants an injunction to a private citizen on the basis that AOG's purchase of a share breached her preemption right, which AOG now admits is true: they did breach it (Slide 54).

I ask you, do you see any violation of public international law?
(Slide 55) On 2 March 2016, AOG appeals the interim injunction. And what AOG argues in this appeal, represented by outside counsel, is very important. It does not argue that the injunction was incorrect because the field track is a public road, a PSPR, everyone has access to it. Instead, it argues it's a co-owner; in other words their theory for use of the field track is that it's private, not public land. Again, you heard nothing about that this morning.

2 mistakes that AOG made, we now have our third. If AOG 3 genuinely believed that the field track was a PSPR, what
conduct: the Court of Appeals has affirmed the trial court's injunction because, as AOG later admitted, it violated Ms Varjanová's preemption right.
(Slide 59) You will now see, Tribunal members, that AOG's mala fide conduct continued and, indeed, permeated its activities for the next year. Immediately after the Court of Appeals' decision, AOG creates a shell company for the sole purpose of circumventing the court-issued injunction. And Mr Fraser admits it. He states in his witness statement, now up on slide 59:
"Following the rejection of AOG's appeal against the interim injunction ..."

AOG forms a new company. This new company is called Cesty Smilno. The name translates into "Smilno Roads", which makes it sound like it's a municipal entity that takes care of the roads, and I will be referring to it by its English name, Smilno Roads, and what I'm about to describe is AOG's Smilno Road scheme.

Using this new shell company, AOG convinces a landowner to contribute -- to contribute -- rather than sell a share in the land plot as an in-kind capital contribution to the newly established shell company. There is no dispute that AOG was the controlling shareholder of Smilno Roads. This was, without exaggeration -- and it is effectively all but

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admitted -- an attempt to circumvent the court's injunction that had been affirmed by the Court of Appeals less than three weeks earlier. It's why I showed you that the injunction was not just against AOG: it specifically applied to third parties that AOG may direct.
(Slide 60) I ask you again, members of the Tribunal: did you hear anything about Smilno Roads and the shell company this morning?
On 17 May 2016, AOG approaches the mayor, and it's in this communication, for the very first time, six months after it first tried to access the site and after it had already made its arguments to the Court of Appeals against the injunction, it now comes up with its PSPR theory.

I'd like to pause here. The PSPR theory does not work for two reasons: first, as we've explained, the field track has no road body. It was not established with a permit. It is not a PSPR. And, contrary to what Claimant's counsel said this morning, these were not new arguments in our Rejoinder. We went into more detail about it based on the arguments we received in the Reply. But we put it in an appendix because you, members of the Tribunal, don't need to wade into the granular details of why a field track is not a PSPR

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under the Slovak Road Act.
Because, even if it was a PSPR, and it is not, any user must take the road as he finds it, consistent with its existing condition and purpose.
(Slide 61) Article 6(1) of the Roads Act provides this:
"Traffic on surface communications ..."
And again, this is not a surface communication, but I'm assuming for the purposes of this argument it is:
"... everyone can use surface communication in the usual way for the purposes for which they are intended... The users must adapt to the construction condition and traffic-technical condition of the affected communication ..."
(Slide 62) Articles 16 and 22 of the Road Act also state that a permit is required:
"The commencement of the construction of a highway, road or local communication and their alterations shall require a building permit ... by a special building authority ..."
It's undisputed that AOG never received a permit.
And Article 22 provides on special purpose roads, which again this is not, that in addition to the permit they have to obtain permission for the construction of the special purpose road. Next slide.
(Slide 63) And if it was a surface communication, it also must be made only after agreement with its owner, and we'll come back to that point in a moment.

Now, on 18 May 2016, AOG's shell company, Smilno Road, writes to a landowner (Slide 64), and it informs it, and I quote, that:
"To ensure transportation to our site, our company has therefore decided to use [Smilno Roads] that owns a share in [the] plot ... and at the same time is able to transport our materials and repair the road."

And it asks for the landowner's consent.
I would ask you to note three things about this exhibit. First, if you notice the second highlight:
"Since the seller did not offer his/her share to other co-owners (who have the preemption right), the purchase contract will be probably annulled."

What does that mean? That means that AOG is recognising the legitimacy of Ms Varjanová's preemption right, that it didn't respect it, and that it will therefore likely lose on the merits of the pending case for which the injunction is in place.

Number two, AOG is openly stating in this letter that it has created the new shell company for the purpose of transporting AOG's materials to the drill site. I don't know how to stress this enough: there is

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That's the magic language from the statute and what they asked for, and the mayor didn't give it to them.
(Slide 66) And so we have the mayor's response to our state action slide.
(Slide 67) On 7-8 June 2016, AOG forges ahead with the Smilno Road scheme, not only accessing the field track; they're now upgrading it, in direct violation of the interim injunction that prohibits them from even accessing the property, and in direct violation of statutes of owner consent, and, if it were a PSPR, for the permit that would be required.

And AOG admits they paved the road while the injunction was in effect. Here's Mr Fraser admitting:
"... we decided to upgrade the Road by laying some more crushed stone along the length of it."

There is an injunction that prohibits them from even accessing the site.

On slide 68 you can see the upgrade they did to the road.
Now, at times, we're told this was mere maintenance, so it's nothing. Mr Fraser himself calls it an "upgrade", which indeed it was. And even if it were just maintenance, owner consent is required. There is an injunction in place. The $1 / 700$ th share purchase is now the subject of that litigation. AOG has now

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activity.

Third, notice that AOG and Smilno Roads are alter egos in this letter. It's signed by Smilno Roads, but look at the first sentence:
"We created Smilno Roads."
They are alter egos.
Alright, now let me take you back to when AOG sent the letter to the mayor floating its PSPR theory for the first time. What were they asking? They were asking the mayor to confirm that the road is a PSPR.
(Slide 65) On June 6, 2016, the mayor responds, and I want to be clear about this because this document has been misconstrued. He declined to confirm that AOG's new legal theory is correct, that the road is a PSPR. Instead he calls it a field track, and then he describes factually the historical uses of it. Yes, he says it's publicly accessible, which means it's not fenced, there are no signs staying "Stay off the property", "Private property", at least before AOG came, and of course we have all noted that the landowners did allow villagers to use the land to access their agricultural plots and to visit the forest. Not major commercial activities.

What AOG was seeking from the mayor was for him to agree with the theory that the field track was the PSPR.
attempted to circumvent the court's injunction by establishing a shell company and directing it to do this in direct violation of the court's order.

In fact, AOG actually moved the road at various locations, physically altered its path, as we've shown in our appendix to the Rejoinder. And the fact that the field track could be moved -- and it sometimes does, based on weather and pedestrian traffic -- shows it doesn't have a stable body.

These pictures show a serious, flagrant violation of the court-issued injunction.

Now, you may ask: well, how did AOG understand the injunction? Well, Mr Fraser tells us. This is from his witness statement, paragraph 44: (Slide 69)
"... [the] interim injunction against AOG ... specifically prohibited AOG from accessing the plot ... and from removing anything from the plot that had been placed there by Ms Varjanová, pending a determination of the validity of AOG's purchase of a share in the Road."

That's his understanding. And yet we see AOG now openly violating the injunction. We heard nothing this morning to excuse, or even attempt to explain away, this flagrant violation of the injunction.
(Slide 70) What does Ms Varjanová say about the shell company? She posts the next day on her website:

But something else happens that day (Slide 74), and I want to quote this very carefully from Mr Fraser's witness statement:
"... Mrs Varjanová's boyfriend drove his car into our Chief Operating Officer, Ron Crow, from behind, causing him to fall over and suffer bruising and some cuts. He was taken to the local hospital where his leg was put in a cast. Afterwards we pressed the Police to bring a charge for assault but they did not do [so]."
Let's park for a moment why someone needs a cast for "bruising and some cuts". Mr Fraser attached this picture of Mr Crow to his witness statement, and I'd ask you to note three things: number one, that AOG says this supposed incident took place on 16 June 2016; number two, I would ask you to observe that Mr Crow is wearing a light blue, short-sleeved shirt; and number three, I'd ask you to notice that Mr Crow is wearing dark blue pants. Just keep that in mind.
(Slide 76) Because we now know that Mr Crow faked his injury. Thankfully, one of the activists was videotaping the event. That video was on this slide, and let's watch it. (Slide 77).
(Video played)
What does this show? That Mr Crow, on 16 June 2016, that same day he was supposedly hit by the car, is

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wearing the same short-sleeved blue shirt, the same dark blue pants, and pretending to have the same left leg that he had a cast on in the picture before injured, smiling and mocking the protesters.
Mr Crow faked his injury, and according to Mr Fraser and his testimony in this arbitration, AOG attempted to press the police to arrest someone on these false charges; to arrest one of the local inhabitants for a crime they never committed.

I just want to point out, as an aside, this video is taken after they did the upgrades to the road, which is why the road looks so different from the picture I showed you at the beginning. But obviously that's not the key point here.
We pointed out that Mr Crow faked his injury, and presented this video in the opening pages of our Counter-Memorial. It is no exaggeration to say that Discovery was caught submitting a fictitious piece of evidence to the Tribunal.
(Slide 78) What is Discovery's response in its Reply? Well, given how prominently we emphasised this false evidence in our Counter-Memorial, we were quite anxious to see how Discovery would respond. But when we received the Reply we couldn't find a response until, buried deep in the 200-page reply at paragraph 400 (3) we

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saw this. This is the totality of Discovery's response to our establishment that Mr Crow faked his injury, and I quote:
"As to Ms Varjanová's video of Mr Crow, there is no evidence that this isolated incident 'increased tension with the activists', as Slovakia asserts."
That's it. No denial that Mr Crow faked his injury. No denial the picture was taken on the same day as the video. No denial that Discovery had in fact submitted fictitious evidence to this Tribunal.

AOG was caught red-handed faking an injury to the police which Mr Fraser said caused him, or AOG more generally, I should say, to press the police to bring criminal charges against a local protester. Think about that.

It was trying to have a protester arrested based on false charges to buttress its claim for improper state action.
Members of the Tribunal, we respectfully submit that this is a very serious matter regarding the credibility of Discovery and AOG.
(Slide 80) And if you need any more evidence that Mr Crow's injury was faked, note that you heard, again, nothing about it this morning.
Note also, now on your screen slide 81, that AOG's

In other instances he states, with no citation, that the information was reported to him by "unnamed people". Who provided Mr Fraser the knowledge for these 32 paragraphs?
Well, Mr Crow was the most senior person on the ground. He reported directly to Mr Lewis, and in that role he even reported to JV partners. Mr Fraser's primary source of information was almost certainly Mr Crow, who has now established himself as a fabricator of stories and who has not been made available to us as a witness. And that raises a larger problem with Discovery's case, and that is that Discovery has not made available so many witnesses who were actually on the ground consistently in Slovakia (Slide 84). Not just Mr Crow at the top of the slide, but the lawyer who issued the report I just showed you, and many others.
Back to the timeline. Recall the second effort by AOG to access the site is underway. It started on June 16, when Mr Crow faked his injury, and lasted two more days.
(Slide 85) On 17 June the protesters moved from the field track to the drill site itself, on which AOG had a lease. Mr Fraser testifies:
"Following a call by one of our lawyers, the police actually removed protesters from in front of the

14:59 1 events on 16-18 June 2016, and there's no mention of this injury at all.

So this is the next instance of state action: the Smilno police did not arrest an activist whom Mr Crow falsely claimed assaulted him (Slide 82).

I want to be clear how important this is. Mr Crow is the COO, he's the chief operating officer. He's right up at the top of the company. And Discovery has not made him available for cross-examination.

But there's something even more important about Mr Crow's credibility. Discovery has only submitted three fact witnesses in this case: Mr Lewis, the CEO of Discovery, Mr Fraser the CFO of Discovery, and the mayor. So only two people from Discovery/AOG, but neither of those people were the ones consistently on the ground in Slovakia to witness the vast majority of the events in question.
(Slide 83) And this is particularly glaring when one reviews Mr Fraser's witness statement, where he testifies for almost 13 pages, from paragraphs 36 through 72, about all manner of facts, almost none of which he has personal knowledge of. In that stretch of 37 paragraphs he says he only has personal knowledge of events in five of them.

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contractors' vehicles on the well location ..."
On the well location. Why is that important?
Because the protesters moved from their land to AOG's
land. And what did the police do? They got the protesters off the AOG's land.
In other words, the police, just like the
municipality I showed you before, are distinguishing between the citizens' private property, where the police will not remove them because it's their land, and AOG's land, where the police will remove them. The police, again, are acting precisely as they should.
The third and final day, on June 18 (Slide 86) the protesters stayed off the well location, they went back on the field track, and here's a picture of them all standing in unison. That doesn't look like a single landowner to me, members of the Tribunal.
On the same day the prosecutor gets called.
MR DRYMER: Isn't one of the allegations that numbers of
these people weren't landowners at all?
MR ANWAY: Some of them weren't; some of them were, though.
MR DRYMER: That came from other parts of the district?
MR ANWAY: That's correct, including, for example, Mr Leško,
but as I noted before, citing AOG's own brief at the
Court of Appeals, they acknowledged that she had
obtained 10-15 different signatures of landowners
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15:01 1 specifically.
Okay. The prosecutor is a topic that Mr Fraser addresses in his witness statement, and he states:
"However, a state prosecutor ... made an appearance at the road, even though there was no reason for her to be there ..."

In fact, however, it was AOG that called the police who, in turn, called the prosecutor.
(Slide 88) And this is from the prosecutor's witness statement, who you will hear from later this week. She first learned about the interim injunction when she arrived from AOG's lawyer, not the activists. The lawyer for AOG showed her, together with other documents, the injunction.
(Slide 89) And AOG told the prosecutor that the interim injunction only applied to AOG and not its newly created company, Smilno Roads. Members of the Tribunal, that was a false representation. You've seen that the interim order explicitly states that it applies to third parties directed by AOG. And having made that false representation to the prosecutor, AOG asks her to intervene and let them pass. Her response: I don't have the authority or reason to act because I don't see criminal activity; this appears to be a civil dispute.

And she leaves. That's it. That's it. (Slide 90).
(Slide 91) So we add this state action to supposed breaches of the treaty: the state prosecutor was called to the site by AOG, concluded it was a civil dispute, and left. A violation of the treaty?
(Slide 92) Now, I told you before that AOG conceded later that it breached Ms Varjanová's preemption right. This is the document where they did. They filed a document with the district court conceding Ms Varjanová's claim and recognising they had violated her preemption right, while they are in the process of violating the injunction that was issued in this very case and on this very basis.
(Slide 93) On 5 October 2016, the district court grants Ms Varjanová's claim, given AOG's concession. And if this case died there it would have meant the end of the temporary injunction, and of course the share purchase agreement was null and void.
(Slide 94) But, Ms Varjanová, a private citizen, based on the advice of her lawyer -- and I'm reading from her witness statement here, slide 94 -- appealed that judgment, which kept the injunction alive. Similar to in my country, the second you file a notice of appeal, you strip the trial court of any jurisdiction and the only court that can decide whether the appeal is proper or not is the Court of Appeals. So the

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Ms Varjanová's lawyer may have been concerned about obvious attempts underway to circumvent the injunction by AOG and its shell company on the ground and in plain view? Perhaps counsel wanted to preserve the flexibility to pursue further injunctive relief.
But in any event, Discovery does not dispute that the injunction remained in place and in effect until the Court of Appeals dismissed the matter, which did not occur until 2017.
Okay. Now at this point AOG has been in discussions with authorities on its desire to have signs put up on the field track, basically a yield sign. And the reason it wanted this was apparently thinking: if we stick a public sign up, that immediately makes it a PSPR. And AOG asks the mayor to propose the signage to the body in charge of such matters, which was the district traffic inspectorate.
(Slide 95) AOG's position was that the joining of the public road to the field track was a "crossroads" under the Roads Traffic Act. Under the Act a crossroads is where two public roads connect, and AOG wanted the yield sign put on the field track.
Well, on 14 October 2016, the district court inspectorate issues its decision, finding that this was "not a crossroads but merely a conjunction of a [field]

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Now, there are complicated reasons, which we can explain, as to what her argument was for appealing; it had to do with the nature of the declaratory relief and whether it was an appropriate case for declaratory relief. But, in any event, she appeals.

Mr Fraser says this was an abuse of process in his witness statement. I would ask you to think about that, members of the Tribunal.

Within days of the Court of Appeals' affirmance of the injunction, Mr Fraser and AOG go out and create a shell company for the purpose of doing exactly what the Slovak court prohibited them from doing. They had been in ongoing violation of the injunction ever since. They're flouting the injunction -- for months -- and they have the audacity to accuse her lawyer with an abuse of process?

And I would note that despite claiming an abuse of process before this Tribunal, AOG never made that argument to the Slovak court. Why? Perhaps it's because AOG was actively violating the court's injunction. Given that, can you blame Ms Varjanová, a private actor, not attributable to the state, can you blame her for filing the appeal?

Did it ever occur to AOG's lawyers that
road", or "country road", which means field road in Slovak.

In other words, these are not two public roads joining: one is public, and the other is a private field track.
(Slide 96) And now we get to another very important document that AOG produced in document production, and they cited this document today to you, but they cut out the most important part. So let me show it to you.

This is a letter -- or an email -- dated 26 October 2016, from Mr Fraser to Mr Lewis, reporting on the meetings with the police that day. And look what he says. The police deferred to the "civil engineer" on the question of whether the track is a special purpose road which the police are obligated to keep open. Let's stop there.

The civil engineer to which Mr Fraser refers worked at the district traffic inspectorate. So the police are deferring to the correct body that decides these issues. And he goes on to say that the civil engineer at the district traffic inspectorate was not prepared to agree that the track could be a special purpose road. So the real authority on the issue is not prepared to agree with the PSPR theory.

And then they go on:
"... even though [redacted name] the senior traffic police officer ... thought it was."

You might ask why in the world the name of a police officer is legally privileged? I don't know.

In any event, the city they cite where the traffic policeman apparently agreed with them is not in the district in which Smilno is located. It's a totally different district. So it's unclear why AOG was contacting this police officer at all.

But what's most important is what he says next, and remember there's an injunction in place prohibiting them from accessing the site: (Slide 96)
"We threatened them with litigation if they failed to keep the track open and told them [and I would ask you to circle this language] we were going to go ahead anyway."

Not only is there a court-ordered injunction in place -- which they don't dispute, you read how Mr Fraser interpreted that injunction; not only has the authority now, the district traffic inspectorate, said, this is not a PSPR; they are going ahead anyway.

And then perhaps most remarkably, he states: we are going to put a fence up around the field track.
A fence. On property they are under an injunction to not even access.

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I might just pause here and ask: if the road really were public, a PSPR, how could AOG put a fence around it?

What you see, members of the Tribunal, from this document, is the utter disrespect with which AOG treated the Slovak people and its legal system. It decided once again that the safer route, rather than go about procedures set up by Slovak law, as Ms Varjanová did, was to engage in renewed self-help of the most aggressive tactic yet: to put a fence up around the privately-owned field track, while it's under an injunction not even to access the property. The plan was simple: we will fence the entire road, exclude the public, exclude the landowners, and lock the gate. Didn't hear anything about that this morning either.
(Slide 97) But as Mr Fraser testifies, the protesters again blocked access to the property and he complains:
"The Police refused to accept that the interim injunction was of no further effect and said that this was an issue for the Court."

Members of the Tribunal, as you've now seen, the police were indeed correct: the injunction was still in effect, and it applied to the shell company, Smilno Roads. So what Mr Fraser is complaining about in terms

Unsatisfied with this answer, on 7 December AOG asks for an additional interpretation, asking whether, if there is no building permit, a field track can be a PSPR.

Two days later, the Ministry states again, it depends on a variety of factors, and it says in principle a field track can be a PSPR depending on factors, and even without a building permit, but that doesn't mean all are (Slide 101). And it certainly doesn't mean this particular track, which they were never asked about, is a PSPR.

There is nothing inconsistent with these letters and Slovakia's position in this case. To the contrary, they are consistent with Slovakia's positions in this case.
(Slide 102) Now, given how much pressure AOG was putting on the police, the police then asked for an opinion from the Ministry of Interior, the police's supervisory body, and on 19 December the Minister of Interior issued an opinion, stating -- and this is on slide 102 -- it is not a PSPR "and must be seen as private land".

In other words, the Ministry of Interior's opinion was consistent with the Ministry of Transportation's opinion.

Now, AOG, you heard this morning, says this was

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Now, this is the first time that AOG has ever raised its PSPR theory with a court (Slide 105). And, by the way, Smilno Roads files the same action.

I will ask you, members of the Tribunal, why, if the PSPR theory had any merit, would AOG not have raised it in this kind of action before? Recall that it first came up with this theory in May 2016. We're now seven months later. I would respectfully submit it's because it knew that theory had no merit.

And on 2 January 2017, the district court concludes that AOG had not sustained its burden of proof to show the field track was a PSPR.

And it goes on to say that even if it had been a PSPR, there are two other death knells to the PSPR theory: number one, the constitution treats the right of ownership as a fundamental right, and that right includes a right to control the use of one's own property, and they cannot be compelled by the state to open their land without compensation and proof that it's in the public interest. This is classical constitutional law on the restriction of eminent domain.
And number two, a PSPR requires that the user accept the road in the condition that it exists, and someone that uses the road for some other purpose is subject to fines. Here the use of heavy trucks on the narrow

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agricultural track was impossible, and of course AOG all but admitted that when they upgraded the road so that they could bring their vehicles onto it.

In substance, the court found that AOG's requested preliminary injunction would be unlawful under the Road Act.
(Slide 107) And on 16 February 2017 the appellate court upholds the lower court's decision, dismissing AOG's injunction.
Now, why is it so concerning that AOG did not tell you about these court actions in its Memorial? Here is AOG testing its PSPR theory before the Slovak courts, and the courts unanimously rejected the argument.

But, rather than tell the Tribunal this, they represented to this Tribunal that the PSPR theory was still viable. It is no longer viable.

The district court has now rejected the PSPR theory. The Court of Appeals has now rejected the PSPR theory. The Ministry of Interior has now rejected the PSPR theory. The traffic director inspectorate has rejected the PSPR theory. The Ministry of Transportation, although not asked the question about this particular track, gave an opinion consistent with the rejection of the PSPR theory, and the mayor, when asked to adopt the theory, specifically refused to do so.

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In other words, no state body, not a single one, has ever adopted the theory that the field track was a PSPR in its then current condition.

Now, before we leave Smilno there's one final point I would like to leave you with. On slide 110 this is one of our demonstratives. Look how many times -- look how many times AOG violated the injunction.

We trust the Tribunal understands how serious it is for a party to intentionally violate a perfectly valid, lawfully issued, court-ordered injunction, and we would respectfully submit that it is not appropriate for a party which acted unlawfully this many times to be before you today claiming to be the victim.

With that, we leave Smilno and we go to the second site, Krivá Ol'ka, and we need not spend much time on it, despite Discovery's counsel doing so this morning.
MR DRYMER: Excuse me, let me just ask you a quick question. Can you be a little bit more technical than: not appropriate for them to be before us. Are you seeking a conclusion from us in this regard?
MR ANWAY: We have in connection with the contributory fault.
MR DRYMER: Yes. That's it though, that part of it. Okay.
MR ANWAY: I will leave that to Mr Pekar --
MR DRYMER: Very good.

15:21 1 MR ANWAY: -- to talk about when he talks to the legal implications of this.
MR DRYMER: Thank you.
MR ANWAY: The bottom line is that the reason AOG failed at Krivá Ol'ka is because it made another mistake. It didn't request the lease extension by the deadline, and again, Discovery did not tell you this in their Memorial.

On 4 May 2015 AOG signed a lease agreement with LSR, I also call the entity Lesy. Lesy is the state-owned company that manages the Slovak forests.

Now, I want to be very clear about this. The acts of Lesy are not attributable to the state under public international law, and there is very clear case law on this point. Mr Alexander and I represented the Czech Republic in a case called Intertrade v Czech Republic about 10 years ago, and of course Slovakia and the Czech Republic have a common ancestry where Lesy was the same entity, now two separate entities; but the entire issue on which we won that case was whether Lesy's acts were attributable to the state for purposes of the ILC Articles and the tribunal concluded that its acts were not so attributable.

It is not disputed in this case that that law stands and applies to this case. In other words, Discovery

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15:23 1 the Ministry, and it was the Ministry that had -- the
2 late notice was given to Lesy, and whatever Lesy thought
3 it could or couldn't do with that, the Ministry 4 ultimately has to approve it.

Now, there was also some suggestion this morning, and I can pull the record -- cite for this, but that AOG wasn't aware that the Ministry of Agriculture was going to have to approve extensions, but I'll show you right in the lease where it specifically says they do. Slide 116 , is it? No...
(Slide 117)
"Final Provisions.
This addendum enters into force on the date of granting consent to rent according to ..."

And that is the Ministry of Agriculture's approval, so they were well aware -- it was in fact stated in the lease itself -- that the Ministry had to approve it.

And although we were told this morning we did not raise this argument that the Ministry could not resurrect a dead contract through an ex post amendment in our Counter-Memorial, and that it's somehow a new argument in our Reply -- or Rejoinder, I should say, let me just read to you what we wrote in our Counter-Memorial, paragraph 154:
"On 7 June 2016, the Minister of Agriculture ...

Page 179 attributable to the state.

On 4 May, Lesy signs the lease agreement, the lease is for one year. To extend the lease beyond one year,
AOG was required to request an extension no later than one month before the termination of the lease. That means that it needed to make the request on 15 December 2015 (Slide 113).
(Slide 114) And AOG was well aware of this requirement. This is a contemporaneous document from the famous Mr Crow where he states:
"We will have to apply for the extension with proper paperwork ... 1 month in advance."

Members of the Tribunal, it is undisputed that AOG did not make a request within that deadline (Slide 115). You heard today they say: we missed it by one day. No they didn't. They missed it by seven days. The day they filed the request it was stamped, and it shows you that it was seven days late. It's just that their document was dated six days later -- or earlier, I should say.

So this was not missing the deadline by a few hours or even a few days; this was seven days late.

Now, I want to correct another impression that was given today, which is that the late notice was given to

15:30 $\quad 1$ the Ministry suggested, in line with AOG's own suggestion: try Article 29. But it was AOG's suggestion -- and you've been told to the contrary -that it would proceed with an Article 29 application if it did not succeed in the renewal. And so AOG did, and it files an Article 29 application for compulsory access.
(Slide 120) Now, this is a matter of last resort, and it must take place before the Ministry of Environment.

The first instance decision-maker within the Ministry of Environment originally rejected AOG's Article 29 application. Now, what you heard this morning was that Discovery claims this decision was based on an instruction from above. That theory cannot possibly be right, because the Minister himself, who you will hear from later this week, granted the appeal in AOG's favour. He ordered the first instance decision-maker to figure out what's really going on, and if a new contract between Lesy and AOG is possible. This is a matter of last resort, this compulsory process. He wants to know: can we still figure out a voluntary solution.

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injunction against the wrong person. And it never went back for an injunction against the right person.

AOG does not dispute these mistakes. As you can see on slide 132 , it says it terminated its attorney because of them.

So we add this to the list of AOG's mistakes under Slovak law (Slide 133).
(Slide 134) Following these legal mistakes, in January 2016, AOG never returned to Ruská Poruba.

Okay, let's now take a step back, and let's not just look at Ruská Poruba but all three sites together, because they're all implicated by the final topic, which is the EIAs.
(Slide 136) The requirement to perform EIAs comes from EU law. You see the EU directive on your screen, 2011. Under the EU EIA directive of 13 December 2011, an EIA was required for all deep drills. That means both exploratory and mining drills.

Now, when the Slovak Republic transposed this directive into their domestic legislation in the Slovak language, the domestic legislation used the phrase "mining drills" rather than "deep drills", and as a result, the language of the statute was interpreted not to require EIAs for exploratory drills, only mining drills.

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And consistent with that instruction, on remand, the first instance decision-maker required AOG to provide some evidence, if it still wanted to proceed with Article 29, that Lesy would not agree to a new contract. What was AOG's response? They said: we deny the request resolutely. Refused to apply for a new lease with Lesy and voluntarily walked away from the Article 29 proceeding.

Let me repeat that. (Slide 126) After its successful appeal AOG stopped participating in the Article 29 proceeding voluntarily.

So as we wrap up Krivá Ol'ka, why did it fail? Because AOG made the mistake of not renewing the licence by the deadline, and because of that it voluntarily walked away from an Article 29 proceeding that it had just prevailed in on appeal.

Now we move to the third site, Ruská Poruba (Slide 129). It is undisputed that here, again, AOG made numerous legal mistakes under Slovak law, and this is not disputed. In fact, you will see that they fired their lawyer for these mistakes.

First, it requested and obtained an injunction (Slide 130), but then tried to execute it before the Respondent was even served, and so it wasn't yet effective; and then, second, realised it got the

But in 2013, now up on your screen (Slide 137), the CJEU confirmed that the directive included exploratory drills. And so in that same year the EU Commission started infringement proceedings about how Slovakia transposed the EU directive. And one of the Commission's comments, and this is in the record, was that the Slovak Republic's use of the phrase "mining drills" was incorrect because it omitted "exploratory drills" and that it needed to be corrected.

And so, as you can see on the next slide, Slovakia corrected it (Slide 138) in the EIA amendment effective 1 January 2017.

Now, you know Discovery's position here: because their licences were granted in 2006, last updated in 2016, they're not subject to the amendment. We don't agree. The question is when the drilling takes place, not when the licences are granted.

But, in any event, under EU law, as confirmed by the CJEU, the Slovak Republic was required to enforce this provision of EU law in any event.

Now, I want to correct a factual matter here. You've been told that the Minister forced AOG to do the preliminary EIAs. That is categorically untrue, and I will show you.

The Minister met with AOG one and only time, on

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15 December 2016, and at that meeting, which occurred months before what I'll call the fresh start press release that I'll come to in a minute, AOG complained about the opposition from local citizens. And the Minister said one way to calm the citizens down would be to voluntarily submit to a preliminary EIA.

That was the end of the meeting, and several days later, on 21 December 2016 (Slide 142) AOG responds in a letter, and they said: no, we're not doing that. It's too costly, and they say the activists would not accept it.
(Slide 143) And the minister never responded. He never sees AOG again. He didn't force AOG to do anything (Slide 144).

As it turns out, and you will soon see this, in a few minutes, the Minister was right in his advice to AOG, because months later AOG did voluntarily agree to do the preliminary EIA in response to the concerns expressed by the local citizens, and they did accept it.
In sum, the Minister made a single proposal to Discovery, trying to be helpful, which he then referred to in later press conferences. But they weren't repeated requests. It was one meeting. And Discovery rejected that proposal.

Now, a few months later, after AOG had said, no,
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be to comply voluntarily with the preliminary environmental procedure for all wells. I said that this was doable, and we would be happy to share details of the application before it was submitted so that there should be no surprises later."
(Slide 147) On 10 March 2017 AOG reported to partners about another meeting with the citizens that same month, March 2017, where:
"... the protesters were insistent that they wanted to see a preliminary EIA ..."

Skipping down:
"Our objective would be to agree that the preliminary EIA process, which is believed to take about 3 months, will be conducted in parallel with the rest of the permitting processes."

There is nothing about the Minister forcing them to do EIAs here. They are agreeing to do the EIAs because, as you saw from Mr Lewis' testimony, they said they now had no choice but to engage with the local citizens and try to reach common ground.
I would note that Article 19 of the EIA Act also allows any activity to be subject to a preliminary EIA based on a reasoned motion from members of the public, and as you now know, ultimately, AOG agreed to do the preliminary EIA (Slide 148).

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we're not doing preliminary EIAs, AOG finally decides, all too late, it needs to engage with the local citizens, and try to obtain the social licence from them that it never attempted before. And Mr Lewis states, paragraph 83 on slide 145, and I quote:
"I agreed with Alex Fraser that it seemed that we had little choice but to talk to the key activists to see if we could find any common ground with them."
Think about that. Here we are, almost three years after they first rolled in with their heavy machinery and excavators, unannounced, and only now do they think it's time to talk to the activists to see if they can reach common ground?

What did the local community say when AOG finally engaged with them, finally started to treat them with a modicum of respect, rather than hostility? The community became more open to the project. The main thing that the citizens said they wanted, and I'm going to show you documents where AOG acknowledged this, was that they were concerned about their environment and they wanted preliminary EIAs done. Hardly an unreasonable request.
(Slide 146) Reporting on the first meeting with the activists in February 2017, Mr Fraser stated:
"The most important element in promoting trust would
(Slide 149) This then leads to an important document. A press release from AOG on 5 April 2017, now up on your screen, C-171:
"[AOG] ... has announced its commitment to observe certain key principles in the conduct of its operations in north-eastern Slovakia, in order to promote trust and confidence amongst local communities ... AOG will prepare and submit an application under the preliminary environmental procedure described in [the statute]."

And look what happens. Mr Lewis testifies the press release -- next slide (150) -- had already led to "considerable improvement" and gave Discovery the opportunity to "develop ongoing working relationships with the activists".

Members of the Tribunal, this was a fresh start. As you can see, it wasn't the Minister that required AOG to do the preliminary EIAs. It's shocking that if you treat citizens as real people and with respect, instead of antagonising them, they may be more receptive to you.

Now, as you know, there has been a debate between the parties on whether the EIA was mandatory or not. Regardless, you can see AOG agreed to do one. So whether it was voluntary or not, if the preliminary EIA justifies a full EIA, then you have to perform the full EIA; otherwise, what's the point of the preliminary EIA?
(Slide 151) So the preliminary EIAs go forward, and to be clear, the EIAs were not for the entire area of the licence area. It was for the drills. And the results of the EIAs, the preliminary EIAs, for those three drills, were that full EIAs were required. And here, in all three preliminary EIA proceedings, the affected authorities, municipalities and inhabitants filed scores of objections based on concerns: 50 from Smilno, 35 from Poruba, 191 from Krivá Ol'ka. In all three locations, many of them demanded full EIA assessments. And the main reasons were concerns regarding the preservation of water resources, landslides, and wetlands, to name a few.

Now, if AOG disagreed with these decisions to proceed with full EIAs, it had the opportunity to appeal them, and in fact it did appeal one. Strangely, it was Poruba, the one that it had previously deserted, but it appealed it, and the appellate body granted its appeal. It concluded that the first instance body relied appropriately on the submitted objections when opposing the full EIA, but failed to provide a sufficient explanation and requested the deficiencies to be corrected in the remainder of the proceedings (Slide 154). And AOG then just walks away. On all three sites. It never appeals the preliminary EIA

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veracity of such representations; and whether [Discovery
Global/AOG] has fully complied with all laws and regulations, including the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act."

Discovery was never able to attract external financing commitments from anyone other than Akard. You heard this morning Discovery tell you that it could not attract potential investors because they saw an obstructionist government. The contemporaneous documents tell a very different story.

First, recall that before there was even any state action at all that was complained of, AOG couldn't attract any financing for more than a year. But even after there was state action, those contemporaneous documents show that potential investors were asking technical questions about the project, and AOG wasn't providing them the answers.
(Slide 157) And then I take you to a critical document, the minutes of the operating committee meeting dated 3 October 2017, where both Mr Lewis and Mr Fraser were in attendance. And they discuss about whether to continue proceeding with the project, or to abandon it. And look at the very different view these two men have:
"Alex said that he feels that it could be a long process, but that he felt we will ultimately prevail."

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does appeal it wins. And it walks away from Slovakia.
Why does it walk away without appealing the other two? Or proceeding with the third that it did win on? Well, I'm now in my presentation where I began (Slide 155), the lack of financing.

Its financial records show that AOG was insolvent and had always been so. The real reason Discovery did not proceed further is because it ran out of money.

As this letter from Mr Lewis shows, up on your screen, dated 26 July 2017 (Slide 155), just days before the Smilno EIA decision, AOG suggested to its JV partners that it should start selling physical assets "as a short term measure", and as I noted at the outset of my remarks, the relationship between AOG and its financer, Akard, had completely broken down.

On 2 January 2017 AOG made threats of breaches and default against Akard, Akard makes the same allegations back against AOG, and now we look at Akard's response where it states it is Discovery Global that is in default:
"In addition, Akard is investigating whether or not certain representations made by [Discovery Global], and upon which Akard relied, were actually truthful when made or were made recklessly and without regard to the

Members of the Tribunal, this is the man who is closest to the EIAs and the laws, between him and Mr Lewis, and he thinks this can still be a success.

But look at what Mr Lewis says:
'... AOG doesn't have the funding in-place to continue to battle, or for arbitration, suggesting that [AOG] doesn't have the horsepower or appetite for it."

The closer person to the EIA and the legal issues remained confident AOG would ultimately prevail and the project should go forward. But Mr Lewis' comments made clear that AOG has not only failed to produce reliable external funding, but its only source of internal funding, Mr Lewis, is heading for the door.

And so AOG ultimately decides to abandon the project and pursue arbitration that you will now recall it had been plotting for two years.
(Slide 158) Interestingly, however, when AOG explained why it was abandoning the project to its JV partner, it said this in conclusion, and I quote:
"In view of the considerable challenges we continue to face in gaining local acceptance anywhere in the region, we regrettably feel [that] the time has come to relinquish our remaining license and wind up operations in Slovakia."

Nothing about state action.

Members of the Tribunal, you've now heard the real story. And now that you've heard it, let's go back to our slide listing the state action at issue, and I ask you: where is the breach?

Madam President, at this point I would ask your leave to turn the floor over to Mr Pekar, but if it is an appropriate time for a break, that is fine as well.
THE PRESIDENT: That's a perfect time for a break. So let's take -- do you want 20 minutes; is that fine? -- and resume at 4.10, and then you can continue with the presentation.
MR ANWAY: Thank you.
( 3.46 pm )
(A short break)
( 4.11 pm )
THE PRESIDENT: Good, I think everyone is ready to continue.
Mr Pekar, you have the floor.
MR PEKAR: Thank you, Madam President.
Good afternoon, Madam President, members of the
Tribunal. I will take the floor from Mr Anway and continue with our submissions on jurisdiction and liability.

Before doing so I would like to revert to a question that Mr Drymer asked with respect to what we make of the devastating facts that Mr Anway laid out with respect to

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16:14 1

16:12 1 the conduct of AOG and Discovery.
Just to recall, we were discussing the fake injury of Mr Crow and how that was misused to file a criminal complaint against an innocent Slovak citizen, and then, worse yet, even used as evidence in this arbitration. We also saw AOG's decision to go forward with the access to the site, despite the discussion they had with the traffic inspectorate, which clearly told them that the field track was not a PSPR. And Mr Anway also showed you the number of times that AOG accessed the site during the pendency of the court injunction which expressly prohibited them from doing so.
Mr Anway explained that this is obviously relevant for the contributory fault argument that we have as a part of our damages claim, but this obviously is not enough. It does not stop there. These acts are also --
MR DRYMER: And that was my question, whether it stopped there or not.
MR PEKAR: So, it doesn't, yes.
It's also relevant for the concept of social licence, and the relationship that AOG had with the local population. It is quite clear that the reckless behaviour that AOG showed at the site only irritated and justifiably increased the opposition against their activities in Smilno.

It is also relevant for the assessment of legitimate expectations, because it is, again, quite clear that a company which behaves in this way cannot expect to be treated, I would say -- well, one must be aware of the fact that such reckless behaviour will trigger consequences.

And finally, I would also like to mention that, as we all know, under Article 41(2) of the ICSID Convention, the Tribunal has the power to review jurisdiction ex officio. So even though we did not raise an objection to that effect, the Tribunal certainly has the power to decide ex officio that enough is enough, and apply the unclean hands doctrine as a jurisdictional bar to hearing Claimant's claims. We leave that in the hands of the Tribunal.
MR DRYMER: We have the discretion to do so, you're saying, but you're not expressly asking us. You're reminding us that we have --
MR PEKAR: Yes, Mr Drymer, I'm very well aware of the fact that we are past the deadline for raising such an objection. So that's why we are left with the Tribunal's jurisdiction.
MR DRYMER: Very well. Thank you.
THE PRESIDENT: And leaving us with the discretion, you are saying that unclean hands is a matter of jurisdiction as

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opposed to inadmissibility? Or are you not saying this?
MR PEKAR: There are tribunals who treat that as a matter of jurisdiction, other tribunals who treat it as a matter of admissibility. So we plead both, or we leave it again to the Tribunal's appreciation as to which of the two the Tribunal believes fits better.
THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.
MR DRYMER: If either.
MR PEKAR: If either, yes.
Okay, so with that I will just very briefly address jurisdiction and the merits. This morning I saw a total of 15 slides on jurisdiction and liability combined. Six of them were divider slides. I have a little bit more slides, but in the interests of time I will go through them at the speed of light.

With respect to jurisdiction (Slide 161) we raise three jurisdictional objections. I will not address all of them today. The only one where I would like to draw the Tribunal's attention, to a development which is only reflected in our Rejoinder -- because this morning I heard that in the Rejoinder we didn't do much about our jurisdictional objections; that I believe is not true.
(Slide 162) In our Rejoinder we mentioned for the first time a case which was not available at the time

16:17 1
2 Rand v Serbia, which is well known to certain members of 3 the Tribunal, and also counsel team, and we cite this 4 case for the proposition that, when interpreting the 5 requirement for a contribution as one of the hallmarks 6 of investment under Article 25 of the ICSID Convention
165), the Tribunal stated that contribution must be made with funds economically linked to the investor, which must be the only "ultimately bearing the financial burden of the contribution".

And when we think about the impact of this holding, we believe that what the Rand tribunal is saying here is that it is not enough for an asset to be recorded and reported on the balance sheet of the investor. It's not enough for the expenses associated with the investment to have been expended by the investor. But we must also look at what is behind it. As the tribunal put it, there must be an economic link to the investor which goes beyond mere formality.
(Slide 166) In the Rand v Serbia case the issue was that one of the claimants was a Cypriot holding company that had been funded exclusively by its ultimate beneficial owner, a Canadian citizen from Vancouver, who was also one of the claimants. And the tribunal held that the money was spent on the acquisition of the

16:20 1

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which Discovery claims we breached is the standard of fair and equitable treatment. I believe that these claims are based on a misconception with respect to what the standard provides for, especially in relation to legitimate expectations, but also in relation to what type of conduct is susceptible of violating the standard.
(Slide 170) Most importantly, the FET standard, like other standards of protection under the BIT, "is about the operation of the State's administrative and legal system as a whole". This is very important, because what we saw this morning is that several of the 14 measures which allegedly violated the BIT are, in fact, first instance decisions rendered by various administrative and one judicial organ of Slovakia.

A first instance decision cannot constitute a violation of any investment treaty absent some very extraordinary circumstances that we haven't seen here, because what the state guarantees to the investor in an investment treaty is the functioning of the system, not the fact that every single first instance decision will be correct.

We all know, in all legal systems in the world, how many times the first instance decision is wrong. That's why we have routinely the possibility to appeal against

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16:19 $1 \quad$ investment in Serbia. So even though the investment was recorded on the books of Sembi, the Cypriot holding company, since the contributions had been made by its ultimate beneficial owner, and then only channelled through the Cypriot SPV, the contribution counts as a contribution of the claimant and therefore of the ultimate beneficial owner, and therefore the tribunal retained jurisdiction over the ultimate beneficial owner, but not over the SPV.

We submit that if these principles are applied to the facts of this case (Slide 167), we can see that even assuming that Discovery spent the 3.7 million, as it claims, we also know that all of these funds came from Mr Lewis, his other companies, and Akard. And therefore, applying the logic of the Rand v Serbia decision, these contributions are contributions by Mr Lewis' companies and Akard, but not by Discovery.

And that's the basis on which we state that Discovery has not made a contribution within the meaning of Article 25 of the ICSID Convention, which deprives this Tribunal of its jurisdiction ratione materiae.

So this is the one new development in our Rejoinder which I wanted to highlight today. With the remainder of our jurisdictional objections we rest on our papers.

So now liability (Slide 169). The first standard
court decisions, we have the possibility to appeal against administrative decisions.

The state is judged by the final product of its administrative organs. This is the appellate decision, the final decision of the administrative or judicial authorities of the state. The state cannot be judged solely on the first instance decision.

And we cited the ECE case for that proposition. Again, the ECE case rings a bell on this side of the table. The ECE case is perfectly apposite because the ECE case was about basically a sort of competition between two commercial centres which had to be built in one city in the Czech Republic, and one of the centres was significantly delayed in the permitting process by a back and forth between the first instance and second instance authority. At the end, I believe it was the second instance decision was correct.

The claim was: that's very nice that only the second instance decision engages the international responsibility of the state, but the delays harmed us so much that we had to abandon the project, because the competing commercial centre was able to be finalised in the meantime and all the tenants went to the project which was finalised first.

So the tribunal was very well of the fact that there
was some economic impact of the length of the proceedings, but the tribunal just said: look, a first instance decision can be wrong, this is something that you must take into account for your planning purposes when you create timelines for the development of a commercial centre; you know this is subject to permitting; there can be third parties making all sorts of applications to hinder the development project; this is just a normal way how administrative justice functions.
So this is just about the ECE v Czech Republic case.
But otherwise, the proposition that the state should be judged only by the final product of its administrative authorities is a very well-known principle. We can cite, for example, to Helnan v Egypt, which I believe was one of the first cases which made that distinction quite clearly.

So now with respect to --
MR DRYMER: Is Claimant's case about whether or not the first instance courts got things right under domestic law? I thought they were claiming under a breach of international law?
MR PEKAR: No, no. So they say: because the first instance administrative or judicial authority got it wrong under Slovak law, that is also a violation of public

Page 201
international law.
MR DRYMER: Yes.
MR PEKAR: And we say: yes, it may have been a mistake -and it was, because the decision was quashed under Slovak law -- but that's not a violation of public international law.
MR DRYMER: I see. And you're saying there, and you've said this several times, they've ignored what happened afterwards --
MR PEKAR: Exactly.
MR DRYMER: -- whether the decisions were overturned, either by a court of appeal or by a minister or some other sort of action.
MR PEKAR: Correct.
MR DRYMER: That's the point; I understand.
MR PEKAR: Or sometimes they did not even appeal.
MR DRYMER: Yes, of course, including courts of appeal.
MR PEKAR: No, well, sometimes they didn't give the appellate authority a chance to correct it because they did not appeal.
MR DRYMER: Noted. Noted.
MR PEKAR: So now with respect to legitimate expectations.
We heard this morning that Claimant's legitimate expectations were based on the licence for the exploration area, and the content of the Geology Act

16:26 1
(Slide 172).
There's nothing wrong with this statement as such, but then, when we saw the application of that Act to, if you like, the very specific events which are told to have violated the legitimate expectations, there is a serious misconception. I believe at the beginning of the presentation we saw this morning, it was suggested that the legitimate expectation based on the exploration licence and the Geology Act was that all Slovak organs would do all they can to make it possible for Claimants to just drill at any place they like.
The area is very broad. It is perfectly understandable that their placement of specific drills would be subject to further permitting process, and this permitting process will have to take into account both public interest, which is to be defended and expressed by Slovak authorities, and that's why it's wrong to suggest that once the exploration licence is issued, no Slovak authority can oppose any drilling activity. That's plainly wrong. If a drilling activity conflicts with public interest in the protection of nature, cultural heritage sites and so on, then it's perfectly appropriate for the organs of the Slovak State to oppose such drilling despite the prior issuance of the exploration licence.

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Also, the specific drilling has to take into account the private law interests of the citizens and of the owners, as we have seen it at Smilno.

And, again, the fact that the Slovak Republic issued the exploration licence does not mean that the Slovak Republic created the legitimate expectations that any disputes with citizens would be resolved in favour of the holder of the exploration licence.
So these are the two points, and we have seen it as well, and I will go through them when addressing the specific alleged breaches, how distant these alleged breaches are from the very general alleged legitimate expectations which Claimant claims stem from the exploration licence.

So to summarise that, the licences did not give any assurances to Discovery that it would be able to prospect for oil and gas without the need to meet additional requirements, additional conditions.

And objections against specific drilling or prospecting activities could be formulated by the state organs of the Slovak Republic, despite the issuance of the licence.
MR DRYMER: And are you taking account of the point made forcefully this morning by Mr Tushingham that the licences didn't just grant rights; they imposed

2 MR PEKAR: Well, if they imposed obligations, this is still

Discovery, do the work required by the licence, you, the state, will not prevent me from doing that work.
MR PEKAR: Well, we need to look at what is authorised in the licence.
MR DRYMER: Yes.
MR PEKAR: It's exploration on a very large area of, I think thousands of kilometres square. This is what I meant when I said that it does not mean that I can just pick my -- I say: oh, it happens that a cultural heritage

16:33 1
(Slide 173) So now, to do it really quickly, why the Slovak Republic did not frustrate Discovery's legitimate expectations in relation to the Smilno site.

So fundamentally what happened at the Smilno site was a dispute with the landowners, and Discovery was not able to drill because it failed to obtain the consent of the owners of the land. That was fundamentally what happened here.

We heard that the PSPR theory actually was not developed by Discovery or AOG until quite late in the Smilno case, or project. And the PSPR theory was rejected by every single Slovak authority which had to express its views about it contemporaneously, including Slovak courts.

So I will not go through this, but, frankly, this -again, because Mr Anway covered that very nicely. Every single alleged breach with respect to the Smilno site has something to do with the PSPR. There was no PSPR, therefore no breach.

One very important aspect is that even if we admitted for the sake of Claimant's argument that the field track was a PSPR, there is the provision of Article 6, and Article 6 provides that a PSPR, precisely because it's privately owned, and it's sort of the lowest category of publicly accessible communications --

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16:31 $1 \quad$ site is within my area so I will put my exploration drill there.

So technically, yes, the licence says I can explore within that large area. But it does not mean that I can do it everywhere, so I need some sort of further proceeding, actually, to establish whether what specifically I propose to do is in accordance with public interest and in compliance with the protection of private law rights of other people in Slovakia, or not.

Another important thing, which I believe is somehow forgotten on the other side of the table, is that it is settled investment arbitration law that legitimate expectations require assurances, specific assurances; that the specific assurances must be directed to the investor; and also that they must exist at the time of making the investment, they must be the basis for making the investment. Because what we then heard very often is reliance on some, like, statements in the media, which were general, not directed to AOG or Discovery, but also made long, long after the decision to invest, be it whether we understand by that the decision to buy AOG or the decision to commit to a specific site, as Mr Drymer put it.

So in both cases, actually, the statements post-date both of these dates quite significantly.
so provided it's a communication -- can be used only in the condition in which it is. And it can be improved only with the consent of the owner of the road.

Which means, and what we saw in Smilno quite clearly is that the field track was not in a condition which would permit the use envisaged by AOG. And AOG admitted that when it decided to upgrade the field track without the consent of the owners. Which is remarkable, and shows the total disrespect for the landowners that AOG consistently showed at the Smilno site.
(Slide 175) So now let me address what happened at Krivá Ol'ka.
(Slide 176) What happened there is admittedly -I mean, Claimant admits that AOG asked for the extension of the lease agreement it had with Lesy too late. The lease agreement clearly stated that it was to expire on 15 January 2016, and it also very clearly stated that if an extension was required, it had to be applied for 30 days in advance. And these 30 days, they do not come just out of nowhere: they were there because of the approval process involving the Ministry of Agriculture.

What happened is that AOG missed the deadline. It missed the deadline by eight days, even though it tries to pretend it was only one day, it was eight days. And, also, quite importantly, it was on 23 December, the
period at the end of the year.
MR DRYMER: Eight days or 80 ?
MR PEKAR: Eight.
MR DRYMER: I understood that; that was just for the benefit of the transcript.
MR PEKAR: So having missed that deadline, this created the situation that, yes, Lesy signed, still on January 14, but it was forwarded for the Ministry's approval only on January 15. This is exactly what was not supposed to happen and exactly why the 30-day deadline or buffer was there under the contract, because then the Ministry did not process, and actually never had an opportunity to process, its approval before the expiry of the agreement.

There's one thing which was not mentioned this morning, and this is that Slovak civil law does not allow the parties to extend an expired agreement. Such an agreement would be null and void under Slovak law, under Slovak private law, as a matter of the Civil Code.
(Slide 177) Then we have, and it relates to measure number 9, we have the Article 29 proceedings at the Ministry of Environment in relation to Krivá $\mathrm{Ol}^{\prime}$ 'ka, and what happened there, that's one of the examples of a successful appeal.

So there was a first instance decision which denied

16:40 $\quad 1$
notice that the EIA Act needed to be amended because of the EIA directive, and so on, so even if that EIA amendment had come without prior warning, still, neither the standard of FET, nor the licences, shielded AOG from its non-retroactive application.

And the application of the amendment obviously was not retroactive (Slide 181). The rule was very clear: for all new drilling, for post January 2017 drilling, a preliminary EIA was necessary in accordance with the Act. That also addresses the EIA condition, which is the measure number 14. That condition was imposed to reflect that statutory requirement.
(Slide 182) Importantly, this approach was applied across the board. When NAFTA, a Slovak company comparable to -- well, which Claimant claims was comparable to AOG, had its licences, it had to comply with the same requirement.

In any event, the EIA issue is a non-issue because Discovery agreed voluntarily to undergo this procedure. It was not imposed by the Minister.

Mr Anway took you through the chronology, I have it on this slide (183). Again, you can see the Minister suggested it. It was immediately rejected by AOG, and it was only much later, in April 2017, that AOG agreed to it in the process of appeasement with the local

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the application. It was quashed by the Minister, who remanded the case back to the geology section. The geology section was not instructed to reject AOG's application, but it was instructed to continue with the procedure, and AOG decided not to participate.

So the procedure was suspended for AOG to supply certain documents and attempt to obtain a new lease agreement with Lesy. AOG said: no, we would not even try to obtain that agreement. Even though they knew themselves that all they had to do was to apply with Lesy; if Lesy did not respond within 15 days, they could go back to the Ministry and say: look, we tried, we were not successful, continue with the Article 29 procedure.

That would have happened. They decided not to do that. We submit this is because at the time they were already creating a case for arbitration and they were no longer interested in pursuing the procedures under Slovak law.

That brings me to the environmental impact assessment (Slide 180). So first of all, the licences which were granted did not provide for any freezing of the regulatory framework in Slovakia. The requirement for freeze of regulatory framework also does not stem from the FET standard as such.

Therefore, even if Discovery and AOG had not been on

## opposition.

(Slide 184) Maybe one last point before we go to causation and quantum, which I forgot to cover when speaking of legitimate expectations.

This morning it was suggested somehow that the maps can be a source of legitimate expectation as to the source of the field track. That comes as a big surprise. The maps in Slovakia, I would say everywhere in Europe, they simply represent every track, every path, very, very small, without providing any indication as to its ownership or use. A map is just a map. It's not a representation of how the field track can be used or cannot be used, how it looks in reality, et cetera.

Obviously there's a difference between a highway and a small path in the forest, but I don't see how a map could be the source of any legitimate expectations.
(Slide 186) So, with that -- and I'm really skipping, I apologise to the Tribunal for doing that so quickly --
MR DRYMER: You promised us lightspeed!
MR PEKAR: Yes, and I'm not living up to the promise yet.
One thing which I believe is important as well is that in all of the ... yes, that the Slovak authorities did not act arbitrarily in relation to the EIAs, because the applicant, AOG, very clearly stated in each of the

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.
MR PILAWA: Thank you, Madam President. So with the time remaining I really just want to address a couple key issues on causation, and finish with quantum to really contextualise what's going on with quantum.

So starting with causation. I want to talk about financing.

So on the next two slides is a timeline of the financing issues, the point being that from the very outset of this project Discovery could not attract any capital for this project. We've devoted an entire section of our Rejoinder to that, but I really want to focus on the second slide (Slide 210), which shows that

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And so we've seen over and over that there was a lack of capital because no one wanted to invest. Well, apparently Mr Lewis didn't want to invest as well.

But coming back to Akard. If we could go to slide 218. The allegation for Akard has been that it pulled out of the deal because of the Slovak Republic's actions. But that's not the case at all, and you can see that here in Mr Lewis' own words. He explains here that in 2016, when there were delays in the project, Akard told Discovery to persevere: keep going, we're going to keep funding you. That's what Akard was saying. It just so happened that Akard didn't have any money. As Mr Anway noted earlier, Akard was relying on three or four other parties to fund itself, and then it would fund Discovery Global.

So this idea that Akard pulled out of the deal isn't true at all because it was Discovery that gave notice of default and said "We want out". The idea that Akard pulled out because of these delays is just not supported by Mr Lewis' own words.

And that brings me to the funding that Discovery sought in 2017 and 2018. Again, we've seen the allegation over and over that nobody wanted to invest because of Slovakia's actions. But we haven't seen any documentation of that, and I just want to show one of

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by January 2017 Discovery provides notice of default under the Akard agreement and at this point it has no alternative sources of funding.

The rest of this timeline shows the breaches, or the alleged breaches, that occurred after this, and it's just important to note that with each of these, when this occurred, it was already at a moment when Discovery had no money to continue.

And that brings me to the allegation that's been made over and over, that the reason why it couldn't attract capital, or the reason why Akard defaulted or why Akard pulled out was because of Slovakia's actions, and I don't think that that's really borne out by the documents.

Before we get there, if we could go to slide 211. I think it's also important to realise that whatever funds Discovery had, and we've still seen no documentary evidence of that, Mr Lewis was not interested in using these. He says that right here in his second witness statement on slide 211 . He says:
"I own several royalty interests ... which I could have sold or borrowed against, if necessary ..."

So the strategy here was not to use his own funds, even though apparently he had them, and to rely on external funding.
the negotiations with those.
If we can go to slide 220. So Discovery only spoke with two investors in 2017. It couldn't attract anyone else. No one else came to the table. One of them was Cadogan Energy, and you can see here that Cadogan wanted more data. It wanted more data to de-risk the project. In other words, what was already on the table was not adequate.

There's nothing in these negotiations or negotiations with Clarion Energy, which was the second company that Discovery sat down with, there's nothing in those negotiations about Slovakia's treatment or the investment environment.

In fact, if we go to the next slide (221), we know that at the time Discovery was telling people that this was a "Low-cost, low-risk entry". It was saying that it was working with the government with respect to the preliminary EIAs and it was actually giving a timeline for those preliminary EIAs. The reality is simply that it couldn't find anybody else to fund the deal, and Mr Lewis didn't want to fund the deal. It ran out of money.

And that brings us to the second reason why this project failed (Slide 222), and that involves the social licence to operate, and we've talked about this a little

16:53 1 next slide (225), ideas like legitimacy, credibilit, , all of those addressing the relationship that one must have with the environment, where there might be a mine or an oil and gas well.
(Slide 226) Now, of course we know that investment treaty tribunals are no stranger to this, and I think it's important to discuss the case law that Discovery's counsel did not address today. We know the Bear Creek v Peru and we've never shied away from the fact that Slovak law is different and that Slovakia is not a signatory to the same conventions.

But the social licence to operate does not exist only in Peruvian law or international conventions, and we know that because of Tethyan Copper. We've put that on the record. Tethyan Copper discussed the social licence to operate and it did not do so in the context of domestic law or international conventions. It did it in the context of the extractives sector with the tribunal understanding that if a company wants to mine

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16:51 $1 \quad$ or if a company wants to exploit oil or gas or other resources, then there will be consequences within the environment. And, frankly, we've already seen that the application of the social licence to operate was really important for the Eastern Slovaks in Slovakia. And I want to go to those words, the words of the Eastern Slovaks who sat down with Discovery Global.
(Slide 228) This is the first meeting notes with the activists, when Discovery Global finally sat down with them, and they said that they hadn't been shown sufficient respect in the past. Discovery had lied about who owned what land or who had the right to be on the land, and they appeared secretive.

And if we can go to the next slide (229), you'll note here that all went wrong in 2014. That's at the very beginning of the project. Decades of socialism had made Slovaks very sensitive about their land. They only recovered it at the end of socialism, and they weren't going to give it up lightly, and that Discovery should have come in with a better understanding of the land. The only problem is that Discovery Global decided to do this at the end of the project instead of the beginning; and we've already seen that, had it just taken the time to do this at the beginning of the project, it most likely would have had a different experience in

Slovakia.
(Slide 230) Discovery Global sat down with the local community in February of 2017 and it reached agreement in April 2017, about two and a half months. Imagine what would have happened had it simply done that at the very beginning of this project. And that two and a half months, that was after all of the confrontations that we talked about earlier.

And so those are the two reasons why this project ultimately did not succeed: there was never any funding, none from the beginning, and no one wanted to fund the deal at the end, and; ultimately we saw earlier, as Mr Anway noted, Discovery simply could not gain local acceptance. It could not do that.

And that brings me to quantum, and I just want to visualise one thing in quantum. We've heard a lot about the discounted cash flow analysis. We've heard a lot about the but-for scenario. But we haven't really seen what that but-for scenario is, and I think it's important to understand the damages model put before this Tribunal and understand the assumptions that need to be made to arrive at this.
(Slide 233) So on your screen this is what you have been told would occur but for Slovakia's actions. This is a diagram of what would be one of the largest onshore

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16:58 1 built, it would need to be paid for.
You will see another pipeline in blue, 21.4 kilometres and, yes, all of the permitting for that would be needed: it would need to be built, it would need to be paid for.
And we arrive at this final product through countless complex calculations with hundreds of variables all because of one simple fact: Discovery has not drilled a single well in Slovakia (Slide 234). Everything that you just saw before you is the results of a model that was constructed for the purposes of this arbitration. It's filled with estimates. It's filled with assumptions. I obviously don't have the time to walk through the case law and the discounted cash flow analysis, but we've put it in our papers, and we think that that model is just inappropriate to be used here for a variety of reasons, not the least of which being: who would have paid for that? Who could have brought that project into existence? Again, the largest oil and gas project in Europe, all built within the span of six years.

I believe that's the end of my time.
Madam President, on behalf of the Slovak Republic, that's the end of our opening statement.

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Anne-Marie Stallard
for Trevor McGowan
As amended by the Parties


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[^0]:    MR ANWAY: Thank you very much.
    ( 4.58 pm )
    (The hearing adjourned until 9.30 am the following day)

