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 Hearing on the Merits Thursday, 1st February 2024

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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09:30 1	Thursday, 1 February 2024	09:34	1	hearing schedule that's Annex A to that order. Some of
2	(9.30 am)		2	the rules are also found in Procedural Order No. 1.
3	THE PRESIDENT: We start with the attendees. You, of		3	Over the entire hearing each party has 14.5 hours, and
4	course, by now know the Tribunal: Mr Drymer on my left,		4	that includes openings and the answers to the questions
5	Professor Sands on my right. The secretary of the		5	of the Tribunal on the last day.
6	Tribunal Ms Minguez Almeida there in the back, and the		6	Today we'll start with the opening statements, two
7	assistant of the Tribunal next to her, Dr Langer.		7	hours and a half each. We have received the
8	Now, can I turn the floor to the Claimants.		8	demonstrative exhibits and, if I'm not mistaken, we have
9	Mr Tushingham, you want to introduce who is here on		9	already received the presentation by email from the
10	behalf of the Claimants.		10	Claimant, which is to be sent before you start
11	MR TUSHINGHAM: Thank you very much, Madam President. My		11	presenting.
12	name is Mark Tushingham, counsel of Twenty Essex;		12	Tomorrow we'll start the witness examinations. As
13	Mr Neil Newing of Signature, Mr Pietro Grassi of		13	you know, this hearing is public in the sense that it
14	Signature, Mr Colin Grech of Signature, Mr Alexander		14	will be posted, the audio video recording will be posted
15	Fraser of Discovery, and Mr Ben Pharoah of Signature.		15	on the ICSID website, so we should please make sure that
16	MR ANWAY: Stephen Anway from Squire Patton Boggs and with		16	the technician does stop the recording whenever we go
17	your leave, Madam President, I will have my team members		17	off the record, because otherwise we have all kinds of
18	introduce themselves.		18	break conversations that are recorded, and that is not
19	MR PEKAR: Good morning, Madam President, members of the		19	good.
20	Tribunal, I'm Rostislav Pekar from Squire Patton Boggs.		20	And if you ever have to address a confidential
21	MR PILAWA: Good morning, I'm Douglas Pilawa from		21	matter, please raise it before you start so we can mark
22	Squire Patton Boggs.		22	the recording and the transcript confidential.
23	MS PROKOPOVÁ: Good morning, I'm Tatiana Prokopová,		23	Is there any question, comments about how we
24	Squire Patton Boggs.		24	proceed, or any other topic on the Claimant's part?
25	MR ALEXANDER: Good morning, I'm David Alexander from		25	MR TUSHINGHAM: Nothing from the Claimant's side.
	Page 1			Page 3
09:33 1	Squire Patton Boggs.	09:36	1	THE PRESIDENT: Nothing. On the Respondent's part? No,
2	MR KAMENICKÝ: I'm Jakub Kamenický, from Squire Patton		2	none either.
3	Boggs.		3	Fine, then I can give the floor for the opening
4	MS LUO: Christina Luo, Squire Patton Boggs.		4	argument to the Claimant.
5	MR KUPKA: Julián Kupka from the Ministry of Finance.		5	(9.37 am)
6	MS LEšOVÁ: Petra Lešová from the Ministry of Finance as		6	Opening statement on behalf of the Claimant
7	well.		7	MR TUSHINGHAM: Thank you very much, Madam President,
8	MS JEšKOVÁ: Zuzana Ješková from the Ministry of Finance.		8	members of the Tribunal.
9	THE PRESIDENT: Can I just I didn't hear you well, can		9	In 2014 Discovery and its subsidiary, AOG, embarked
10			10	on a project to explore for oil and gas in north-eastern
11	MS JORDAN: Claire Jordan, SLR Consulting.		11	Slovakia. Discovery invested in Slovakia in reliance on
12	THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.		12	exploration licences that had been granted by the Slovak
13	MR WHYTE: Ewan Whyte, SLR Consulting.		13	Government under the Geology Act. The licences and the
14	DR LONGMAN: Chris Longman, also of SLR Consulting.		14 15	Geology Act imposed an express obligation on AOG to
15	MS SKAF: Nicole Skaf, Charles River Associates.		15	design, investigate and evaluate a geological task: to
16	MR ACKLAM: Richard Acklam, Charles River Associates.		16	explore for oil and gas within the concession areas.
17	DR DUARTE-SILVA: Tiago Duarte-Silva, Charles River		17	When Discovery invested in Slovakia, it legitimately
18	Associates.		18 10	expected that Slovakia would not prevent AOG from
19 20	THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.		19 20	completing that task. But when the rubber hit the road,
20			20	from late 2015 onwards, and Discovery tried to drill its
21 22	the list, and Mr Fraser is the party representative, so he is admitted to the hearing before his testimony.		21 22	exploration wells, Slovakia prevented AOG from
22	We are here to hear oral argument and then the		22 23	completing the task. Between late 2015 and early 2018, organs of the
23 24			23 24	Slovak Republic made a series of decisions which
24 25	that are set in Procedural Order No. 4, including the		24 25	ultimately caused the project to fail, and I'll refer to
J	that are set in Frocuurar Order 100. 4, including the		<u></u>	and and a caused the project to fall, and fill feld to

09:38 1	those decisions as "the impugned measures".	09:41 1	So that was the policy background against which
2	These measures are all attributable to Slovakia, and	2	Discovery invested in Slovakia.
3	they place Slovakia in breach of its obligations to	3	(Slide 8) We now move to the legislative background,
4	Discovery under the BIT.	4	and I'll begin with the Geology Act on slide number 9.
5	Now, the impugned measures had significant	5	The purpose of the Geology Act was to encourage
6	consequences: they destroyed the commercial viability of	6	private companies to explore for oil and gas in
7	the project; they caused Discovery's funders to stop	7	Slovakia. That purpose is clear from various provisions
8	funding the project; they caused Discovery's JV partners	8	of the Act which I will take you to shortly. But the
9	to withdraw, and they completely wiped out the value of	9	purpose is also clear from the Act's transposition into
10	Discovery's investment. Discovery therefore seeks	10	Slovak law of the European Directive that I've quoted on
11	an award of reparation to compensate it for the losses	11	this slide.
12	which it has suffered.	12	(Slide 10) Moreover, the former Minister of the
13	(Slide 2) So in my presentation this morning I will	13	Environment, Mr Sólymos, who you will be hearing as
14	be addressing topics 1 through to 5; and Mr Newing will	14	a witness in this arbitration, confirmed as much in
15	be addressing topic 6, quantum. I intend to spend most	15	an interview he gave in 2017. He was asked:
16	of my time on topic 2, taking the Tribunal through the	16	"Why isn't prospecting done by the Government?"
17	underlying documents related to the impugned measures.	17	And his answer was:
18	In the interests of time, I will be skipping over	18	"The government has no money for this and this is
19	some of my slides quite quickly, and I won't take the	19	why it rents out exploration areas to firms and
20	Tribunal through the detail of every single document	20	companies involved in such activities. In return, the
21	that's on the screen, but you have exhibit references in	21	government gets information about the state of the
22	the presentation, as you will see shortly, and so the	22	country's natural resources."
23	Tribunal can go back to certain documents, if it wishes,	23	(Slide 11) Now, the Geology Act established four
24	in due course.	24	stages for any oil and gas exploration project, and in
25	So we begin with the background facts and starting	25	the following slides I will briefly summarise the
	Page 5		Page 7
09:39 1	with the policy background.	09:42 1	provisions relevant to each stage. These provisions we
2	(Slide 5) At the times material to this dispute,	2	say are relevant and important for two reasons: first,
2 3	(Slide 5) At the times material to this dispute, Slovakia imported over 98% of its oil and gas from	2 3	say are relevant and important for two reasons: first, because they provide the background to the exploration
2 3 4	(Slide 5) At the times material to this dispute, Slovakia imported over 98% of its oil and gas from Russia, and that is undisputed.	2 3 4	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
2 3 4 5	(Slide 5) At the times material to this dispute,Slovakia imported over 98% of its oil and gas fromRussia, and that is undisputed.(Slide 6) In 2013, Slovakia's import dependency, and	2 3 4 5	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
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09:44 1	And if that period specified was insufficient, the	09:47 1	here.
2	Ministry could extend the period to enable the works to	2	Now, in its pleadings Slovakia says that the
3	be completed.	3	licences and the Act merely gave a contractor a right to
4	(Slide 13) Article 24(10) confirmed that	4	do the work, but not an obligation. We say that is
5	an exploration area could be awarded to:	5	an untenable interpretation of the Act, and particularly
6	" a group of clients who jointly finance	6	Article 14. It is entirely standard in oil and gas
7	exploration works."	7	concessions, as the Tribunal will well know, for states
8	And that was the position here because AOG, JKX and	8	to impose an obligation on a licence-holder to do the
9	Romgaz were jointly financing the works as JV partners.	9	work, and the regime in Slovakia was no different: why
10	Article 24(11) provided that every holder of	10	would Slovakia wish to impose an obligation on
11	an exploration area:	11	a contractor?
12	" shall hold the relevant exploration interest,	12	Well, first and foremost because Slovakia wanted to
13	which represents its share of the rights and obligations	13	know how much oil and gas was in the ground.
14	[and that's an important word] attributable to the	14	Minister Sólymos acknowledged as much in his 2017
15 16	holder of the exploration area under this Act and in the	15	interview that we looked at earlier, and that was
16	geological works." And in this case the relevant exploration interests	16 17	because of Slovakia's near total reliance on imports. The second reason is because an exploration licence,
17	under the licences were 50% AOG, 25% JKX, and 25%	17	by its nature, confers exclusivity. If a licence-holder
18	Romgaz. So that's stage 1.	18	simply had a right but not an obligation to do the work,
20	(Slide 14) Stage 2 of the Geology Act relates to the	20	the licence-holder could simply sit on its hands and
20	design of a geological task, and this is another key	20	deprive other parties of the opportunity to investigate
22	term that is used throughout the Act and in the	22	how much oil and gas was in the ground. But that is not
23	exploration licences themselves. It is defined in	23	what Slovakia intended, and one can see that not only
24	Article 11(1) as:	24	from these provisions, but also from Article 22(4) on
25	" a subject-matter, local and temporal definition	25	the next slide (16) here.
			D 11
	Page 9		Page 11
09:45 1	of a range of questions that convey an economic,	09:48 1	So, under Article 22(4), if the works were not
2	scientific or technical objective of the task"	2	commenced within one year, the Ministry had the right to
2 3	scientific or technical objective of the task" And then the keywords:	2 3	commenced within one year, the Ministry had the right to revoke the licence. If the works were not commenced
2 3 4	scientific or technical objective of the task" And then the keywords: " to be designed and investigated through	2 3 4	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
2 3 4 5	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	2 3 4 5	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.
2 3 4 5 6	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."	2 3 4 5 6	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
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09:49	So that's stage 3.	09:53 1	(Slide 25) Now, I will now very briefly summarise
	2 (Slide 18) Stage 4 is the evaluation of the task.	2	the evolution of the licences. They were first granted
	And that stage, of course, is only reached once the task	3	by the Ministry in 2006 to a company called Aurelian,
	has been investigated, and here we see in Article 16(1)	4	and you will see references here to all of the
	again another express obligation on the contractor to	5	provisions on the slide.
	6 evaluate in a final report, and that final report, as	6	(Slide 26) In 2008, JKX and Romgaz farmed into the
	you see from Article 16(3), must contain a calculation	7	licences and each acquired a 25% interest, with Aurelian
	B of the reserves.	8	holding the remaining 50%.
	(Slide 19) One final feature of the regime is this:	9	(Slide 27) In July 2010, AOG was incorporated as
1		10	a Slovak entity.
1		11	(Slide 28) In 2014, in March of that year, Discovery
1		12	acquired AOG and AOG also granted a royalty,
1		13	an overriding royalty, in favour of Aurelian. So the
14	•	14	price for the transaction, the consideration, had two
1	· · · ·	15	components: the price paid by Discovery to acquire AOG
1	с . .	16	itself, but also a royalty payable to Aurelian if
1'		17	hydrocarbons were later discovered in the licence areas.
1		18	And so it is clear from the transaction that substantial
1	-	19	contingent obligations were undertaken (Slide 29), and
20		20	it's clear that Discovery took on a substantial risk and
2		21	commitment when it entered into this investment in 2014.
2	-	22	(Slide 30) In July of 2014, the Ministry extended
2	-	23	the exploration licences for another two years, and in
24		24	these licences the licence-holders were identified as
2:	-	25	AOG, JKX and Romgaz.
	Page 13		Page 15
	rage 15		rage 15
09:51 1	themselves, and Discovery's acquisition of AOG.	09:54 1	(Slide 31) In September of 2014, AOG became the
09:51 1		09:54 1 2	(Slide 31) In September of 2014, AOG became the operator under joint operating agreements that were
	(Slide 22) As you will see on this map, the licences		-
2	(Slide 22) As you will see on this map, the licences covered a substantial area in north-eastern Slovakia,	2	operator under joint operating agreements that were
2	(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	2 3	operator under joint operating agreements that were concluded with JKX and Romgaz, and pursuant to these
2 3 4	(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.	2 3 4	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
2 3 4 5	 (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, 	2 3 4 5	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.
2 3 4 5 6	 (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 	2 3 4 5 6	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
2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9	 (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 	2 3 4 5 6 7	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
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00.56 1		00.59 1	to a the first and found and stations
09:56 1	interests associated with conservation of nature and	09:58 1	to as the first and fourth expectations.
2	landscape and the District [Office] therefore did	2	So as to the first, because AOG had an obligation to
3	not raise any objections."	3	design, investigate and evaluate the task, Discovery
4	And the terms of the other licences are to the same	4	necessarily expected that Slovakia would not prevent AOG
5	effect. And I'll come back to this point later, but we	5	from completing the task. This was the quid pro quo of
6	say it's relevant when the Tribunal examines whether	6	AOG's obligation to the Slovak Republic: I will do the
7	Slovakia frustrated Discovery's legitimate expectations.	7	work, but in return you will not prevent me from
8	(Slide 34) Moreover, within the licences themselves,	8	completing it. And so Discovery's first legitimate
9	the Ministry expressly acknowledged that the geological	9	expectation, we say, was based on that clear and
10	works were necessary and beneficial, so I'll focus on	10	implicit representation, which we say Slovakia made in
11	two passages here, highlighted:	11	the licences, when read together with the Geology Act.
12	"The proposed term of validity reflects the need	12	Discovery also legitimately expected that geological
13	to carry out additional geological works the performance	13	exploration could be carried out without any other
14	of which is required to achieve the objective of the	14	relevant organ of the Slovak State objecting. And what
15	geological task."	15	was the source of that expectation? Well, again, it was
16	So that obviously ties back into the provisions of	16	the terms of the licences. As we saw earlier, the
17	the Act:	17	licences recorded that the Ministry had approached
18	"It therefore follows that the geological activities	18	numerous state entities to ascertain whether they
19	performed by the holder of exploration area are	19	objected, and not one single state entity objected
20	beneficial from the aspect of gathering knowledge about	20	between 2006 and 2016 within the licence provisions.
21	the degree of geological exploration of the territory	21	And so the licences therefore implicitly represented
22	The Ministry deems it necessary to admit the application	22	that no other relevant organ would object.
23	filed by the holder of exploration area who will ensure	23	(Slide 38) So we now move on to a brief summary of
24	that additional valuable knowledge about the territory	24	the project, and I'll then turn on to examine the
25	of the Slovak Republic will be gathered during the so	25	impugned measures.
	Page 17		Page 19
09:57 1	extended period."	10:00 1	(Slide 39) So after the acquisition in 2014,
2	And the terms of the other licences are to the same	2	Discovery developed an exploration strategy initially
2 3	And the terms of the other licences are to the same effect.	2 3	Discovery developed an exploration strategy initially focused on shallower oil and gas targets.
2 3 4	And the terms of the other licences are to the same effect. (Slide 35) What is more, the licences also	2 3 4	Discovery developed an exploration strategy initially focused on shallower oil and gas targets. (Slide 40) As part of that strategy, Discovery
2 3 4 5	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	2 3 4 5	Discovery developed an exploration strategy initially focused on shallower oil and gas targets. (Slide 40) As part of that strategy, Discovery carried out detailed interpretations of seismic data as
2 3 4 5 6	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	2 3 4 5 6	Discovery developed an exploration strategy initially 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
2 3 4 5 6 7	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	2 3 4 5 6 7	Discovery developed an exploration strategy initially 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
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	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	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Discovery developed an exploration strategy initially 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
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	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.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Discovery developed an exploration strategy initially 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
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10:02 1	and trucked to a nearby refinery, 60 kilometres by road	10:04 1	to carry out under the licences.
2	to the north. And as for natural gas, in 2014 Discovery	2	So if we cast our minds back to the four stages of
3	had prepared a feasibility study to construct	3	the Geology Act, AOG's design and approval of these
4	a 15-kilometre pipeline from Smilno to the nearest	4	documents marked the completion of stage 2, and so by
5	high-pressure pipeline owned by SPP, which is the Slovak	5	2015, Discovery was ready to move to stage 3:
6	gas distribution company.	6	investigation.
7	(Slide 43) And on this slide you will see	7	(Slide 48) But Discovery's projects and this is
8	a reference to that preliminary feasibility study, where	8	an important point were not limited to these three
9	SPP confirms that its high-pressure pipeline had the	9	wells. As Mr Lewis explains, Discovery as part of the
10	capacity to receive natural gas from Smilno at the rates	10	investigation work had identified many other prospects,
11	requested by AOG.	11	and so once these first three wells had been drilled,
12	So that was commercialisation.	12	then further wells would have been drilled on the
13	Turning now to financing. At the same time that all	13	licences as well.
14	of this work was going on, Discovery was also working to	14	(Slide 49) So from late 2015 onwards, Discovery
15	secure external funding for the project. Mr Lewis says	15	started to investigate the geological task, and this is
16	in his witness statement that he could have funded	16	a picture of the Smilno drilling site taken in 2016.
17	Discovery's share himself, but he preferred to reduce	17	And Slovakia was aware of all of the work that AOG was
18	the risk by sharing the cost and upside with a suitable	18	carrying out from the annual reports that were submitted
19	investor, and so hence the efforts that were undertaken	19	each year.
20	in 2014 and 2015 to attract external funding.	20	(Slide 50) But despite all of this preparatory work,
21	(Slide 44) Now, in its pleadings, Slovakia asserts	21	and by a series of impugned measures, which were passed
22	that nobody was interested in the project, and we	22	by different state organs from late 2015 onwards,
23	fundamentally disagree, because Slovakia has ignored	23	Slovakia prevented Discovery from completing the task,
24	a key contextual factor that was occurring at that time,	24	and I will go through the key complaints that we've
25	as you will see on this slide, namely a total collapse	25	raised in relation to Smilno, Krivá Ol'ka, and then in
	Page 21		Page 23
10:03 1	in the market price for crude oil in mid-2014 which, as	10:06 1	relation to the environmental impact assessment process.
2	Mr Fraser says, had caused investor sentiment to	2	(Slide 51) So that concludes the background, and we
3	deteriorate. And he goes on to explain that in his	3	now move on to the impugned measures.
4	witness statement.	4	(Slide 52) We thought it would be helpful to
5	(Slide 45) But as market prices began to recover,	5	summarise on a single slide a table of all of the
6	Discovery's efforts to attract financing eventually bore	6	impugned measures which we've addressed extensively in
7	fruit in October of 2015 in the form of the Akard	7	our pleadings.
8	agreement under which a consortium of investors agreed		
		8	So on the left-hand side we list three topics:
9	to finance Discovery's share of the cost of drilling the	9	So on the left-hand side we list three topics: Smilno, Krivá Ol'ka, and EIA.
9 10	to finance Discovery's share of the cost of drilling the initial wells.	9 10	So on the left-hand side we list three topics: Smilno, Krivá Ol'ka, and EIA. On the top row we list the different Slovak state
9 10 11	to finance Discovery's share of the cost of drilling the initial wells. (Slide 46) So with funding in place, Discovery	9 10 11	So on the left-hand side we list three topics: Smilno, Krivá Ol'ka, and EIA. On the top row we list the different Slovak state organs that were responsible for the measures: the
9 10 11 12	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	9 10 11 12	So on the left-hand side we list three topics: Smilno, Krivá Ol'ka, and EIA. On the top row we list the different Slovak state organs that were responsible for the measures: the police, the judiciary, a prosecutor, the Ministry of
9 10 11 12 13	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	9 10 11 12 13	So on the left-hand side we list three topics: Smilno, Krivá Ol'ka, and EIA. On the top row we list the different Slovak state organs that were responsible for the measures: the police, the judiciary, a prosecutor, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of
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9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	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	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	So on the left-hand side we list three topics: Smilno, Krivá Ol'ka, and EIA. On the top row we list the different Slovak state organs that were responsible for the measures: the police, the judiciary, a prosecutor, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Environment and the district offices. And in the table itself, we list the 14 impugned measures, which I will expand upon this morning. So please don't be daunted by
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10.07 1		10.10 1	THE DECIDENT. On Linet also meeting?
10:07 1	the southern boundary of the village of Smilno. The	10:10 1	THE PRESIDENT: Can I just ask a question? MR TUSHINGHAM: Sure.
23	site was accessible via a public road which ran from the	2	
	village to the Smilno site entrance, and we've included	3	THE PRESIDENT: When you speak of attribution under Article 4, you speak of attribution of liability, not
4	a picture here from a Google Earth satellite image taken	4	
5	in 2006.	5	necessarily obligations?
6	(Slide 56) In 2015, AOG entered into leases over the	6	MR TUSHINGHAM: Of course. But I think it's not in dispute
7	Smilno site and obtained permits from the district	7	that his conduct in confirming
8	offices to use the farmland to carry out exploratory	8	THE PRESIDENT: Is this the conduct of a state organ, is
9	drilling.	9	that what you're saying?
10	(Slide 57) Between 2015 and into 2016, AOG prepared	10	MR TUSHINGHAM: Exactly. Exactly. No matter how no
11	the Smilno site in readiness for the well to be drilled,	11	matter where the state organ sits in the hierarchy of
12	and this satellite image taken in 2016 shows that AOG	12	the state apparatus.
13	prepared the drilling site the yellow square that you	13	(Slide 61) Now, it's clear that Discovery relied on
14	see here which measured about 80 metres by 60 metres.	14	what the mayor had told Discovery in 2016, namely that
15	(Slide 58) Now, it is not in dispute that the road	15	the road was a public road, and to give just two
16	was the only viable access route for AOG to move its	16	examples you can see on this slide an email from
17	drilling rig and other heavy machinery onto the site.	17	Mr Lewis of 5 August 2015, and on the right-hand side he
18	(Slide 59) But before any work had been done at	18	says:
19	Smilno, AOG had received confirmation from the mayor,	19	"Smilno location
20	Mr Baran, who you will hear as a witness in this	20	Access road is a public road
21	arbitration. In 2015 he told AOG that the road:	21	Photo attached of Stanislav on the Smilno location
22	" had always been used by members of the public	22	with the mayor of Smilno"
23	as a road and public accessway for hundreds of years	23	Then below, at the bottom of the screen, with
24	without any issues."	24	a presentation from December of 2015:
25	And Mr Baran, of course, is one of Discovery's	25	"Access road.
	Page 25		Page 27
	č		Ŭ
10:09 1	witnesses in this arbitration.	10:11 1	Land lease (not required)."
2	(Slide 60) What's more, in 2016, the mayor also	10:11 1 2	So this was Discovery's understanding,
			So this was Discovery's understanding, contemporaneous understanding.
2 3 4	(Slide 60) What's more, in 2016, the mayor also confirmed, in a letter that you will see on the right, that:	2	So this was Discovery's understanding, contemporaneous understanding. (Slide 62) What's more, the road was clearly
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2 3 4	(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	2 3 4 5 6	So this was Discovery's understanding, contemporaneous understanding. (Slide 62) What's more, the road was clearly PROFESSOR SANDS: Sorry, could I just ask on this, I've been through your pleadings, and there's no reference in the
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10:13 1	told AOG and Discovery at the time that the road was	10:16 1	intervention, in advance of the investment by AOG, and
2	a public road. And we say that to the extent that that	2	in advance of the acquisition by Discovery of AOG's work
3	due diligence was required, confirmation from the mayor	3	thus far, it appears to be the case that there was no
4	of the village was plainly sufficient.	4	legal due diligence in relation to these issues; is that
5	PROFESSOR SANDS: But it's a pretty central issue, the	5	correct?
6	status of this right of way, and relying on one	6	MR TUSHINGHAM: That is correct, because the specific Smilno
0 7	individual might raise the issue in a prudent	7	well site had not been identified at that stage. Yes.
8	developer: we ought to at least undertake some actions	8	PROFESSOR SANDS: Thank you.
9	to satisfy ourselves that the mayor is correct.	9	MR TUSHINGHAM: So we say despite the overwhelming evidence
10	My question is actually a very simple one: was a due	10	from the mayor and from the maps, it is somewhat
10	diligence exercise carried out with local lawyers, or	10	surprising that Slovakia's position in this arbitration
12	was it not?	12	is that the road was not a public road. Instead,
12	MR DRYMER: Prior to the investment, I would add. For my	12	Slovakia's position is that it was private land that AOG
13	interest.	13	was not entitled to use absent landowner consent.
15	MR TUSHINGHAM: We can't point to a document which expressly	15	We say that is an absurd position which Slovakia has
16	confirms that at the time, prior to the investment, that	16	been driven to adopt in an attempt to defend the
10	the road was a public road. And that's obvious, because	17	indefensible conduct of numerous Slovak state organs who
18	prior to the investment, of course, the specific	18	prevented AOG from using the road during the project.
19	drilling site at Smilno had not been identified. But	19	But before turning to the detail, we ask,
20	after the investment was made, of course extensive	20	rhetorically: why did Slovakia include this road in its
21	you can call it due diligence, perhaps not in a legal	20	official maps? Slovakia has no answer to that question,
22	sense of actually obtaining a legal opinion, but factual	22	and we say the answer is obvious: because it was
23	due diligence was undertaken, and that is important	23	a public road which had been used as such for hundreds
24	because we say hindsight is, of course, a wonderful	24	of years, as the mayor himself confirmed.
25	thing. At the time that Discovery was looking at and	25	(Slide 66) So we will now move very briefly to some
-		_	
	Page 29		Page 31
10:14 1	investigating the location of the Smilno site, it was	10:17 1	Slovak law regarding roads, and I'll take this as
2	obviously going around and talking to the mayor, and we	2	quickly as I can.
2 3	obviously going around and talking to the mayor, and we say it's entirely reasonable for Discovery to have	2 3	quickly as I can. Slovakia concedes in this arbitration that the road
2 3 4	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.	2 3 4	quickly as I can. Slovakia concedes in this arbitration that the road is a "field track", and in Slovak that is "Polna Cesta",
2 3 4 5	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	2 3 4 5	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
2 3 4 5 6	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	2 3 4 5 6	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
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10:19 1	elaborated in Article 22, and it provides in paragraph	10:21 1	Decree. So for that reason alone, the argument fails.
10.19 1		10.21 1	Proposition 2. Assume we are wrong about that.
3	(1) that such roads:	3	Slovakia then says: well, a publicly accessible field
4	" serve to connect real properties with other		track that does not qualify as a PSPR means it can be
	surface [roads]."	4	
5	So looking back at Article 1(2) you have a special	5	only used by the public unless the landowner objects.
6	purpose road connecting real properties with other types	6	And you can see footnote 131 there:
7	of road.	7	"This can be either explicit or implicit."
8	Special purpose roads in paragraph (3) are then	8	No authority is cited for that proposition, and we
9	divided into public and non-public roads, but, reading	9	say it's clearly unworkable practicably. How can
10	on, Article 22(3) then sets out two exhaustive	10	a member of the public possibly know whether a landowner
11	circumstances in which a special purpose road can be	11	has implicitly objected to the use of the road? Can
12	non-public. The first is if the road is located "within	12	different landowners implicitly object to some people
13	closed premises or isolated objects". In that scenario	13	using the road whilst consenting to others? None of
14	such a road is non-public. That is not the case here,	14	that is explained.
15	because the road was publicly accessible.	15	But it is clear from Article 123 of the Civil Code,
16	And the second circumstance is if the road is	16	which you see on the right-hand side, that an owner is
17	classified as non-public by the municipality with the	17	entitled to use, possess and dispose of the subject of
18	consent of its owner. But in this case, the Smilno	18	his ownership within the limits of the law. Therefore,
19	municipality never made any such classification, and so	19	if a field track is located on private land, which is
20	if neither circumstance applies, the road is	20	co-owned by a number of co-owners, the co-owners must
21	automatically a public special purpose road.	21	respect the public's general right to use the road under
22	So one then moves forward to Article 22 of the Road	22	Article 6 of the Road Act, that's the general use
23	Decree, see the excerpt on the right-hand side, which	23	provision. So private ownership has to yield to the
24	implemented the Road Act, and Article 22(1) provides:	24	public right.
25	"Special purpose roads include, in particular,	25	So the argument fails legally. But even if the
	D 00		P 44
	Page 33		Page 35
10:20 1	field and forest roads"	10:23 1	argument had any legs legally, it doesn't even work on
10:20 1	field and forest roads" As well as access roads. And so it therefore	10:23 1	argument had any legs legally, it doesn't even work on the facts. The land plots on which the road was located
	As well as access roads. And so it therefore		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
2	As well as access roads. And so it therefore follows from the concession that the road is a public	2	the facts. The land plots on which the road was located was co-owned by 166 individual co-owners. Only one of
2 3	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.	2 3 4	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
2 3 4	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	2 3	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.
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10:24 1	(Slide 71) And so this leads on to the first	10:27 1	(Slide 78) So the fourth and fifth impugned measures
2	impugned measure which we summarised in the table	2	concern a state prosecutor, Dr Slosarcikova, who turned
3	earlier. As a result of the police's conduct in	3	up at the Smilno site on 18 June 2016, and after she
4	refusing to remove the vehicles and refusing to accept	4	arrived she proceeded to intervene in the civil dispute
5	that the road was a public road, Discovery was prevented	5	between Ms Varjanová and AOG, and this is a post that
6	from using the road to bring its drilling rig to the	6	Ms Varjanová published the day after these events.
7	Smilno site. Slovakia's conduct therefore prevented	7	Dr Slosarcikova, the prosecutor:
8	Discovery from drilling the Smilno well.	8	" explained the legal situation to [AOG's] lawyer
9	(Slide 73) We now move on to the second impugned	9	in our presence and checked whether he understood the
10	measure, which is the interim injunction which was	10	text of the injunction and asked him to respect it."
11	granted in February of 2016. And following	11	(Slide 79) Dr Slosarcikova admits in her witness
12	an application brought by Ms Varjanová, and without	12	statement at paragraph 14 that where no criminal
13	notifying AOG, the Bardejov District Court granted	13	activity is observed, a prosecutor has no authority to
14	an interim injunction which ordered AOG to refrain from	14	act in a civil dispute; but the documents show that
15	using the land plot on which the road was located.	15	Dr Slosarcikova did precisely that, and we say that was
16	Because the injunction was granted without notice,	16	a clear abuse of authority by a Slovak state official,
17	AOG had no opportunity to argue that it shouldn't have	17	which had consequences.
18	been granted (Slide 74). AOG's only option was to file	18	The activists, led by Ms Varjanová, were emboldened
19	an appeal, and once AOG filed its appeal, the Prešov	19	by the prosecutor's intervention, and so continued to
20	Regional Court dismissed or upheld the district court's	20	block the road.
21	decision, and so the injunction remained in place and	21	PROFESSOR SANDS: You haven't addressed it. Can you just
22	the regional court dealt with the case without ordering	22	tell us who the activists were and what their objections
23	an oral hearing.	23	were, because we haven't heard anything about that.
24	(Slide 76) Now, in its appeal, AOG specifically	24	MR TUSHINGHAM: Yes. So Ms Varjanová was the leader of the
25	argued that the land plot had been used by individuals	25	activists, led, assisted by one of the other witnesses
	D 17		D 20
	Page 37		Page 39
10:26 1	from Smilno as a "field road", and that Mrs Varjanová	10:28 1	who you'll hear in the arbitration, Mr Lesko, and
10:26 1	from Smilno as a "field road", and that Mrs Varjanová was blocking the field road. And, as we saw earlier,		who you'll hear in the arbitration, Mr Lesko, and together with his colleagues at VLK, which was a forest
2	was blocking the field road. And, as we saw earlier,	10:28 1 2 3	together with his colleagues at VLK, which was a forest
2 3	was blocking the field road. And, as we saw earlier, a field road is a type of special purpose public road	2	together with his colleagues at VLK, which was a forest protection organisation. They objected to AOG's project
2	was blocking the field road. And, as we saw earlier, a field road is a type of special purpose public road under Slovak law.	2 3	together with his colleagues at VLK, which was a forest
2 3 4 5	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	2 3 4	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
2 3 4	was blocking the field road. And, as we saw earlier, a field road is a type of special purpose public road under Slovak law.	2 3 4 5	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
2 3 4 5 6 7	 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 	2 3 4 5 6	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
2 3 4 5 6	 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 	2 3 4 5 6 7	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
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	 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 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	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
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-	-	•	
10:30 1	for everyone to see that the track is public - they	10:32 1	1 5
2	agree that the law states that our track is public even	2	•
3	without such procedure but they say we need to do	3	
4	something more to calm the nervous situation down."	4	
5	Now, chronologically this meeting took place after	5	
6	the mayor had sent his letter in June of 2016 confirming	6	11
7	that the field track was publicly accessible; that was	7	
8	on slide 60.	8	
9	So the mayor's letter was then passed on to the	9	
10	police, which you will see in Exhibit C-315, and so the	10	•
11	police evidently took on board what the mayor had said	11	
12	and reconsidered their earlier position.	12	
13	What then happens? (Slide 82) Well, three months	13	e ,
14	later, in October, the police performed a volte-face and	14	
15	they refused to approve the signage at the entrance of	15	
16	the road, and that is the sixth measure.	16	was always a public a special-purpose road.
17	(Slide 83) There were two attachments to the	17	7 So in summary, by the end of 2016, Slovakia had
18	police's letter, one of which was entitled "Map", which	18	prevented Discovery from drilling the Smilno well by
19	you can see on the left-hand side, and the footer of	19	theses seven impugned measures. Slovakia's message to
20	that document shows that it was taken from UGKK's	20	Discovery was clear: we are not going to allow you to
21	geoportal. What would the police have seen on the	21	use the road to drill your exploration well; and so it's
22	geoportal in 2016? Well, the document on the right is	22	
23	a screenshot from the geoportal taken in 2016, and that	23	3 Smilno after 2017.
24	screenshot shows that the description was "road, local	24	4 (Slide 87) So we now move on to the Krivá Ol'ka
25	and special purpose road". So it's perfectly clear that	25	well, and Discovery's claims here centre on three
	Page 41		Page 43
			1 450 +3
			1 420 43
10:31 1		10:34 1	impugned measures imposed in 2016 and 2017.
10:31 1	the road was a special purpose road, identified as such, and yet the police still refused to approve the signage.	10:34 1	
	the road was a special purpose road, identified as such,		impugned measures imposed in 2016 and 2017.
2	the road was a special purpose road, identified as such, and yet the police still refused to approve the signage.	2	impugned measures imposed in 2016 and 2017. MR DRYMER: May I ask one question before you move on?
2 3	the road was a special purpose road, identified as such, and yet the police still refused to approve the signage. (Slide 84) Now, understandably, Discovery was	2 3	impugned measures imposed in 2016 and 2017. MR DRYMER: May I ask one question before you move on? MR TUSHINGHAM: Yes.
2 3 4	the road was a special purpose road, identified as such, 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	2 3 4	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
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10:35 1	by Slovakia and managed by a state-owned enterprise	10:38 1	because, as I mentioned earlier, Slovakia concedes that
2		2	State Forestry is an independent entity that has
3	abbreviation LSR.	3	discretion to decide what leases to enter into. So
4		4	therefore it was within State Forestry's power to waive
5		5	this technicality and that is exactly what State
6	· ·	6	Forestry did. It signed a new amendment to the lease on
7	-	7	14 January, extending the term until August.
8		8	(Slide 98) On the same day, State Forestry sought
9		9	the approval of the MoA under the same procedure. The
10	- ·	10	Forest Act and the amendment, though, didn't specify any
11		10	deadline by which the Ministry had to grant such
11		12	approval. The amendment entered into force once the MoA
12	•	12	had approved the amendment. And of course the Ministry
13	· · · ·	13	wasn't a party to the lease, so it wasn't a matter
14		14	within its concern.
15	-	15	MoA approval was the last piece in the state
10	· · · ·	10	approval jigsaw for the Krivá Ol'ka well. AOG had
	•	17	already obtained all other consents and approvals to
18 19	•	18 19	drill the well. But unless the Ministry approved the
		19 20	amendments, of course, AOG was unable to access the land
20		20 21	to drill the well.
21			
22		22	(Slide 99) On 17 January, AOG wrote to the Ministry
23		23	stressing the importance of granting prompt approval,
24	•	24 25	and you will see in this letter that AOG says it was
25	making a request one month before the termination, in	25	important, because interruption of work would bring
	Page 45		Page 47
10.37 1	other words by 15 December	10:39 1	losses and above all, the impossibility of performing
10:37 1 2	other words, by 15 December. (Slide 93) Once the lease was signed. State Forestry	10:39 1 2	losses and, above all, the impossibility of performing the obligation to the Slovak Republic represented by the
2	(Slide 93) Once the lease was signed, State Forestry	2	the obligation to the Slovak Republic represented by the
2 3	(Slide 93) Once the lease was signed, State Forestry needed to obtain approval from the Ministry of	2 3	the obligation to the Slovak Republic represented by the Ministry, and that picks up on the point I made earlier
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10-111Intri March 2016 spatiamentary election took place2in Storakia, and this is a key event in the chronology.without providing any satisfactory explanation, there is in the chronology.3After the election. a new coultion government was informed accurate which reveals the internal decision-making process of <i>H</i> Reger or the internal decision of the internal of the process dual in the one of the internal decision internal transponding considered internally.10distance of the internal decision interprotein interview internal decision interview internal decision internal decision was apolitical carner. In internal hold bocurrents with the vasion of the an interprotein interview internation interview internation interview					
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Page 50 Page 52		$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 15 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 19 \\ 20 \\ 21 \\ 22 \\ 23 \\ 24 \end{array}$	 "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. 	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 5\\ 6\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 13\\ 14\\ 15\\ 16\\ 17\\ 18\\ 19\\ 20\\ 21\\ 22\\ 23\\ 24\\ \end{array}$	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
		$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 15 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 19 \\ 20 \\ 21 \\ 22 \\ 23 \\ 24 \end{array}$	 "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. 	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 5\\ 6\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 13\\ 14\\ 15\\ 16\\ 17\\ 18\\ 19\\ 20\\ 21\\ 22\\ 23\\ 24\\ \end{array}$	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

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10:46 1	with State Forestry, and it sent a draft lease to State	10:49 1	received instruction from the high levels of the
2	Forestry on 18 July.	2	Ministry, to decide negatively."
3	(Slide 108) But State Forestry never responded to	3	We say this email from AOG's attorney provides clear
4	this request. So that's the end of Krivá Ol'ka as	4	evidence that AOG's application was subverted by
5	regards the MoA, and we've given a reference here to the	5	political considerations, and a clear pattern starts to
6	orders for production that you made in PO3, which	6	emerge. AOG engages in good faith with two different
7	I don't need to go through.	7	government ministries, the Ministry of Agriculture and
8	(Slide 109) So we now move on to consider the	8	the Ministry of Environment, to obtain access to the
9	Ministry of Environment's conduct at Krivá Ol'ka, and	9	Krivá Ol'ka site. But then the process is subverted by
10	this relates to the compulsory access order application,	10	other political considerations.
11	and that gives rise to two further impugned measures	11	Now, in its Rejoinder, Slovakia denies that any
12	which I will shortly explain.	12	last-minute instruction was given to decide negatively.
13	So because the Ministry had refused to approve the	13	We dispute that, and the reference in this email to the
14	amendment, AOG had no other option but to apply for such	14	ministry being "scared to pass any decision that might
15	an order to the Ministry of Environment, and without	15	rise negative public reaction" requires the Tribunal to
16	that order, AOG was unable to access the site.	16	consider the background and context of what was going on
17	(Slide 110) In October and November of 2016, the	17	at this time.
18	Ministry of Environment accepted that no agreement had	18	(Slide 114) To take just one example, consider the
19	been reached between AOG and State Forestry on access to	19	Minister's second witness statement on this slide, on
20	and use of the Krivá Ol'ka site, and I'll come back to	20	the left-hand side. At paragraph 6 he says:
21	the importance of that point shortly.	21	" as a Minister [this is Mr Sólymos] I was aware
22	(Slide 111) In December of 2016, State Forestry also	22	of their problems with activists"
23	told the Ministry of Environment that it had not	23	And at paragraph 7 he says:
24	responded to the draft lease proposal that had been	24	"We at the Ministry were in the crossfire from
25	submitted in July because the Ministry of Agriculture's	25	both sides"
	Page 53		Page 55
10.47 1	position on the metter was abor	10.50 1	Now, we say that this rather underplays the
10:47 1	position on the matter was clear.	10:50 1	Now, we say that this rather underplays the
2	(Slide 112) The Ministry of Environment then	2	situation in which the Minister and the Ministry found
2 3	(Slide 112) The Ministry of Environment then convened an oral hearing to discuss the application	2 3	situation in which the Minister and the Ministry found itself.
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10:52 1	they are the individuals with relevant evidence to give.	10:54 1	been excluded from participating in an appeal to
2	Why hasn't Slovakia called these officials? Because it	2	a government ministry against a planning decision
3	is clear that their testimony would confirm what	3	relating to the development of the claimant's shopping
4	Mr Hrvol had told AOG's attorney in the email that we	4	centre. The claimant alleged that this exclusion of
5	saw on 7 March 2017. And so we therefore invite the	5	a party from the proceeding was a breach of due process
6	Tribunal to draw that adverse inference against	6	and a violation of the FET standard in the relevant BIT.
7	Slovakia.	7	The tribunal rejected that argument, holding that the
8	(Slide 116) So this leads to the ninth impugned	8	exclusion had effects which are "only temporary".
9	measure, which was the Ministry's decision to deny the	9	That's the key passage that we seek to emphasise here.
10	application. That decision, again, prevented AOG from	10	But if we go on to the next slide (119), the reasons
11	accessing the site and prevented AOG from drilling the	11	why the breaches were found not to be made out was
12	Krivá Ol'ka well. And it's important to consider the	12	because the ministry's decision to exclude the
13	reasons purportedly given.	13	subsidiary from the proceedings was quashed by the
14	So the Ministry rejected the application purportedly	14	Minister, and in all subsequent phases of the
15	on the basis that any decision in favour of AOG would:	15	administrative proceedings the project company was
16	" accede to the competences of another	16	treated as a participant in the planning proceedings,
17	governmental agency [that's the Ministry of Agriculture]	17	and so therefore the due process complaint was "more
18	whose competence is regulated by a special legal	18	formal than substantial".
19	regulation [namely the Forestry Act]"	19	But the facts of the present case are simply not
20	And so therefore the Ministry decided to reject the	20	comparable. There are numerous reasons and we don't
21	petition.	21	have time to go through them all. I can, if the
22	We say this justification was contrived and another	22	Tribunal would like me to, but I'm going to emphasise
23	example of a game of pass-the-parcel from one government	23	two.
24	ministry to the other. The Ministry of Environment had	24	The first is, this was not a case where AOG was
25	never previously raised any issue of this nature in its	25	excluded from proceedings at first instance in a
	Page 57		Page 59
	C		0
10:53 1	dealings with AOG prior to the decision, and that the	10:56 1	decision which was later quashed. On that ground alone
10:53 1 2	Ministry resorted to such a contrived justification we	10:56 1 2	the award is distinguishable.
	Ministry resorted to such a contrived justification we say lends further inferential support to the proposition		the award is distinguishable. But second, and more fundamentally, this was not
2 3 4	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	2 3 4	the award is distinguishable. But second, and more fundamentally, this was not a decision which had effects which were only temporary
2 3 4 5	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.	2 3 4 5	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
2 3 4 5 6	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	2 3 4 5 6	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
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10:57 1	avoid having to make any decision in AOG's favour.	11:19 1	hydrocarbons from an exploration well.
2	And so, in summary, Slovakia's message to Discovery	2	But under the EIA amendment, a contractor who was
3	throughout 2016 and 2017 was clear: we will not grant	3	proposing to drill an exploration well to a depth
	you any approval that allows you to access the Krivá		greater than 600 metres please forgive me for not
4		4	
5	Ol'ka site to drill your exploration well.	5	zooming in on this slide, it's very small, but if
6	So that concludes Krivá Ol'ka. I don't know whether	6	an exploration well greater than 600 metres required
7	the Tribunal would like to take a short break.	7	a preliminary EIA to be submitted to the relevant
8	THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I had thought that it might be good to	8	district office (Slide 123). And I'll come back in
9	have a break around exactly this time.	9	a moment to explain why this new requirement under the
10	MR TUSHINGHAM: Perfect.	10	amendment did not apply to AOG's exploration wells.
11	THE PRESIDENT: Which is 11.00.	11	(Slide 124) Now, the EIA Act established a lengthy
12	So you are a little bit over half of your	12	seven-stage process to assess the environmental impact
13	presentation, I assume?	13	of proposed activities. We have summarised that process
14	MR TUSHINGHAM: Yes.	14	in this demonstrative flow chart, which I don't have
15	THE PRESIDENT: Yes.	15	time to go through in detail, but the Tribunal has all
16	Should we take 15 minutes now?	16	of the references there.
17	MR TUSHINGHAM: Great.	17	Based on the EIA Act as it stood in 2014, this
18	THE PRESIDENT: Resume at 11.15, and then you can complete	18	process was not and could not have been contemplated by
19	your presentation.	19	Discovery when it acquired AOG. Moreover, this process
20	MR TUSHINGHAM: Thank you very much.	20	was not and could not have been contemplated by
21	THE PRESIDENT: Good. Thank you.	21	Discovery
22	(10.58 am)	22	PROFESSOR SANDS: Sorry, could I just ask about that,
23	(A short break)	23	because I do know a little bit about these EIA
24	(11.18 am)	24	directives, and if you go back to your slide on
25	THE PRESIDENT: Mr Tushingham, before you start, just on how	25	page 123.
	Page 61		Page 63
	1 age 01		l age 05
11:18 1	we will proceed.	11:21 1	MR TUSHINGHAM: Yes.
2	Professor Sands has a commitment that's an important	2	PROFESSOR SANDS: You will see that the date of the
	Professor Sands has a commitment that's an important one he has to attend at 1.30. He needs to leave here		PROFESSOR SANDS: You will see that the date of the directive at the EU level which brought this into effect
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	5		
11.00			
11:22 1	which we say is consistent with this domestic provision.	11:25 1	environment". So that's the threshold.
2	So on a plain reading of the Act the amendment did	2	(Slide 132) So we turn, then, to the first EIA
3	not apply to AOG's wells, and why was that? Because the	3	decision at Smilno. This was issued in August 2017 by
4	Act regulated the procedure prior to a decision on their	4	the Bardejov district office, and there are three key
5	location or permit, and that specifically included	5	points: the first point is, the district office in its
6	legislation under the Geology Act.	6	decision did not even conclude that the relevant
7	In this case, the activities were permitted under	7	threshold was engaged. There was no justification and
8	the Geology Act because the Ministry had granted the	8	no explanation that the project, the activities were
9	licences in 2006, and, significantly, a decision on	9	likely to have significant effects on the environment.
10	their location had been made in 2015. And we saw that	10	And yet an order for a full EIA was still made.
11	from the detailed documents that I showed you during the	11	The purported justification was limited to a single
12	design of the geological task.	12	nebulous paragraph, which we have highlighted on this
13	(Slide 126) And, indeed, Slovakia concedes that AOG	13	slide. All that Slovakia can say by way of defence of
14	identified the location of its specific exploration	14	this decision is that:
15	drills in 2015. So we say it follows that the amendment	15	"It details all comments and requests submitted in
16	did not apply to AOG's wells.	16	the proceedings and contains sufficient justification."
17	In late 2016 and early 2017, both the Ministry and	17	Rejoinder at paragraph 450.
18	the minister confirmed that AOG was not legally obliged	18	But it was not enough for the district offices
19	to perform a preliminary EIA for its exploration wells	19	simply to repeat verbatim comments and requests which
20	(Slide 127). We have summarised the relevant statements	20	had been submitted to it after AOG filed its
21	in our Reply at 309, and I won't repeat them here, but	21	application. An order for a fuller EIA needed to be
22	you have all of the references there.	22	based on a rational foundation of fact, and justified by
23	(Slide 128) But in late 2016, the minister started	23	reference to the thresholds, in other words, significant
23 24	repeatedly asking AOG voluntarily to agree to perform	23	effects. This was not done.
24	a preliminary EIA. Slovakia says in its Rejoinder at	25	(Slide 133) The Ruská Poruba EIA decision was issued
25	a premimary ERA. Slovakia says in its Rejonder at	25	(Side 155) The Ruska Foldba EIA decision was issued
	Page 65		Page 67
11.04 1		11.07.1	
11:24 1	158-159 that the minister only made "one proposal", but	11:27 1	in September 2017, and the purported justification given
2	the record shows that he made three separate requests,	2	by the Humenné district office was almost identical to
2 3	the record shows that he made three separate requests, and we've included them here on the slides. Two	2 3	by the Humenné district office was almost identical to the Smilno EIA decision, and so all of the criticisms we
2 3 4	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	2 3 4	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.
2 3 4 5	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	2 3 4 5	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,
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11:28 1	concerned with unconventional hydrocarbon exploration	11:31 1	" will not have any unfavourable impacts on their
2	projects (Slide 135). In other words, exploring for	2	surroundings and the environment in general."
3	shale gas using hydraulic fracking, and you can see that	3	Yet, a few months later, the district offices
4	on this slide. This is one of the authorities that is	4	reached precisely the opposite conclusion and ordered
5	cited by the Respondent.	5	a full EIA which put a halt to the project based on
6	(Slide 136) But in its project AOG was undertaking	6	purported environmental considerations.
7	conventional hydrocarbon exploration and Slovakia knew	° 7	Minister Sólymos also noted that 8,000 exploration
8	this. Some of the activists had presented comments to	8	wells had been drilled in Slovakia, and the Ministry:
9	the district offices during the preliminary EIA	9	" was not aware of even a single [environmental]
10	applications, and they tried to suggest that AOG was	10	problem occurring as the consequence of those 8,000
11	targeting unconventional hydrocarbon sources. But in	11	[wells]."
12	its response to the Medzilaborce office, as you will see	12	Against that background, why did AOG's proposed
13	on the right-hand side of this screen, AOG said:	13	drills suddenly propose such a significant risk to the
14	"This objection is unjustified for the following	14	environment when the decisions were made? Slovakia has
15	reason:	15	no answer to that question.
16	the Claimant does not even plan to carry out	16	(Slide 141) The final point is that, once again,
17	unconventional mining."	17	Slovakia has produced no witness testimony from any
18	And that was consistent with numerous other	18	state official who was involved in these decisions, and
19	statements that AOG had made prior to that date. This	19	no internal documents relating to these decisions,
20	was Ms Varjanová's submission to the district office.	20	despite having voluntarily agreed to search for those
21	(Slide 137) But in any event, the authorities that	21	documents.
22	have been cited by the Respondent in relation to the	22	Those facts, we say, only reinforce our case that
23	precautionary principle in the Rejoinder, do not provide	23	the district offices' decision-making process was flawed
24	a justification for the decisions. According to this	24	and that the decisions had no rational evidential
25	case, which the Respondent relies upon, the	25	foundation.
	Page 69		Page 71
	1 450 07		1 u ₀ ~ / 1
11:30 1	precautionary principle applies:	11:32 1	Then the final impugned measure relates to the EIA
11:30 1 2	" if it cannot be excluded on the basis of	11:32 1 2	condition which was imposed in June 2018 on the Svidník
2 3	" if it cannot be excluded on the basis of objective information that the plan or project will have	2 3	condition which was imposed in June 2018 on the Svidník licence (Slide 142) which then required AOG to perform
2 3 4	" if it cannot be excluded on the basis of objective information that the plan or project will have significant effects on the site concerned."	2 3 4	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
2 3 4 5	" 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	2 3 4 5	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.
2 3 4 5 6	" 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	2 3 4 5 6	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
2 3 4 5 6 7	" 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	2 3 4 5 6 7	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
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$ \begin{array}{c} 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 5\\ 6\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 13\\ 14\\ 15\\ 16\\ 17\\ 18\\ 19\\ 20\\ \end{array} $	 " 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 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 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
$ \begin{array}{c} 2\\3\\4\\5\\6\\7\\8\\9\\10\\11\\12\\13\\14\\15\\16\\17\\18\\19\\20\\21\end{array} $	" 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	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 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
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<i>,</i>			
11:34 1	a meeting that took place in October 2017, and Slovakia	11:37 1	(Slide 151) So the fourth consequence of the
2	refers to these minutes extensively in its Rejoinder, as	2	impugned measures was that they caused JKX to withdraw
3	you will have seen.	3	from the project, and we can see on the slide here the
4	But Slovakia is looking at events from the wrong end	4	reasons that JKX gave in the documents for that
5	of the telescope, and Slovakia ignores the context in	5	decision. We say there is a clear link between the
6	which the remarks were made by Mr Lewis, as quoted on	6	impugned measures and the decision by JKX to withdraw,
7	the right-hand side.	7	and those remarks are consistent with JKX's remarks in
8	This meeting occurred, number one, after AOG had	8	the minutes from October of 2017.
9	been slogging away at Smilno since late 2015 without	9	(Slide 152) Later on, Romgaz also withdrew from the
10	being able to use the road to access the Smilno site;	10	project, citing opposition of institutions and
11	number two, after AOG had been going round in circles	11	population to drilling wells in the area of interest.
12	since January 2016 with the Ministry of Agriculture and	12	(Slide 153) Fifth, the impugned measures prevented
13	the Ministry of Environment without being able to access	13	Discovery from securing further external funding for the
14	the Krivá Ol'ka site; and number three, after the	14	project in 2017 and 2018. Against the background of the
15	district offices had already ordered full EIAs for both	15	impugned measures, it is unsurprising that Discovery was
16	Smilno and Ruská Poruba.	16	unable to attract further external funding for the
17	So having been subjected to an onslaught of impugned	17	project in 2017 and 2018. In short, and as Mr Fraser
18	measures by Slovakia since late 2015 which prevented the	18	says, Slovakia's own conduct rendered the project
19	task from being completed, Mr Lewis' remarks are	19	unfinanceable in 2017 and 2018.
20	understandable.	20	(Slide 154) So those are the consequences. I will
21	Moreover, JKX and Romgaz were coming to the same	21	now move very briefly to jurisdiction.
22	conclusion as Mr Lewis, and you can see on the	22	In its Counter-Memorial, Slovakia, as you will have
23	right-hand side:	23	seen, raised a scattershot of jurisdictional objections.
24	"JKX said that 'all the ways out seem to have	24	None of those objections were foreshadowed by Slovakia
25	closed', and 'political barriers are erected wherever	25	in the extensive consultations which took place before
	Page 73		Page 75
	1 age 75		Tage 75
11:35 1	they're needed'."	11:38 1	the arbitration, and the objections are all misconceived
2	So the third consequence of the impugned measures is	2	for the reasons that we have explained in detail in our
2 3	So the third consequence of the impugned measures is that they caused Akard to stop providing funding to	2 3	for the reasons that we have explained in detail in our Reply. Jurisdiction is taken very lightly in the
2 3 4	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	2 3 4	for the reasons that we have explained in detail in our Reply. Jurisdiction is taken very lightly in the Rejoinder and we say rightly so and I'm not
2 3 4 5	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	2 3 4 5	for the reasons that we have explained in detail in our Reply. Jurisdiction is taken very lightly in the Rejoinder and we say rightly so and I'm not proposing to say anything more orally about it, unless
2 3 4 5 6	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	2 3 4 5 6	for the reasons that we have explained in detail in our Reply. Jurisdiction is taken very lightly in the 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
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11:39 1	Slovakia must not act arbitrarily or non-transparently;	11:42 1	very familiar to this Tribunal, but we draw particular
2	and, fourth, Slovakia must not commit a denial of	2	attention to Crystallex, and the discussion from
3	justice.	3	paragraphs 576 onwards.
4	(Slide 158) So as to legitimate expectations. Here	4	Crystallex was, of course, a case where the
5	we've provided a cross-reference to the table,	5	investor's project to exploit a gold deposit was halted
6	summarising which measures we say frustrated Discovery's	6	by a permit denial letter issued by Venezuela's Ministry
7	legitimate expectations. And as I explained at the	7	of Environment on purported environmental grounds, and
8	beginning, we say Discovery held legitimate expectations	8	the issue was whether the denial of that permit breached
9	based on the terms of the licences and the Geology Act.	9	the autonomous FET standard in the relevant BIT. And at
10	Each of the measures that we've listed here frustrated	10	paragraph 578, the tribunal quoted the well-known
11	Discovery's legitimate expectations.	11	definition or explanation of the concept of
12	Number one, they prevented AOG from completing the	12	arbitrariness, and we would draw attention to that test
13	geological task. And number two, they involved numerous	13	particularly as regards the conduct of the Ministry of
14	Slovak state organs objecting to the exploration. That	14	Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment in relation
15	ties back with the two expectations that I addressed	15	to the impugned measures at Krivá Ol'ka.
16	earlier.	16	At paragraph 579, the tribunal noted that the notion
17	So taking the police as one example. The police's	17	of transparency is linked to consistency: one arm of the
18	conduct in relation to the road undoubtedly prevented	18	state cannot affirm what another arm denies to the
19	AOG from completing the task, and involved a state organ	19	detriment of a foreign investor, and that point is
20	objecting to the exploration. Without being able to use	20	relevant to many of the impugned measures.
21	the road to bring the drilling rig to the site,	21	At paragraph 581, the tribunal made the point that
22	Discovery was unable to drill its well. And similar	22	it is a state's prerogative right to grant or deny
23	conclusions apply to the prosecutor's conduct and the	23	a permit or approval as a matter of domestic law,
24	MoI's conduct in instructing the police that the road	24	especially one affecting natural resources.
25	was a private road, private property.	25	But, a state would incur liability under the BIT if
	Page 77		Page 79
11:41 1	Reduced to its core, Slovakia's defence concerning	11:44 1	the treatment of the investor in the process leading to
11:41 1 2	the events at Smilno rest on an assertion that the road	11:44 1 2	the denial was unfair or inequitable, because it was
	the events at Smilno rest on an assertion that the road was private land, but that is wrong for the reason that		the denial was unfair or inequitable, because it was arbitrary, lacking in transparency or consistency, and
2 3 4	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.	2 3 4	the denial was unfair or inequitable, because it was arbitrary, lacking in transparency or consistency, and the same basic point is made in the last sentence.
2 3 4 5	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	2 3 4 5	the denial was unfair or inequitable, because it was arbitrary, lacking in transparency or consistency, and the same basic point is made in the last sentence. (Slide 160) The next point arising from this award
2 3 4 5 6	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	2 3 4 5 6	the denial was unfair or inequitable, because it was arbitrary, lacking in transparency or consistency, and the same basic point is made in the last sentence. (Slide 160) The next point arising from this award relates to the concept of deference, and that is
2 3 4 5 6 7	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	2 3 4 5 6 7	 the denial was unfair or inequitable, because it was arbitrary, lacking in transparency or consistency, and the same basic point is made in the last sentence. (Slide 160) The next point arising from this award relates to the concept of deference, and that is a concept invoked by Slovakia in its pleadings. But the
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11:45 1	And we say that's particularly relevant to the EIA	11:48 1	regional court.
2	decisions, which weren't based on any rational	2	Now, Slovakia denies that the FET standard protects
3	foundation of fact or data. The same basic points at	3	against a substantive denial of justice. We disagree,
4	594 and 597.	4	and respectfully embrace the conclusions of the majority
5	(Slide 161) And then at 599, references to:	5	in Infinito Gold which we have summarised on this slide
6	" changes in policy at the national level started	6	but I don't have time to go through in detail.
7	to have repercussions over the permitting process [and]	7	(Slide 165) Applying these principles, it is clear
8	political pressure regarding the project [beginning]	8	that the conduct of Slovakia's judiciary also breached
9	to pervade the process."	9	the FET standard, and again we have addressed this point
10	And those considerations are particularly relevant	10	in detail in our written pleadings and you will be
11	and analogous here as regards the conduct of the	11	hearing further from Professor Števcek next week whose
12	Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment,	12	opinions on Slovak law we say amply support these
13	as we saw when I took you through the measures.	13	conclusions.
14	(Slide 162) So, applying those principles, we say	14	(Slide 166) As to the other substantive protections,
15	Slovakia acted inconsistently, and hence in breach of	15	again, there is insufficient time orally to elaborate on
16	the FET standard in the BIT.	16	what we've already said in writing about national
17	At Smilno, on the one hand, the mayor and Slovakia's	17	treatment, effective means and expropriation, but we
18	official maps confirmed that the road was a public road.	18	maintain that Slovakia breached these other substantive
19	On the other hand, the police and the Ministry of	19	protections for the reasons explained in our pleadings.
20	Interior refused to accept that the road was a public	20	(Slide 169) So I will now, with the Tribunal's
21	road. What's more, the police themselves were adopting	21	leave, address my final topic before handing over to
22	internally inconsistent positions, and all the while	22	Mr Newing on quantum.
23	Discovery was prevented from using the road to drill its	23	So, causation (Slide 170). The legal test for
24	exploration well.	24	causation is common ground: was there a sufficiently
25	Similar inconsistencies occurred at Krivá Ol'ka:	25	clear direct link between Slovakia's breaches of the BIT
	Page 81		Page 83
11:46 1	approval of the lease versus refusal to approve the	11:49 1	and Discovery's inability to complete the project.
2	amendment, and then refusal to grant a compulsory access	2	Applying that test, we say the answer is clearly yes.
2 3	amendment, and then refusal to grant a compulsory access order. And then, again, further inconsistencies during	2 3	Applying that test, we say the answer is clearly yes. The impugned measures placed Slovakia in breach of its
2 3 4	amendment, and then refusal to grant a compulsory access order. And then, again, further inconsistencies during the EIA applications. The district offices had	2 3 4	Applying that test, we say the answer is clearly yes. The impugned measures placed Slovakia in breach of its obligations under the BIT. These breaches prevented
2 3 4 5	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	2 3 4 5	Applying that test, we say the answer is clearly yes. The impugned measures placed Slovakia in breach of its obligations under the BIT. These breaches prevented Discovery from completing its project, and those
2 3 4 5 6	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	2 3 4 5 6	Applying that test, we say the answer is clearly yes. The impugned measures placed Slovakia in breach of its obligations under the BIT. These breaches prevented Discovery from completing its project, and those breaches therefore wiped out the value of Discovery's
2 3 4 5 6 7	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	2 3 4 5 6 7	Applying that test, we say the answer is clearly yes. The impugned measures placed Slovakia in breach of its obligations under the BIT. These breaches prevented Discovery from completing its project, and those breaches therefore wiped out the value of Discovery's investment.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	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.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Applying that test, we say the answer is clearly yes. The impugned measures placed Slovakia in breach of its obligations under the BIT. These breaches prevented 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
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$ \begin{array}{c} 2\\3\\4\\5\\6\\7\\8\\9\\10\\11\\12\\13\\14\\15\\16\\17\\18\\19\\20\\21\\22\\23\\24\end{array} $	 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 	$ \begin{array}{c} 2\\3\\4\\5\\6\\7\\8\\9\\10\\11\\12\\13\\14\\15\\16\\17\\18\\19\\20\\21\\22\\23\\24\end{array} $	Applying that test, we say the answer is clearly yes. The impugned measures placed Slovakia in breach of its obligations under the BIT. These breaches prevented 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

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11.50 1		11.52 1	
11:50 1	proximate cause of the project's failure was the absence	11:53 1	Silver, or Bear Creek, where the concept was linked to
2	of financing.	2	relevant and applicable rules of domestic or international law.
3	It is true that Akard stopped providing funding	3	
4	in January 2017. But at that point, Discovery did not	4	But even if the Tribunal were willing to apply
5	suddenly give up on the project. As we have seen,	5	Slovakia's ill-defined concept, its argument must fail
6	Discovery continued to engage with the Ministry of	6	on the facts.
7	Environment to obtain a compulsory access order, but it	7	(Slide 176) Discovery did not fail to obtain
8	was rebuffed in March 2017, and then later again in	8	a social licence. As you may have seen from annex 1 of
9	2017, when the Ministry suspended the proceedings.	9	our Reply, we summarise the extensive evidence of AOG's
10	Moreover, Discovery continued to engage with the EIA	10	community engagement throughout the project. Much of
11	process throughout 2017 and into 2018. It was these	11	that evidence has either been ignored or
12	impugned measures, all of the impugned measures from	12	mischaracterised by Slovakia.
13	late 2015 onwards, which were the proximate cause of the	13	So, consider the Rejoinder at paragraph 4(a) on the
14	project's failure. So Slovakia's argument does not work	14	left-hand side. It's said that Discovery made the
15	on the facts.	15	choice to:
16	(Slide 173) Moreover, Discovery's inability to	16	"Attempt to drill without notice to the local
17	obtain further external funding in 2017 and 2018 was	17	community"
18	a consequence of the impugned measures. This was not	18	Well, we say that is a clear distortion of the
19	the proximate cause of the failure of the project.	19	evidence. See our Reply at paragraphs 28-30, at
20	Now, in its Rejoinder at 78-82, Slovakia says: well,	20	paragraph 76 and the entirety of Annex 1, citing the
21	okay, the project failed because Mr Lewis made	21	extensive evidence of community engagement that started
22	"a conscious choice" to stop funding the project in	22	way back in 2015.
23	2018. And we reject that submission.	23	Consider also paragraph 87 of the Rejoinder. Here
24	Slovakia relies in support of its submission on the	24	it's said:
25	minutes from October of 2017, which we looked at	25	"In the very first meeting Discovery held with the
	Page 85		Page 87
11:52 1	earlier, the operating committee meeting minutes, and	11:54 1	local citizens in 2017"
11:52 1 2	earlier, the operating committee meeting minutes, and Slovakia has distorted the context in which those	11:54 1 2	That also ignores the extensive evidence summarised
	Slovakia has distorted the context in which those remarks were made.		That also ignores the extensive evidence summarised in Annex 1, which shows that numerous meetings were held
2	Slovakia has distorted the context in which those remarks were made. The reason why no further activities were undertaken	2	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.
2 3	Slovakia has distorted the context in which those remarks were made.	2 3	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
2 3 4	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	2 3 4 5 6	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
2 3 4 5	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	2 3 4 5	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
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11.56 1		11.50 1	
11:56 1	negligent because AOG made a one-day delay in requesting	11:58 1	property lost.
2	its extension to the lease. But, as we've explained,	2	The Tribunal will have seen that the main area of
3	that was of no consequence. State Forestry waived the	3	disagreement between the parties is the methodology that
4	technicality and agreed to extend the term of the lease.	4	should be used to do this, and in particular whether the
5	So Discovery's complaint is that the Ministry,	5	Tribunal should use a DCF method, and that's what I'll
6	specifically Mr Regec, withheld approval on pretextual	6	address in more detail.
7	grounds and for an improper purpose. And thereafter,	7	Both parties refer to other cases where it has or
8	the Ministry of Environment refused to grant	8	has not been accepted, but at the end of the day it's
9	a compulsory access order. Discovery can't be blamed	9	for the Tribunal to find the most appropriate
10	for the conduct of these two state organs.	10	methodology for this case that results in full
11	Then as to the EIA process, Slovakia does not allege	11	reparation, and the quote in Lemire v Ukraine on the
12	that Discovery was guilty of any wilful or negligent act	12	slide supports that.
13	or omission during the EIA process, and so that argument	13	(Slide 181) So the first question which the Tribunal
14	does not work.	14	will need to consider is what is the factual situation
15	So that's all I have to say on causation and I'll	15	that, more probably than not, Discovery would have been
16	now hand over to Mr Newing.	16	in had the breaches not been committed, i.e. the but-for
17	MR NEWING: Thank you very much. I'm going to address the	17	scenario. Mr Tushingham has already explained the
18	Tribunal on quantum. I apologise, my slides are not	18	consequences of Slovakia's breaches, which must be
19	quite as interesting as Mr Tushingham's and are more in	19	eliminated in this but-for scenario, and so I don't
20	the standard style of just words on a page. But also in	20	intend to go through them in any detail. The relevant
21	the interests of time I won't be running through	21	assumptions that have been made are on the slide and
22	absolutely everything on the slides. I've included	22	have been dealt with in the Claimant's Memorial at
23	relevant quotes from relevant case law, but the Tribunal	23	paragraphs 294-298.
24	will be familiar with many of the cases, so I will run	24	(Slide 182) So then we turn to the question of what
25	through some of these relatively quickly, beginning with	25	is the compensation that Discovery should receive to
	Page 89		Page 91
11.57 1	the legal principles the Tribunal must consider when	12:00 1	aliminate all of the negative consequences of the
11:57 1	the legal principles the Tribunal must consider when determining the appropriate award of damages. These are	12:00 1	eliminate all of the negative consequences of the
2	determining the appropriate award of damages. These are	2	breaches and put it in that but-for situation. This is
2 3	determining the appropriate award of damages. These are not controversial, and we understand them to be common	2 3	breaches and put it in that but-for situation. This is legally what the Tribunal are seeking to achieve.
2 3 4	determining the appropriate award of damages. These are not controversial, and we understand them to be common ground (Slide 179).	2 3 4	breaches and put it in that but-for situation. This is legally what the Tribunal are seeking to achieve. We submit it is then a matter of evidence and expert
2 3 4 5	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	2 3 4 5	breaches and put it in that but-for situation. This is legally what the Tribunal are seeking to achieve. We submit it is then a matter of evidence and expert evidence as to how such a value is to be calculated.
2 3 4 5 6	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 paragraphs 271-280 and are on the slide, but the	2 3 4 5 6	breaches and put it in that but-for situation. This is legally what the Tribunal are seeking to achieve. We submit it is then a matter of evidence and expert evidence as to how such a value is to be calculated. It is common ground that there are three main
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12:01 1	(Slide 184) Slovakia challenges the use of DCF in	12:03 1	they did. That expenditure was approved in the form of
2	this case on the basis that it considers it to be	12.03 1	authorisation for expenditure, AFEs, for three
3	inappropriate for a project at the exploration stage and	3	exploration wells. That could only have happened on the
4	which has not yet conducted any drilling. However, DCF	4	back of the analysis that Discovery conducted.
4 5	is commonly used by potential purchasers when valuing	5	Mr Howard and Dr Simon Moy, another of Discovery's
6	targets, including at the exploration level, and	6	experts, both refer to surveys carried out by the
7	particularly in the oil and gas industry, as the future	7	Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers in 2018 and
8	cash flow is reasonably ascertainable because of the	8	2022, which report that DCF was by far the most useful
9	nature of the market. It is possible to have	9	method of valuation.
10	an estimate of the price, and so as long as you can have	10	Further, and of particular relevance, Dr Moy refers
11	an estimate of the volume and the cost, both of which we	11	in his second report to a paper from the Society of
12	say are present here, as set out by the experts upon	12	Petroleum Engineers which confusingly is not the same
13	whom Discovery relies, then you can conduct a DCF	13	thing as the SPEE in 2016, which confirms that the
14	analysis and adjust it as necessary to the level of	14	valuation of an exploration portfolio is commonly based
15	perceived risk. That is precisely what we say	15	on an expected value approach based on a DCF valuation
16	Discovery's experts have done.	16	of exploration success cases for the prospective
17	We also point out that Discovery itself has	17	resources within the portfolio.
18	contemporaneously used a basic DCF method when	18	The Tribunal will have seen from the pleadings that
19	estimating a value for potential profits of some of the	19	there was an issue as to whether the hydrocarbons in
20	shallower prospects when marketing to its potential	20	this case should be classified as prospective resources,
21	investors. An example of this for the Tribunal's	21	contingent resources, or reserves. It is accepted that
22	reference can be seen on page 30 of Exhibit C-180,	22	until any discovery is made, there are only prospective
23	although I do not need to turn that up now.	23	resources, although Discovery submits that the Tribunal
24	(Slide 185) Discovery's experts confirm why DCF is	24	must put itself in the but-for scenario, and so cannot
25	the most appropriate approach. As already mentioned,	25	just consider the position at the time the project
	D 02		
	Page 93		Page 95
12.02 1	the products are commodifies and trade easily in	12:05 1	stopped. Once a discovery is made, they become at least
12:02 1	the products are commodities and trade easily in well-developed and liquid markets. In addition, Colin	12:05 1	stopped. Once a discovery is made, they become at least
2	well-developed and liquid markets. In addition, Colin	2	contingent resources, and depending on the level of
2 3	well-developed and liquid markets. In addition, Colin Howard, one of Discovery's experts, notes that large	2 3	contingent resources, and depending on the level of commerciality, they may be reserves.
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2 3 4 5 6	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	2 3 4 5 6	contingent resources, and depending on the level of commerciality, they may be reserves. One of the mistakes we say Slovakia and its experts continue to make is to treat the hydrocarbons in this case as prospective resources, even in a but-for
2 3 4 5 6 7	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	2 3 4 5 6 7	contingent resources, and depending on the level of commerciality, they may be reserves. One of the mistakes we say Slovakia and its experts continue to make is to treat the hydrocarbons in this case as prospective resources, even in a but-for scenario when discovery has been made, which is simply
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	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	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	contingent resources, and depending on the level of commerciality, they may be reserves. One of the mistakes we say Slovakia and its experts continue to make is to treat the hydrocarbons in this case as prospective resources, even in a but-for scenario when discovery has been made, which is simply wrong.
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12:06 1	licences, and 19p per share risked was attributed to the	12:08 1	So where it appears to be accepted that DCF would be
2	Smilno prospect.	2	appropriate for producing assets, and it is also clear
3	It is worth noting that this paper also states that	3	that both of these factors would affect a valuation of
4	there were 339 million shares in issue at that time,	4	those such assets, it is clear that the drop in value
5	meaning that the Smilno prospect, which in itself was	5	has no bearing at all on the appropriateness of DCF
6	not the entire licence area, was at that point reported	6	method in this case.
7	to be worth $\pounds 64.4$ million in April 2010.	7	In any event, as I mentioned earlier, Slovakia's
8	Mr Howard explains in his second report that this	8	experts' criticisms all stem from the incorrect
9	19p per share risked value can only have been arrived at	9	assumption that we are valuing only prospective
10	using DCF modelling, showing, again, not only that it is	10	resources (Slide 189). In the but-for scenario,
10	used at an early stage, but it has been used on these	10	however, a discovery has been made and all the valuation
11	very assets and indeed at an earlier stage even than the	11	codes relied on by Slovakia's experts consider the
12	current valuations.	12	income approach to be appropriate once a discovery has
13	Slovakia's experts seek to criticise the use of DCF	13	been made.
14	for an early stage project and rely on two codes: VALMIN	14	(Slide 190) Other valuation experts have also agreed
15	and CIMVAL. Both of these codes are for mining and the	15	that DCF is appropriate, and certainly more appropriate
10	latter in fact explicitly states it's not for petroleum	10	than using a comparables method for upstream oil and gas
18	assets.	18	projects. I've set out some quotes on the slide with
10	Mr Howard explains in his second report, and the	10	the relevant references, but I'm not going to go through
20	reference is on the slide at paragraph 76 (Slide 187),	20	them at this stage in the interests of time.
20	that mining projects are fundamentally different and	20	(Slide 191) Prior tribunals have also used DCF for
21	have much greater uncertainty throughout the exploration	21 22	early-stage oil and gas investments. In the case of
22	and discovery stages. This is also relevant when	22	Divine Inspiration Group v Democratic Republic of Congo,
23	considering that many of the authorities relied on are	23	which was a case where the tribunal found that the DRC
25	mining cases.	25	had breached its obligations under a contract which
	-		
	Page 97		Page 99
12:07 1	What may or may not be an appropriate approach for	12:10 1	permitted the claimant to explore and exploit certain
2			permitted the elamant to explore and explore certain
2	valuing a mining project at different levels of maturity	2	oil and gas concessions in the DRC, at the date of the
3	therefore does not necessarily apply to valuing		oil and gas concessions in the DRC, at the date of the breach the exploration activities were at an early
	therefore does not necessarily apply to valuing petroleum projects.	2	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
3 4 5	therefore does not necessarily apply to valuing petroleum projects. Slovakia's experts also suggest that DCF is	2 3	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
3 4	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	2 3 4	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
3 4 5 6 7	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	2 3 4 5 6 7	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
3 4 5 6 7 8	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.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	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
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12:11 1	of future losses in a long-term project, DCF appears to	12:13 1	forward in this case is that exploration would have been
2	be the most appropriate method.	2	successful, and obviously that's a matter that the
3	The other points Slovakia makes about this case are	3	Tribunal needs to consider.
4	similarly wide of the mark, as they are based on the	4	But the absence of drilling itself cannot prevent
5	fact that the respondent in that case did not challenge	5	the application of the DCF, because that is precisely
6	the volumes of probable reserves or the chance of	6	the issue that was prevented by Slovakia's breaches, and
7	success applied; that is to say, the inputs for the DCF	7	in the but-for scenario those negative consequences must
8	model. It is true that Slovakia challenges those here,	8	be eliminated.
9	but those are then simply matters on which the experts	9	The third factor is that the Claimant would have
10	will have differing opinions and it will be for the	10	been able to finance and perform exploitation. Again,
11	Tribunal to make a determination. The simple fact	11	in the but-for scenario, and as Mr Tushingham has
12	parties do not agree on the inputs does not render the	12	explained, it is Discovery's position that financing for
13	use of DCF inappropriate; otherwise it would rarely be	13	exploitation would have been available, as the partners,
14	used.	14	JKX and Romgaz, and the external funder, Akard, would
15	(Slide 192) There are also further cases where DCF	15	not have left the project and, similarly, other
16	has been adopted, which are set out in the Claimant's	16	investors would not have been put off by Slovakia's
17	Memorial, and there are some in the next two or three	17	conduct.
18	slides, which I'm going to go through relatively quickly	18	A discovery would also have likely made other
19	(Slide 193) and without going through the quotes in	19	financing options available. Mr Howard in his second
20	detail in the interests of time. But the Tribunal is	20	report talks about reserve-based lending, for example.
21	obviously invited to read them in due course, to the	21	Finally, the fourth factor is the Claimant would
22	extent they're not already familiar with them	22	have been able to sell any hydrocarbons produced. We
23	(Slide 194).	23	don't think this is actually necessarily something
24	(Slide 195) Two cases I will turn to though are	24	that's challenged, that Discovery would have been able
25	those which Slovakia refers to in its Counter-Memorial	25	to sell in the current market, given the nature of the
	2 101		
	Page 101		Page 103
12:12 1	where DCF was rejected, and which they say set out	12:14 1	product, the energy policy in place in Slovakia, and of
2	circumstances which must be shown for DCF to be used for	2	course the demand both in Slovakia and the region
3	an early-stage investment. These are the cases of	3	generally.
4	Al-Bahloul v Tajikistan and Bahgat v Egypt.	4	Turning to the second case, Discovery also considers
5	The tribunal in Al-Bahloul expressly considered that	5	the factors in Bahgat are satisfied (Slide 197). In
6	DCF might in fact be justified when considering the	6	that case, four slightly different factors were set out,
7	exploration of hydrocarbons, as we are here, and so did	7	the first being that there should be detailed business
8	not reject it as a possibility, but simply went on in	8	plans. Well, as Mr Tushingham has explained, and this
9	that case to decide whether it was appropriate.	9	was referenced on slide 47, Discovery did produce
10	The tribunals in those cases did not lay down any	10	detailed drilling programmes.
11	legal criteria which would need to be satisfied for the		
			A full detailed business plan as to the entire
12	-	11 12	A full detailed business plan as to the entire project would not be expected though at the exploration
12 13	use of a DCF model. They were simply setting out the	12	project would not be expected though at the exploration
13	use of a DCF model. They were simply setting out the factors they consider were relevant in those cases.	12 13	project would not be expected though at the exploration stage. Indeed, the SPE guidelines, which are set out at
13 14	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	12 13 14	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
13 14 15	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	12 13 14 15	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
13 14	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.	12 13 14 15 16	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
13 14 15 16 17	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	12 13 14 15 16 17	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.
13 14 15 16	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.	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	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
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	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	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	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.
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	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	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	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
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	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	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	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.
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	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	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	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
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	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.	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	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
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	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	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	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
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	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 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	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
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	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	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	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

12:16 1	regulatory environment, and we do not understand	12:18 1	Mr Longman's own first report.
2	Slovakia to challenge that.	12.10 1	So, looking quickly at what Rockflow have done
3	Further, its desire to diversify its energy supplies	3	(Slide 199). So Mr Atkinson has assessed the
4	and reduce its dependence on Russian imports and improve	4	hydrocarbon prospectivity of the licence areas by
5	its energy security was expressly acknowledged in the	5	reviewing the exploration history in the region and
6	energy policies, as Mr Tushingham has mentioned.	6	analysing geological data available from numerous
7	(Slide 198) So we say that those cases, far from	7	sources, some of those which are set out on the slide,
8	showing why DCF would be inappropriate, in fact help	8	all of which indicate, he says, that there are
9	support our position in this case that DCF is the	9	hydrocarbons in place.
10	appropriate method.	10	He identified 40 prospects, 30 of which are
11	So, on the basis that DCF is the appropriate method,	11	identified using maps created by EGI, which have not
12	Discovery relies on three experts to then calculate the	12	been challenged. EGI is an independent body from the
13	FMV on a DCF basis: Mr Alan Atkinson, who is	13	University of Utah who recently conducted a study in the
14	a geoscientist; Dr Simon Moy, who is a reservoir	14	area.
15	engineer, and Mr Colin Howard, a petroleum economist.	15	Mr Atkinson concludes that if AOG had been able to
16	We refer to these as the Rockflow experts, or	16	proceed with its exploration it is highly likely
17	Rockflow reports. I will just mention that Simon Moy is	17	hydrocarbons would have been discovered. It is true
18	now with a different firm called Xodus, but for	18	that Mr Atkinson did not rely on the magneto-telluric
19	convenience we're still going to refer to them as	19	data that Discovery obtained, but this was not because
20	Rockflow.	20	he did not trust it, as has been suggested by Slovakia.
21	They use industry-standard techniques for	21	He makes clear at paragraphs 208-211 of his first report
22	identifying and estimating prospects, which are used by	22	that he was not aware of there being a peer-reviewed
23	these experts frequently in their quantification of	23	study of this type of process so as to enable it to be
24	hydrocarbons and preparing DCF models.	24	used in an independent report where he had no personal
25	The inputs and outputs derived by Rockflow are	25	experience of it, although he does note that it appears
	D 105		D 107
	Page 105		Page 107
12:17 1	reasonable, robust, and conservative. I don't intend to	12:19 1	to correlate closely with the successful gas test in the
12:17 1 2	reasonable, robust, and conservative. I don't intend to go through their reports in detail at this stage as each	12:19 1 2	to correlate closely with the successful gas test in the historic Smilno I well. Ultimately, he concludes that
2	go through their reports in detail at this stage as each	2	historic Smilno I well. Ultimately, he concludes that
2 3	go through their reports in detail at this stage as each of the three experts will give you a short presentation	2 3	historic Smilno I well. Ultimately, he concludes that he did not need to use it as the other sources were
2 3 4	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	2 3 4	historic Smilno I well. Ultimately, he concludes that he did not need to use it as the other sources were sufficient for him to carry out his task.
2 3 4 5	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.	2 3 4 5	historic Smilno I well. Ultimately, he concludes that 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
2 3 4 5 6	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	2 3 4 5 6	historic Smilno I well. Ultimately, he concludes that 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,
2 3 4 5 6 7	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	2 3 4 5 6 7	historic Smilno I well. Ultimately, he concludes that 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
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	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	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	historic Smilno I well. Ultimately, he concludes that 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
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	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	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	historic Smilno I well. Ultimately, he concludes that 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
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$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 5\\ 6\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 13\\ 14\\ 15\\ 16\\ 17\\ 18\\ 19\\ 20\\ 21\\ 22\\ 23\\ 24\\ \end{array}$	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	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 5\\ 6\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 13\\ 14\\ 15\\ 16\\ 17\\ 18\\ 19\\ 20\\ 21\\ 22\\ 23\\ 24\\ \end{array}$	historic Smilno I well. Ultimately, he concludes that 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 that Discovery planned to drill, as well as the Zborov prospect it had

12:21 1	first witness statement at paragraph 107.	12:23 1	discovered volume simulation, and in fact, of those
2	This indicates both the accuracy of Discovery's own	2	eight, he considers three of them not to be prospects
3	analyses, but also that the wells Discovery itself was	3	and so does not conduct any further assessment of them.
4	planning to drill would be drilled in the but-for	4	However, even if you have a right to discount those
5	scenario and would more likely than not be successful.	5	prospects, which is not accepted, all that means is that
6	Dr Moy has then used the P50 scenario identified by	6	he does not agree that they should be part of the P50
7	Mr Howard and produced a development plan to determine	7	case. It does not mean that the remaining five are the
8	the best or mid-case technically recoverable volumes.	8	only viable prospects or that the licence areas must
9	He has also considered Discovery's actions at the time,	9	therefore have a lower level of prospectivity, as he has
10	concluded there was a clear intention to drill, and	10	simply not conducted a wider assessment. He does not
10	identified a viable export route that was known to	10	conduct his own assessment of what the P50 volume would
12	Discovery at the time. He considers that all of the	11	be, or identify prospects that would correspond to
12	commercial criteria would have been met for the	12	a P50.
13	recoverable volumes to be considered as reserves.	13	In any event, we say he is wrong to discount those
15	Mr Howard uses those recoverable reserve volumes to	15	three prospects, as two of them are the planned wells at
16	calculate the net present value of the projects in the	16	Smilno and Krivá Ol'ka, for which there were AFEs, and
10	but-for scenario as being around \$532.2 million, of	10	indeed for Smilno, drilling operations have been tried
18	which Discovery's claim is a 25% share of this, around	18	to be commenced several times. These clearly,
10	\$133 million.	10	therefore, meet the definition of a prospect, as they
20	In addition, and separately to what the experts have	20	were sufficiently well defined to represent a viable
20	done, Discovery claims an additional sum to repay Akard.	20	target in the judgment of those approving the funds to
22	In this regard, the amount of just under \$2 million is	22	start preparing for drilling operations.
22	not, as the Respondent suggests in its Rejoinder,	22	Dr Longman's rejection of these two locations for
23	a claim on behalf of Akard for part of its share of	23	prospects is therefore untenable.
25	profits. Following Akard's withdrawal, it was agreed	25	In respect of the other five prospects, Dr Longman
	Page 109		Page 111
12:22 1	that this sum would be repaid from any monies earned by	12:24 1	accepts that there could be potential resources in
2	Discovery from the licences, and in the but-for	2	place, although his PIIP and GCOS estimates are lower
2 3	Discovery from the licences, and in the but-for scenario, Akard would have received this as part of its	2 3	place, although his PIIP and GCOS estimates are lower than Mr Atkinson's. As I say, he conducts no DCF
2 3 4	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	2 3 4	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
2 3 4 5	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	2 3 4 5	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
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12:26 1	opportunity to drill and potentially make profits.	12:28 1	region and it is not a politically unstable country, and
2	The position in this regard has been set out in the	2	so there is minimal risk of troubles.
3	Claimant's Reply from paragraph 434 onwards, and so I do	3	Accordingly, Discovery submits that its estimate of
4	not intend to spend a lot of time on this. But the	4	40% is entirely reasonable, particularly in light of the
5	primary case is that of Sapphire v NIOC, and the	5	robust and conservative evidence from the Rockflow
6	relevant quotes are on this slide, both from this case	6	reports that this project would, in all likelihood, have
7	and further cases over the page (Slide 205).	7	succeeded and yielded substantial profits.
8	Slovakia does not really challenge the principle of	8	Turning then to a market-based valuation (Slide
9	a loss of opportunity claim, but challenges its	9	209). Slovakia's experts claim that the appropriate
10	application in this case on two grounds: that the only	10	approach to use is a market-based approach, looking at
11	lost opportunity was drilling three exploration wells,	11	comparable transactions. However, such an approach is
12	and secondly that there is no basis for the amount	12	not appropriate here. Firstly, there is simply no
13	claimed.	13	market comparable one can look at to see what a buyer
14	As to the first point, this seems to assume that the	14	would pay as at the date of the award. The attempts
15	Tribunal is able only to consider the immediate next	15	made by the other side to rely on prior transactions
16	steps that Discovery was planning to take. But if the	16	from 2015 are inappropriate and fail to take into
17	Tribunal is persuaded, as Discovery submits it should	17	account the significant additional analysis carried out
18	be, that there is sufficient certainty that had wells	18	on the licence areas since then, including the
19	been drilled a discovery would have been made, then the	19	interpretation of the seismic data, the magneto-telluric
20	lost opportunity clearly extends beyond just the	20	data, the EGI study, all of which have reduced the risk
21	drilling of these three wells.	21	and increased the definition of the prospects, and all
22	In this regard, Slovakia would not have successively	22	of which would be taken into account by someone looking
23	renewed the exploration licences had it thought there	23	to buy this today.
24	was a zero chance of hydrocarbons being discovered, and	24	Mr Howard also explains why, in particular, the San
25	as I mentioned earlier, Discovery and its JV partners	25	Leon royalty transaction is not an appropriate
	Page 113		Page 115
	•		
12:27 1	would not have invested many years of time and over	12:29 1	transaction, as it is not a transaction at fair market
2	€20 million into the project if they had thought it was	2	value. It is notable in this regard it is this
2 3	€20 million into the project if they had thought it was a worthless commercial opportunity or that it was	2 3	value. It is notable in this regard it is this transaction, which produces the lowest valuation of
2 3 4	€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.	2 3 4	value. It is notable in this regard it is this transaction, which produces the lowest valuation of those put forward by the Respondent, that the Respondent
2 3 4 5	€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	2 3	value. It is notable in this regard it is this transaction, which produces the lowest valuation of those put forward by the Respondent, that the Respondent then chooses as being the most appropriate,
2 3 4 5 6	€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	2 3 4 5 6	value. It is notable in this regard it is this transaction, which produces the lowest valuation of those put forward by the Respondent, that the Respondent then chooses as being the most appropriate, notwithstanding that the other two transactions on which
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12:30 1	applied to achieve risk to volumes on the basis of which	12:33 1	Is it fine if we switch over now directly, and you
2	the market valuation was undertaken. To apply a further	2	have about 20 or 25 minutes, to see where you can break
3	discount of 90-95% is to effectively double discount.	3	easily?
4	Indeed, Dr Longman in his second report appears to	4	MR ANWAY: Happy to get started.
5	accept this, yet CRA have not done so.	5	THE PRESIDENT: Good. Please, Mr Anway.
6	While Mr Howard maintains there is no way of	6	MR ANWAY: I understand they're attempting to upload the
7	conducting an appropriate market-based valuation as	7	PowerPoint right now but they're having some technology
8	there is simply no comparable transaction or company at	8	issues.
9	the date of the award, he has nonetheless calculated	9	MR PILAWA: We have a PowerPoint. Our system at Squire
10	that if a valuation was conducted based on a correct	10	Patton Boggs is having an issue, so I'm just going to
11	analysis of the Respondent's comparable companies, i.e.	11	try to upload it to Box right now so that everyone can
12	using only those which are appropriate and not applying	12	access it.
13	the incorrect discount, this would result in	13	THE PRESIDENT: Yes, you can share it, that's fine. We can
14	a calculation of Discovery's 25% share of around	14	check it out later on.
15	\$36 million.	15	MR PILAWA: Okay, that's fine.
16	(Slide 211) Finally we turn to sunk costs, which we	16	(Pause)
17	say is an exceptional award, but is nonetheless the bare	17	We're trying to share it via Zoom, if someone can
18	minimum which should be granted.	18	let Christina Luo to access the Zoom link so that she
19	As set out in the quotes on the slide, it does not	19	can share her screen.
20	represent the value of the investment, but it is	20	THE PRESIDENT: Whoever is the Zoom host should give rights.
21	nonetheless the minimum that should be guaranteed to the	21	(Pause)
22	investor. The Respondent does not seem to accept this,	22	I think you can start.
23	arguing for a valuation which is lower, even, than sunk	23	(12.35 pm)
24	costs, apparently on the basis that those sunk costs	24	Opening statement on behalf of the Respondent
25	have not been proven.	25	MR ANWAY: Thank you, Madam President, and distinguished
	D 117		D 110
	Page 117		Page 119
12:32 1	This is, however, not true. Discovery has produced	12:35 1	members of the Tribunal. I'd like to begin by thanking
12:32 1	This is, however, not true. Discovery has produced the reports which it provided to the Ministry of	12:35 1	
			you on behalf of the Slovak Republic for the careful
2	the reports which it provided to the Ministry of	2	you on behalf of the Slovak Republic for the careful attention that you have paid to this important case.
2 3	the reports which it provided to the Ministry of Environment each year and AOG's financial statements to	2 3	you on behalf of the Slovak Republic for the careful attention that you have paid to this important case.
2 3 4	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	2 3 4	you on behalf of the Slovak Republic for the careful attention that you have paid to this important case. Our presentation today will be divided into five
2 3 4 5	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	2 3 4 5	you on behalf of the Slovak Republic for the careful 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
2 3 4 5 6	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	2 3 4 5 6	you on behalf of the Slovak Republic for the careful 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
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12:37 1	Now, you were told this morning it wasn't true that	12:40 1	(Slide 11) As you heard, there are three drilling
2	they had problems finding investors. In fact, the	2	locations at issue: Smilno, Krivá Ol'ka, and Ruská
3	investment environment, and technical merits of the	3	Poruba. I will address the facts with respect to each
4	project were the primary reason why every single	4	of these sites in turn.
5	investor it approached, save one, turned Discovery down.	5	First, Smilno. (Slide 12) This is an aerial picture
6	Mr Lewis, the CEO of Discovery, and a witness in	6	of the Smilno village and surrounding countryside where
7	this arbitration, explains that:	7	Discovery decided to drill. It selected a private plot
8	"Early potential investors were pulling out of the	8	of agricultural land, which is indicated in orange on
9	deal because of the collapse in oil prices that occurred	9	this picture. We call the orange area the drilling
10	in July 2014."	10	site.
11	(Slide 7) But it wasn't just the price of oil that	11	Now, AOG signed a lease with the owner of this plot
12	gave investors pause, although to be sure that was part	12	to use it for exploration. But it did not conclude
13	of it. The technical merits of the licence areas were	13	a lease for the lands that lead to the drilling site,
14	also a road block. On this slide, slide 7, you will see	14	which we call the access land. The access land is
15	a reputable company refusing to invest in the project	15	private property, co-owned by private citizens.
16	because its Slovak geologists found "the chance of	16	Members of the Tribunal, you asked questions this
17	success [to be] a major problem".	17	morning about the due diligence that was done, about the
18	This is in 11 December 2014, well before there's any	18	status of that access land. One of them may have been
19	allegation of improper state conduct.	19	to check the public register. What you see on slide 13
20	(Slide 8) And an independent report that Discovery	20	is the title deed for the property that shows it is
21	had procured for investors showed that the financial	21	private property. This document is publicly available
22	commitments that Discovery was seeking were not	22	and would be part of any elementary due diligence
23	justified compared to the quantity of oil and gas	23	process.
24	contained in the licence areas, as shown on this slide.	24	The private citizens use the land to access their
25	Put another way, the economic upside of the project was	25	surrounding agricultural fields. They also, the owners
	Page 121		Page 123
	-		·
12:38 1	seriously exaggerated.	12:42 1	of this plot, do not object if villagers using this
12:38 1 2	seriously exaggerated. (Slide 9) Indeed, from July 2014, when it first	12:42 1 2	of this plot, do not object if villagers using this access land use it to connect, for example, to the
			access land use it to connect, for example, to the forest for recreational use.
2	(Slide 9) Indeed, from July 2014, when it first	2	access land use it to connect, for example, to the
2 3	(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	2 3	access land use it to connect, for example, to the forest for recreational use.
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12 12 1		10.46 1	
12:43 1	and define in the arbitration as the access land.	12:46 1	you a picture of that alleged public road before AOG
2	THE PRESIDENT: But can you show us on this map what is the	2	accessed it, and you see it on slide 16.
3	access land exactly?	3	This is the alleged "public road". The picture was
4	PROFESSOR SANDS: That relates to that particular deed?	4	taken in August 2014, just before AOG arrived into town.
5	MS PROKOPOVÁ: Exactly.	5	You can see it is a grassy land. And to your question,
6	MR ANWAY: Tatiana, I think they're asking if you can	6	Professor Sands, it is undisputed that the title deed
7	We have a map that actually shows what area is the	7	I showed you a few slides earlier covers this land.
8	access land. We're looking for it right now.	8	This picture of this field track is part of the land
9	THE PRESIDENT: I'm sure there is one, yes. But we can do	9	that is subject to that private deed.
10	this later. Yes, why don't you carry on.	10	You can see there is no road body whatsoever.
11	MR DRYMER: In any event, just looking at this photo for the	11	Now, I want to be clear, members of the Tribunal,
12	sake of the record, am I correct to understand that	12	this is Discovery's document. They took this picture.
13	you're referring to the land on which the white road or	13	Now, you were shown aerial pictures today, you've
14	track is situated between the drilling site and the	14	been shown other pictures of the road where it looks
15	village, sort of in the upper left corner?	15	like there's lots of gravel, and you may be wondering
16	MR ANWAY: That's correct.	16	what's the difference. As you will soon hear, AOG
17	MR DRYMER: That's what you mean by the access land, whether	17	unlawfully went onto the property and upgraded it. And
18	it's under one deed or several deeds.	18	so every time you're shown a picture of the alleged
19	MR ANWAY: It's one deed. And to be clear it is undisputed,	19	public road, please be careful and ask: what date was
20	I believe	20	that taken? Was it before AOG went onto the property
21	MR DRYMER: Yes.	21	and unlawfully upgraded the road, or [after]? This is
22	MR ANWAY: that the alleged road, what we call the field	22	AOG's I'm sorry, this is yes, AOG's own picture,
23	track, which I'll come to in a moment, was on the access	23	Discovery's own picture, taken in August 2014.
24	land.	24	MR DRYMER: Am I correct to understand that we'd need to ask
25	As I was saying, the only mechanism for the general	25	when was the photo taken, in other words before or after
	Page 125		Page 127
	6		
12:45 1	public to have a legal right to use private land would	12:48 1	these improvements, but also where it was taken? Are we
2		2	to
3		3	MR ANWAY: This is one part of the road that goes on for
4		4	MR DRYMER: But does it look like tyre tracks on grass the
5	Act provides that surface communications and that's	5	entire way to the village?
6		6	L.
7		7	where it looks like it's a little more worn, but
8		8	certainly there is no road body at any point in time.
9	-	9	MR DRYMER: Very good. No road body at any point on that
10		10	track.
11	-	11	MR ANWAY: Exactly.
12		12	MR DRYMER: Between the village and the drill site.
13	÷.	13	MR ANWAY: Exactly.
14		14	MR DRYMER: Thank you.
15		15	MR ANWAY: As this picture shows, there was no "public road"
16	-	16	when AOG arrived. It's what we call a field track, and
17		17	as you can see, barely one, at that.
18		18	Now, you heard this morning that Discovery argues
19		19	this is a particular type of public road called a public
20		20	special purpose road, what we call a PSPR. I want to be
21	•	21	clear from the beginning: a field track is not a PSPR.
22			Now, if we go to the next slide (17), you'll see,
22	-	22	
23	Now, as you know, in this arbitration, AOG says that	23	and I'll come to the actual statute that was cited this
23 24	Now, as you know, in this arbitration, AOG says that on the privately owned access land there was a public	23 24	and I'll come to the actual statute that was cited this morning in just a moment, but you'll see guidelines
23	Now, as you know, in this arbitration, AOG says that on the privately owned access land there was a public	23	and I'll come to the actual statute that was cited this
23 24	Now, as you know, in this arbitration, AOG says that on the privately owned access land there was a public	23 24	and I'll come to the actual statute that was cited this morning in just a moment, but you'll see guidelines

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12:50 1	Slovak Republic dated 3 May 2010, well before AOG was	12:53 1	Environment put AOG on express notice of this provision
12.50 1	trying to access the site. And this was shared with the	12.55 1	in 2010 when it specifically told AOG it must comply
3	regional traffic inspectorates around the country, and	3	with Article 29 "when entering land plots" (Slide 22).
4	it says, and I quote:	4	Members of the Tribunal, AOG never obtained the
5	" a field track or a forest road cannot be	5	landowner's permission to use the access land. Instead,
6	specified as a [PSPR] under the [Slovak] Road Act"	6	in its first attempt to access the drilling site,
0 7	Well before AOG was ever involved.	7	in December 2015, it simply rolled into Smilno,
8	(Slide 18) Now, if we go to the next slide,	8	unannounced, without ever asking or even notifying the
9	Article 29(3) provides that AOG had to obtain landowner	9	local inhabitants whether it could roll its heavy
9 10	permission, and to notify the landowner before	10	machinery and excavators onto its lands. And this is
10	commencing works.	10	the first of many legal mistakes that AOG made under
11	And now I come to the statute that was cited today	11	Slovak law.
12	(Slide 19), Article 22 of the Road Act. This is a slide	12	Now, during my presentation today, I'm going to walk
13	from the opening statement that was presented to you	13	you through a long list of legal mistakes that AOG made
14	this morning.	14	under Slovak law, and to make sure we categorise them
	-		
16 17	There has been some confusion. Article 22(3) provides that a special purpose road may be public or	16 17	all, we're going to have a running slide (Slide 23), where we add to it each mistake that AOG makes as our
17	non-public. Non-public would mean enclosed areas. Let	17	chronology proceeds. This is the first mistake.
18	me give you an example: if you have a manufacturing	18	AOG never obtained landowner permission to use the
20	plant, one where the manufacturing plant has a road in	19 20	access land as required by Article 29(3) of the Geology
20		20	Act.
	it which is technically designed to be a road, it has a road body, it was issued a permit for the building of		
22 23	that road, but it's closed in the manufacturing site and	22 23	(Slide 24) Indeed, AOG's CFO, Mr Fraser, a witness in this arbitration and here with us today, admits that
23 24	used by the people at the manufacturing facility. That	23 24	on 6 December 2015, AOG's contractors arrived at Smilno
24 25	would be an example of a non-public special purpose	24 25	with equipment and started levelling the area, without
25	would be an example of a non-public special purpose	2.5	with equipment and started revening the area, without
	Page 129		Page 131
12:51 1	road.	12:55 1	even giving notice, much less asking permission.
12:51 1	road. But that at all does not rebut Slovakia's position	12:55 1 2	even giving notice, much less asking permission. Now, as the Tribunal knows, we have put into
2	But that at all does not rebut Slovakia's position	2	Now, as the Tribunal knows, we have put into
2 3	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)	2 3	Now, as the Tribunal knows, we have put into evidence witness statements from two local citizens. We
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12:56 1	(Slide 27) And Mr Leško goes on to explain why the	12:59 1	a share in the land. The field track would be public.
2	local citizens were so concerned, not simply because an	2	Indeed, as you'll soon see, the PSPR theory was
3	oil company was accessing their land unlawfully, but	3	a belated afterthought, when other theories had failed.
4	that public information stated that those affiliated	4	AOG never claimed that the field track was a PSPR
5	with the company had a history of controversial and	5	until much, much later (Slide 33).
6	environmentally damaging methods of oil and gas	6	I'll pick up, members of the Tribunal, after lunch
7	extraction, such as, and I quote, "shale gas, fracking,	7	with that 1/700th interest and what happens next.
8	and dangerous chemicals".	8	THE PRESIDENT: Thank you for stopping now. We can resume
9	Members of the Tribunal, this was not the local	9	at is 2.15 the right time? Good. Then have a good
10	citizens' paranoia. Mr Lewis himself in this	10	lunch, everyone.
11	arbitration admits that he established his reputation in	11	(1.00 pm)
12	the industry through "fracking" and horizontal wells.	12	(Adjourned until 2.15 pm)
13	The local citizens' concerns were understandable.	13	(2.16 pm)
14	What did they do? They sought to protect their	14	THE PRESIDENT: Good. I hope everyone had a good lunch, and
15	rights and give notice of their objection.	15	we're ready to resume.
16	(Slide 29) Ms Varjanová, not a state actor but	16	Mr Anway, you have the floor again.
17	a private citizen, testifies that she:	17	MR ANWAY: Thank you, Madam President.
18	" took plastic poles and a string with signaling	18	Before I get started on the timeline again, I'd like
19	flags which we use in our ski resort, implanted them in	19	to first address a number of questions from the Tribunal
20	the ground and hung on them a sign reading 'private	20	that came out this morning.
21	property'. I thought it was important that as the	21	The first matter I would like to address was
22	landowners, we made ourselves visible."	22	a question from Professor Sands about the date of the
23	What was AOG's response? Did it seek to engage with	23	title deed that we had put forward. It has come to our
24	the local community and understand their concerns? No,	24	attention that there is, in fact, an earlier title deed
25	it simply removed the string and continued using the	25	in the record, and I wanted to call your attention to
25		20	
	Page 133		Page 135
12:57 1	land anyway.	14:17 1	it. In fact, we have up on the screen paragraph 83 from
2	(Slide 30) So on 14 December 2015	2	
3	THE PRESIDENT: I hate to interrupt you, but I see time is	3	*
4	passing.	4	
5	MR ANWAY: Sure.	5	
6	THE PRESIDENT: When is a good time to stop because	6	
7	Professor Sands will need to leave.	7	
8	MR ANWAY: Let me just take 30 seconds?	8	
9	THE PRESIDENT: Yes, that's fine.	9	your screen now C-140, which is the title deed for the
10	MR ANWAY: It simply removed the string and continued to use	10	same property, but this time dated June 20, 2016. And
11	the property anyway, and so, on 14 December 2015,	11	it's the same co-owners.
12	Ms Varjanová parked her car across the field track	12	The second question I wanted to address was,
13	entrance, blocking access to the land.	13	I think, in response to multiple questions from the
14	(Slide 31) And, as Ms Varjanová testified, she left	14	
15	her phone number visible in the vehicle so that AOG	15	-
16	would call her. But AOG never bothered calling her.	16	
17	(Slide 32) What did it do instead? Two days later,	17	
18	on 17 December, it purported to purchase a 1/700th	18	
19	interest in the access land from one of the	19	
20	shareholders. The price? €100.	20	
20	Now, I ask you to pause there and think about what	20	0
21	that means, just before we take this break. This is	21	•
22	a recognition by AOG that this was private land. If the	22	
23 24	field track was a public road, specifically a PSPR, as	23 24	
25	Discovery now claims, there was no need for AOG to buy	24	
25		25	and marriadal proto of fund, and so down cach falle, if
	Page 134		Page 136
		-	

		1	
14:18 1	you will, is each one of the property owner's parcel of	14:22 1	it is now a co-owner of the access land. The sole basis
14.10 1	land. That land is not co-owned; it's owned by the	14.22 1	for this assertion is its purported purchase of the
3	individuals, or the particular individual that owns that	3	1/700th share. The PSPR theory is not even mentioned.
4	lane. It's the field track which was created so that	4	But Ms Varjanová knew her statutory right of first
5	they could access their individual lanes that is	5	refusal was not respected, and she did not move her car.
6	co-owned by everyone.	6	I want to pause here and address a comment that was
7	And so the deed that I showed you this morning, and	7	made this morning by counsel for Discovery, which was
8	the deed that I just showed you from 2016, covers the	8	that Ms Varjanová was the only landowner that ever
9	field track. That is what is co-owned by all of the	9	
10	-	10	protest. I direct your attention to Exhibit LF-17, we'll pull
10	MR DRYMER: The landowners whose properties abut the track,	10	it up on the screen. This is AOG's own appeal it's
11		11	their document in a court proceeding that I'll
12	C	12	describe in a moment. And if we scroll down you will
13		13	see and this is one of many documents that stand for
14	their individual lanes; that's how they accessed, as	14	this proposition, but just to cite you one, AOG itself
15		15	said:
10		10	"Documents submitted by the Claimant [that's
17		17	Ms Varjanová] showing consent of 10-15 co-owners to the
19	C C	18	blocking of access to the land"
20	adjourning for lunch that AOG purchased a 1/700th	19 20	It is not true, members of the Tribunal, that she
20	interest in the access land that I just showed you.	20	was the only co-owner that protested, and you'll see
21		21	much more evidence of that later.
22	but this will be the first time I'll say it, and I will	22	So she does not move her car, and when AOG returns
23	-	23	to Smilno in January 2016, Ms Varjanová's car is still
25	the 1/700th purchase this morning. You might ask why.	24	blocking her land, and now it is chained to the ground.
			bioching nor hand, and now it is channed to the ground.
	Page 137		Page 139
14:20 1	It's because it's inconsistent with the theory that	14:24 1	Now, please notice, members of the Tribunal, there
14:20 1	-	14:24 1	Now, please notice, members of the Tribunal, there is no state activity about which AOG or Discovery
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38 (Pages 137 to 140)

14:25 1		14:28 1	On 20 January 2016, right around the same time, AOG
2		2	issues a report to its JV partner. This paragraph
3		3	discusses the issue of the field track and access to it,
4		4	and it notes Ms Varjanová:
5	•	5	" keeps chaining her car to the ground to
6	5 I 5	6	block access"
7		7	And then it admits, and I quote, Ms Varjanová "has
8		8	[the] legal right to park her car" where she did, on the
9		9	field track. This is a recognition that AOG knew at the
10		10	time that it was improper to be forcibly moving her car.
11		11	I would note one other thing about this document.
12	*	12	Look at the redaction. Read it in context. It looks
13		13	quite critical. Their inference is that it may relate
14		14	to the prior sentence, but we don't know what it says.
15		15	In any event, on 19 January 2016, Ms Varjanová
16	1 1 1	16	brings an action in the district court, claiming that
17	•	17	AOG's 1/700th share purchase breached her preemption
18	•	18	right.
19		19	I want to pause here, members of the Tribunal, and
20	I would ask you to keep asking that same question: where	20	tell you that today AOG and Discovery admit that they
21		21	breached her preemption right. It is undisputed. It is
22		22	common ground. We'll come back to that court action in
23		23	a minute because it becomes crucially important for the
24	theirs?	24	rest of the chronology.
25	MR ANWAY: It does.	25	Four days later, on 23 January 2016, AOG comes back
	D 141		D 142
	Page 141		Page 143
14.26 1	MR DRYMFR. Very good	14.29 1	to the site and it is again blocked by Ms Varianová's
14:26 1	MR DRYMER: Very good. MR ANWAY: My list will contain 10	14:29 1	to the site and it is again blocked by Ms Varjanová's
2	MR ANWAY: My list will contain 10	2	car, which is chained to the ground. What does it do
2 3	MR ANWAY: My list will contain 10 MR DRYMER: You'll describe the measures differently,	2 3	car, which is chained to the ground. What does it do this time? Not only does it again forcibly move the car
2 3 4	MR ANWAY: My list will contain 10 MR DRYMER: You'll describe the measures differently, I'm sure.	2 3 4	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
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14:31 1	municipality (Slide 47) and requested the police remove	14:34 1	co-owners, or to damage the rights or things belonging
2	another car that was on a public road, which was	2	to the other co-owners without a legal reason and to use
3	blocking access to the field track.	3	the self-help institute in such a way"
4	Now, this is very different than where Ms Varjanová	4	Moreover, and this becomes crucially important later
5	parked her car. She parked her car on the field track,	5	(Slide 52), the court made clear that the injunction not
6	which she is a co-owner of. In this instance, by	6	only applied to AOG, but to third parties also
7	contrast, the car about which AOG was complaining was on	7	authorised by AOG. And let me read you this quote. It
8	the public road that led to the field track. What did	8	says:
9	the municipality do? Well, because the car was parked	9	"In the statement of the law"
10	on a public road rather than the field track, the	10	Which I'm told in Slovak means the operative part of
11	municipality ordered its removal, and on	11	this decision:
12	9 February 2016, the municipality responded to AOG	12	" the court did not state that the ban on
13	stating that the car had been removed, and you can see	12	removing things applies to [AOG] and third parties, as
14	that on slide 48.	13	this follows from the very essence of the imposition of
15	Please notice what's going on. The municipality is	15	the obligation to 'refrain' from using the property and
16	distinguishing between public property and private	16	removing things from it."
17	property. Between a public road and a field track.	10	And then it makes unmistakably clear, and this is
18	Exactly as it should be doing.	18	the key language:
19	And so this is our second instance of state action:	19	"This obligation is directed both to [AOG], as well
20	the police helped AOG by removing a car when it was	20	as to persons authorised by him"
21	parked on a public road as opposed to a field track.	21	What does this mean? I, the judge, didn't state in
22	Now, what happens next sets the stage for the rest	22	the operative part that the injunction also applies to
23	of this dispute. (Slide 50) on 8 February 2016, the	23	third parties directed by AOG in addition to AOG itself,
24	Slovak District Court issues an interim injunction, as	24	but the order does apply to them, and the reason
25	requested by Ms Varjanová. Here is the operative part	25	I didn't include it in the operative part is because
	Page 145		Page 147
14:33 1	of the injunction on slide 50.	14:35 1	it's so obvious. It is, to use the court's language,
	of the injunction on slide 50. As you will see, there are two actions that the	14:35 1 2	it's so obvious. It is, to use the court's language, "from the very essence of the obligation to
14:33 1 2 3	As you will see, there are two actions that the		it's so obvious. It is, to use the court's language, "from the very essence of the obligation to 'refrain' from [interfering with] property".
2	As you will see, there are two actions that the injunction prohibits AOG from doing. First, it	2	"from the very essence of the obligation to 'refrain' from [interfering with] property".
2 3	As you will see, there are two actions that the	2 3	"from the very essence of the obligation to 'refrain' from [interfering with] property". Members of the Tribunal, you will see why this is so
2 3 4	As you will see, there are two actions that the injunction prohibits AOG from doing. First, it prohibits AOG from accessing the access land that is	2 3 4	"from the very essence of the obligation to 'refrain' from [interfering with] property".
2 3 4 5	As you will see, there are two actions that the injunction prohibits AOG from doing. First, it prohibits AOG from accessing the access land that is the field track and second, it prohibits AOG from	2 3 4 5	"from the very essence of the obligation to '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
2 3 4 5 6	As you will see, there are two actions that the injunction prohibits AOG from doing. First, it prohibits AOG from accessing the access land that is the field track and second, it prohibits AOG from removing "things placed by the plaintiff on the	2 3 4 5 6	"from the very essence of the obligation to '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,
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8	As you will see, there are two actions that the injunction prohibits AOG from doing. First, it prohibits AOG from accessing the access land that is the field track and second, it prohibits AOG from removing "things placed by the plaintiff on the property", obviously in reference to her car. The court states that the injunction, at the bottom	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	"from the very essence of the obligation to '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
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14:37 1	(Slide 56) So if we add to our slide of legal	14:40 1	admitted an attempt to circumvent the court's
2	mistakes that AOG made, we now have our third. If AOG	2	injunction that had been affirmed by the Court of
3	genuinely believed that the field track was a PSPR, what	3	Appeals less than three weeks earlier. It's why
4	conceivable basis would there be for its failure to	4	I showed you that the injunction was not just against
5	raise the argument to the Slovak court in its appeal of	5	AOG: it specifically applied to third parties that AOG
6	the interim injunction?	6	may direct.
7	And this means, because the Court of Appeals affirms	7	(Slide 60) I ask you again, members of the Tribunal:
8	the trial court's injunction, that the injunction stays	8	did you hear anything about Smilno Roads and the shell
9	in place (Slide 57).	9	company this morning?
10	But look what the Court of Appeals stated:	10	On 17 May 2016, AOG approaches the mayor, and it's
11	"Defendant 1 [that's AOG] could have been well aware	11	in this communication, for the very first time,
12	that purchase of a minuscule co-ownership interest	12	six months after it first tried to access the site and
13	without respecting the preemption right is very close to	13	after it had already made its arguments to the Court of
14	violation of ownership rights. It is evident that	14	Appeals against the injunction, it now comes up with its
15	business activities of [AOG] were based, from the very	15	PSPR theory.
16	beginning on mala fide manner of communication with	16	I'd like to pause here. The PSPR theory does not
17	owners of the affected land. From such a point of view,	17	work for two reasons: first, as we've explained, the
18	the conduct of [AOG] lacks any bona fide trait."	18	field track has no road body. It was not established
19	I would respectfully submit, members of the	19	with a permit. It is not a PSPR. And, contrary to what
20	Tribunal, that is not a surprising conclusion from the	20	Claimant's counsel said this morning, these were not new
21	court, given that Article 29 of the Geology Act clearly	21	arguments in our Rejoinder. We went into more detail
22	required AOG to give notice and obtain consent before	22	about it based on the arguments we received in the
23	entering someone else's land, much less picking up and	23	Reply. But we put it in an appendix because you,
24	in the process damaging their property.	24	members of the Tribunal, don't need to wade into the
25	(Slide 58) So this is the fourth instance of state	25	granular details of why a field track is not a PSPR
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	Page 149		Page 151
14:38 1	conduct: the Court of Appeals has affirmed the trial	14:42 1	under the Slovak Road Act.
14:38 1	conduct: the Court of Appeals has affirmed the trial court's injunction because, as AOG later admitted, it	14:42 1	under the Slovak Road Act. Because, even if it was a PSPR, and it is not, any
	court's injunction because, as AOG later admitted, it	14:42 1 2 3	Because, even if it was a PSPR, and it is not, any
2 3	court's injunction because, as AOG later admitted, it violated Ms Varjanová's preemption right.	2	Because, even if it was a PSPR, and it is not, any user must take the road as he finds it, consistent with
2	court's injunction because, as AOG later admitted, it	2 3	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.
2 3 4	court's injunction because, as AOG later admitted, it violated Ms Varjanová's preemption right. (Slide 59) You will now see, Tribunal members, that	2 3 4	Because, even if it was a PSPR, and it is not, any user must take the road as he finds it, consistent with
2 3 4 5	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	2 3 4 5	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
2 3 4 5 6	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	2 3 4 5 6	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"
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41 (Pages 149 to 152)

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14:43 1	(Slide 63) And if it was a surface communication, it	14:46 1	That's the magic language from the statute and what they
2	also must be made only after agreement with its owner,	2	asked for, and the mayor didn't give it to them.
3	and we'll come back to that point in a moment.	3	(Slide 66) And so we have the mayor's response to
4	Now, on 18 May 2016, AOG's shell company, Smilno	4	our state action slide.
5	Road, writes to a landowner (Slide 64), and it informs	5	(Slide 67) On 7-8 June 2016, AOG forges ahead with
6	it, and I quote, that:	6	the Smilno Road scheme, not only accessing the field
7	"To ensure transportation to our site, our company	7	track; they're now upgrading it, in direct violation of
8	has therefore decided to use [Smilno Roads] that owns	8	the interim injunction that prohibits them from even
9	a share in [the] plot and at the same time is able	9	accessing the property, and in direct violation of
10	to transport our materials and repair the road."	10	statutes of owner consent, and, if it were a PSPR, for
11	And it asks for the landowner's consent.	11	the permit that would be required.
12	I would ask you to note three things about this archibit. First if you potion the second highlight	12	And AOG admits they paved the road while the
13 14	exhibit. First, if you notice the second highlight: "Since the seller did not offer his/her share to	13	injunction was in effect. Here's Mr Fraser admitting: " we decided to upgrade the Road by laying some
14	other co-owners (who have the preemption right), the	14 15	more crushed stone along the length of it."
15	purchase contract will be probably annulled."	15	There is an injunction that prohibits them from even
10	What does that mean? That means that AOG is	10	accessing the site.
17	recognising the legitimacy of Ms Varjanová's preemption	17	On slide 68 you can see the upgrade they did to the
18	right, that it didn't respect it, and that it will	18	road.
20	therefore likely lose on the merits of the pending case	20	Now, at times, we're told this was mere maintenance,
20	for which the injunction is in place.	20	so it's nothing. Mr Fraser himself calls it
21	Number two, AOG is openly stating in this letter	21	an "upgrade", which indeed it was. And even if it were
22	that it has created the new shell company for the	22	just maintenance, owner consent is required. There is
23	purpose of transporting AOG's materials to the drill	23 24	an injunction in place. The 1/700th share purchase is
25	site. I don't know how to stress this enough: there is	25	now the subject of that litigation. AOG has now
	Page 153		Page 155
14:45 1	an injunction in place that prohibits precisely this	14:48 1	attempted to circumvent the court's injunction by
14:45 1 2	an injunction in place that prohibits precisely this activity.	14:48 1 2	attempted to circumvent the court's injunction by establishing a shell company and directing it to do this
2	activity.	2	establishing a shell company and directing it to do this
2 3	activity. Third, notice that AOG and Smilno Roads are alter	2 3	establishing a shell company and directing it to do this in direct violation of the court's order.
2 3 4	activity. Third, notice that AOG and Smilno Roads are alter egos in this letter. It's signed by Smilno Roads, but	2 3 4	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
2 3 4 5	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:	2 3 4 5	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
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	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	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	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
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	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	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	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.
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14:49 1	"The Oil Guys Are Back.	14:53 1	wearing the same short-sleeved blue shirt, the same dark
2	The same people, the same intent, the same practices	2	blue pants, and pretending to have the same left leg
3	disguised as a new limited liability company. [Smilno	3	that he had a cast on in the picture before injured,
4	Roads] in which [AOG] holds a majority share, has	4	smiling and mocking the protesters.
5	resumed the works and has been paving the road in Smilno	5	Mr Crow faked his injury, and according to Mr Fraser
6	from Tuesday despite the two-fold prohibition from the	6	and his testimony in this arbitration, AOG attempted to
7	court."	7	press the police to arrest someone on these false
8	(Slide 71) Then we get to 14 June 2016. What	8	charges; to arrest one of the local inhabitants for
9	happens on that date? An email is sent to Mr Fraser	9	a crime they never committed.
10	stating that Discovery is plotting to bring an	10	I just want to point out, as an aside, this video is
11	arbitration against the Slovak Republic. Discovery	11	taken after they did the upgrades to the road, which is
12	asked White & Case to estimate the cost of doing so, but	12	why the road looks so different from the picture
13	White & Case wasn't interested.	13	I showed you at the beginning. But obviously that's not
14	I ask you, members of the Tribunal, recall where we	14	the key point here.
15	are in the timeline (Slide 72). We are in June 2016.	15	We pointed out that Mr Crow faked his injury, and
16	Please ask yourself: what on earth would the claim have	16	presented this video in the opening pages of our
17	been? Look at the state action that's occurred up to	17	Counter-Memorial. It is no exaggeration to say that
18	this point in time. Not only is there nothing that	18	Discovery was caught submitting a fictitious piece of
19	would come remotely close to a breach of public	19	evidence to the Tribunal.
20	international law; there's nothing improper at all.	20	(Slide 78) What is Discovery's response in its
21	On 16 June 2016, AOG makes its second attempt to	21	Reply? Well, given how prominently we emphasised this
22	access the site using Smilno, despite the injunction	22	false evidence in our Counter-Memorial, we were quite
23	prohibiting them from doing so (Slide 73), and again	23	anxious to see how Discovery would respond. But when we
24	they move her car. Ms Varjanová drives her car back to	24	received the Reply we couldn't find a response until,
25	block AOG's access, and a second car joins her.	25	buried deep in the 200-page reply at paragraph 400(3) we
			D 470
	Page 157		Page 159
			-
14:51 1	But something else happens that day (Slide 74), and	14:55 1	saw this. This is the totality of Discovery's response
2	I want to quote this very carefully from Mr Fraser's	2	to our establishment that Mr Crow faked his injury, and
2 3	I want to quote this very carefully from Mr Fraser's witness statement:	2 3	to our establishment that Mr Crow faked his injury, and I quote:
2 3 4	I want to quote this very carefully from Mr Fraser's witness statement: " Mrs Varjanová's boyfriend drove his car into	2 3 4	to our establishment that Mr Crow faked his injury, and I quote: "As to Ms Varjanová's video of Mr Crow, there is no
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$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 5\\ 6\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 13\\ 14\\ 15\\ 16\\ 17\\ 18\\ 19\\ 20\\ 21\\ 22\\ 23\\ 24\\ \end{array}$	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,	$ \begin{array}{c} 2\\3\\4\\5\\6\\7\\8\\9\\10\\11\\12\\13\\14\\15\\16\\17\\18\\19\\20\\21\\22\\23\\24\end{array} $	 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.

2	5	1	
14:57 1	Slovak lawyer provided the company a report of the	14:59 1	contractors' vehicles on the well location"
2	events on 16-18 June 2016, and there's no mention of	2	On the well location. Why is that important?
3	this injury at all.	3	Because the protesters moved from their land to AOG's
4	So this is the next instance of state action: the	4	land. And what did the police do? They got the
5	Smilno police did not arrest an activist whom Mr Crow	5	protesters off the AOG's land.
6	falsely claimed assaulted him (Slide 82).	6	In other words, the police, just like the
7	I want to be clear how important this is. Mr Crow	7	municipality I showed you before, are distinguishing
8	is the COO, he's the chief operating officer. He's	8	between the citizens' private property, where the police
9	right up at the top of the company. And Discovery has	9	will not remove them because it's their land, and AOG's
	not made him available for cross-examination.	10	land, where the police will remove them. The police,
10		10	again, are acting precisely as they should.
11 12	But there's something even more important about	11	The third and final day, on June 18 (Slide 86) the
	Mr Crow's credibility. Discovery has only submitted		
13	three fact witnesses in this case: Mr Lewis, the CEO of	13	protesters stayed off the well location, they went back
14	Discovery, Mr Fraser the CFO of Discovery, and the	14	on the field track, and here's a picture of them all
15	mayor. So only two people from Discovery/AOG, but	15	standing in unison. That doesn't look like a single
16	neither of those people were the ones consistently on	16	landowner to me, members of the Tribunal.
17	the ground in Slovakia to witness the vast majority of	17	On the same day the prosecutor gets called.
18	the events in question.	18	MR DRYMER: Isn't one of the allegations that numbers of
19	(Slide 83) And this is particularly glaring when one	19	these people weren't landowners at all?
20	reviews Mr Fraser's witness statement, where he	20	MR ANWAY: Some of them weren't; some of them were, though
21	testifies for almost 13 pages, from paragraphs 36	21	MR DRYMER: That came from other parts of the district?
22	through 72, about all manner of facts, almost none of	22	MR ANWAY: That's correct, including, for example, Mr Leško,
23	which he has personal knowledge of. In that stretch of	23	but as I noted before, citing AOG's own brief at the
24	37 paragraphs he says he only has personal knowledge of	24	Court of Appeals, they acknowledged that she had
25	events in five of them.	25	obtained 10-15 different signatures of landowners
	Page 161		Page 163
14:58 1	In other instances he states, with no citation, that	15.01 1	an a fi a llu
		15:01 1	specifically.
2	the information was reported to him by "unnamed people".	2	Okay. The prosecutor is a topic that Mr Fraser
3	Who provided Mr Fraser the knowledge for these	3	addresses in his witness statement, and he states:
4	32 paragraphs?	4	"However, a state prosecutor made an appearance
5	Well, Mr Crow was the most senior person on the	5	at the road, even though there was no reason for her to
6	ground. He reported directly to Mr Lewis, and in that	6	be there"
7	role he even reported to JV partners. Mr Fraser's	7	In fact, however, it was AOG that called the police
8	primary source of information was almost certainly	8	who, in turn, called the prosecutor.
9	Mr Crow, who has now established himself as a fabricator	9	(Slide 88) And this is from the prosecutor's witness
10	of stories and who has not been made available to us as	10	statement, who you will hear from later this week. She
11	a witness. And that raises a larger problem with	11	first learned about the interim injunction when she
12	Discovery's case, and that is that Discovery has not	12	arrived from AOG's lawyer, not the activists. The
13	made available so many witnesses who were actually on	13	lawyer for AOG showed her, together with other
14	the ground consistently in Slovakia (Slide 84). Not	14	documents, the injunction.
15	just Mr Crow at the top of the slide, but the lawyer who	15	(Slide 89) And AOG told the prosecutor that the
16	issued the report I just showed you, and many others.	16	interim injunction only applied to AOG and not its newly
17	Back to the timeline. Recall the second effort by	17	created company, Smilno Roads. Members of the Tribunal
18	AOG to access the site is underway. It started	18	that was a false representation. You've seen that the
19	on June 16, when Mr Crow faked his injury, and lasted	19	interim order explicitly states that it applies to third
20	two more days.	20	parties directed by AOG. And having made that false
21	(Slide 85) On 17 June the protesters moved from the	21	representation to the prosecutor, AOG asks her to
22	field track to the drill site itself, on which AOG had	21	intervene and let them pass. Her response: I don't have
22	a lease. Mr Fraser testifies:	22	the authority or reason to act because I don't see
23 24	"Following a call by one of our lawyers, the police	23	criminal activity; this appears to be a civil dispute.
24 25	actually removed protesters from in front of the	24 25	And she leaves. That's it. That's it. (Slide 90).
23	actually removed protesters from in none of the	2.5	The she leaves. That sit. That sit. (Since 70).
	Page 162		Page 164

-	5		
15:02 1	(Slide 91) So we add this state action to supposed	15:05 1	Ms Varjanová's lawyer may have been concerned about
13.02 1	breaches of the treaty: the state prosecutor was called	2	obvious attempts underway to circumvent the injunction
3	to the site by AOG, concluded it was a civil dispute,	3	by AOG and its shell company on the ground and in plain
4	and left. A violation of the treaty?	4	view? Perhaps counsel wanted to preserve the
5	(Slide 92) Now, I told you before that AOG conceded	5	flexibility to pursue further injunctive relief.
6	later that it breached Ms Varjanová's preemption right.	6	But in any event, Discovery does not dispute that
0 7	This is the document where they did. They filed	0 7	the injunction remained in place and in effect until the
8	a document with the district court conceding	8	Court of Appeals dismissed the matter, which did not
	Ms Varjanová's claim and recognising they had violated	9	occur until 2017.
9	her preemption right, while they are in the process of	9 10	Okay. Now at this point AOG has been in discussions
10	violating the injunction that was issued in this very	10	with authorities on its desire to have signs put up on
11 12		11 12	the field track, basically a yield sign. And the reason
	case and on this very basis.	12	
13	(Slide 93) On 5 October 2016, the district court		it wanted this was apparently thinking: if we stick
14	grants Ms Varjanová's claim, given AOG's concession. And if this case died there it would have meant the end	14	a public sign up, that immediately makes it a PSPR. And AOG asks the mayor to propose the signage to the body in
15		15	
16	of the temporary injunction, and of course the share	16	charge of such matters, which was the district traffic
17	purchase agreement was null and void.	17 18	inspectorate.
18	(Slide 94) But, Ms Varjanová, a private citizen,		(Slide 95) AOG's position was that the joining of
19	based on the advice of her lawyer and I'm reading	19 20	the public road to the field track was a "crossroads"
20	from her witness statement here, slide 94 appealed	20	under the Roads Traffic Act. Under the Act a crossroads
21	that judgment, which kept the injunction alive. Similar	21	is where two public roads connect, and AOG wanted
22	to in my country, the second you file a notice of	22	the yield sign put on the field track.
23	appeal, you strip the trial court of any jurisdiction	23	Well, on 14 October 2016, the district court
24	and the only court that can decide whether the appeal is	24	inspectorate issues its decision, finding that this was
25	proper or not is the Court of Appeals. So the	25	"not a crossroads but merely a conjunction of a [field]
	Page 165		Page 167
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	-		-
15:04 1	injunction stays in place.	15:07 1	road", or "country road", which means field road in
15:04 1	injunction stays in place. Now, there are complicated reasons, which we can	15:07 1	road", or "country road", which means field road in Slovak.
	Now, there are complicated reasons, which we can		Slovak.
2		2	Slovak. In other words, these are not two public roads
2 3	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	2 3	Slovak.
2 3 4	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	2 3 4	Slovak. In other words, these are not two public roads joining: one is public, and the other is a private field
2 3 4 5	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	2 3 4 5	Slovak. In other words, these are not two public roads joining: one is public, and the other is a private field track.
2 3 4 5 6	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.	2 3 4 5 6	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
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15:08 1	" even though [redacted name] the senior traffic	15:11 1	of inaction by the police, a violation of public
2	police officer thought it was."	2	international law, was in fact the police doing the
3	You might ask why in the world the name of a police	3	right thing again.
4	officer is legally privileged? I don't know.	4	So we add to our list of state action about which
5	In any event, the city they cite where the traffic	5	Discovery complains that the police distinguished
6	policeman apparently agreed with them is not in the	6	between the injunction being in effect and not being in
7	district in which Smilno is located. It's a totally	7	effect.
8	different district. So it's unclear why AOG was	8	On 17 November 2016, AOG planned works were
9	contacting this police officer at all.	9	abandoned for the third and final time, and on
10	But what's most important is what he says next, and	10	22 November, AOG requests interpretation from the
11	remember there's an injunction in place prohibiting them	11	Ministry of Transportation and police, and it asks them
12	from accessing the site: (Slide 96)	12	to agree that all field tracks are PSPRs (Slide 98). It
13	"We threatened them with litigation if they failed	13	does not ask the Ministry of Transport whether this
14	to keep the track open and told them [and I would ask	14	particular field track is a PSPR. It asks the Ministry
15	you to circle this language] we were going to go ahead	15	of Transport to make a definitional ruling: are all
16	anyway."	16	field tracks PSPRs?
17	Not only is there a court-ordered injunction in	17	And on 29 November, and these are letters that have
18	place which they don't dispute, you read how	18	been misconstrued by Discovery, so I want to be very
19	Mr Fraser interpreted that injunction; not only has the	19	clear about them (Slide 99), the Ministry responds and
20	authority now, the district traffic inspectorate, said,	20	does not agree that all field tracks equal PSPRs.
21	this is not a PSPR; they are going ahead anyway.	21	Instead, it says, very rightly, it depends on factors,
22	And then perhaps most remarkably, he states: we are	22	such as whether there is a building permit, the
23	going to put a fence up around the field track.	23	particulars of the field track, et cetera. That means
24	A fence. On property they are under an injunction to	24	the answer to AOG's question is: no, not all field
25	not even access.	25	tracks are PSPRs.
	Page 169		Page 171
15:10 1	I might just pause here and ask: if the road really	15:13 1	Unsatisfied with this answer, on 7 December AOG asks
15:10 1 2	I might just pause here and ask: if the road really were public, a PSPR, how could AOG put a fence around	15:13 1 2	Unsatisfied with this answer, on 7 December AOG asks for an additional interpretation, asking whether, if
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2 3	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	2 3	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
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15:14 1	an instruction to the police to prevent AOG from	15:17 1	agricultural track was impossible, and of course AOG all
2	accessing the site. That can't logically follow. AOG's	2	but admitted that when they upgraded the road so that
3	last attempt to access the site was November 2016. Here	3	they could bring their vehicles onto it.
4	we are in December. So even if this were	4	In substance, the court found that AOG's requested
5	an instruction and it's not AOG never attempted to	5	preliminary injunction would be unlawful under the Road
6	access the site after it, so the police could not have	6	Act.
7	prevented them from accessing the site because of this	7	(Slide 107) And on 16 February 2017 the appellate
8	opinion. It's logically impossible.	8	court upholds the lower court's decision, dismissing
9	Meanwhile, what's going on with the financing of the	9	AOG's injunction.
10	project? (Slide 103). Around this time Akard tells AOG	10	-
10	that it has no money and, furthermore, that it has been	11	you about these court actions in its Memorial? Here is
12	relying on third parties to meet its obligations under	12	
13	the Akard agreement.	13	
14	(Slide 104) And shortly thereafter, now on slide	14	
15	104, Mr Lewis writes to Mr Akard stating:	15	-
16	"If [Discovery] is unsuccessful in securing	16	-
17	alternative funding within a few weeks, then it will	17	-
18	almost certainly place [AOG] into liquidation Time	18	
19	is of the essence."	19	
20	Okay, now, what I'm about to tell you next is	20	
21	something that Discovery did not tell you in its	21	the PSPR theory. The Ministry of Transportation,
22	Memorial, and it is remarkable that it didn't do so.	22	although not asked the question about this particular
23	On 2 December 2016 AOG files an application for its	23	track, gave an opinion consistent with the rejection of
24	own interim injunction against Ms Varjanová and to	24	the PSPR theory, and the mayor, when asked to adopt the
25	refrain from blocking AOG's access to the field track.	25	theory, specifically refused to do so.
	D 172		D 177
	Page 173		Page 175
15:16 1	Now, this is the first time that AOG has ever raised	15:19 1	In other words, no state body, not a single one, has
15:16 1 2	Now, this is the first time that AOG has ever raised its PSPR theory with a court (Slide 105). And, by the	15:19 1 2	In other words, no state body, not a single one, has ever adopted the theory that the field track was a PSPR
15:16 1 2 3	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.		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.
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15.21 1	MD ANWAY, to talk about when he talks to the local	15.02 1	the Minister, and it uses the Minister, that had the
15:21 1	MR ANWAY: to talk about when he talks to the legal	15:23 1	the Ministry, and it was the Ministry that had the
2	implications of this.	2	late notice was given to Lesy, and whatever Lesy thought
3	MR DRYMER: Thank you.	3	it could or couldn't do with that, the Ministry
4	MR ANWAY: The bottom line is that the reason AOG failed at	4	ultimately has to approve it.
5	Krivá Ol'ka is because it made another mistake. It	5	Now, there was also some suggestion this morning,
6	didn't request the lease extension by the deadline, and	6	and I can pull the record cite for this, but that AOG
7	again, Discovery did not tell you this in their	7	wasn't aware that the Ministry of Agriculture was going
8	Memorial.	8	to have to approve extensions, but I'll show you right
9	On 4 May 2015 AOG signed a lease agreement with LSR,	9	in the lease where it specifically says they do.
10	I also call the entity Lesy. Lesy is the state-owned	10	Slide 116, is it? No
11	company that manages the Slovak forests.	11	(Slide 117)
12	Now, I want to be very clear about this. The acts	12	"Final Provisions.
13	of Lesy are not attributable to the state under public	13	This addendum enters into force on the date of
14	international law, and there is very clear case law on	14	granting consent to rent according to"
15	this point. Mr Alexander and I represented the	15	And that is the Ministry of Agriculture's approval,
16	Czech Republic in a case called Intertrade v	16	so they were well aware it was in fact stated in the
17	Czech Republic about 10 years ago, and of course	17	lease itself that the Ministry had to approve it.
18	Slovakia and the Czech Republic have a common ancestry	18	And although we were told this morning we did not
19	where Lesy was the same entity, now two separate	19	raise this argument that the Ministry could not
20	entities; but the entire issue on which we won that case	20	resurrect a dead contract through an ex post amendment
21	was whether Lesy's acts were attributable to the state	21	in our Counter-Memorial, and that it's somehow a new
22	for purposes of the ILC Articles and the tribunal	22	argument in our Reply or Rejoinder, I should say, let
23	concluded that its acts were not so attributable.	23	me just read to you what we wrote in our
24	It is not disputed in this case that that law stands	24	Counter-Memorial, paragraph 154:
25	and applies to this case. In other words, Discovery	25	"On 7 June 2016, the Minister of Agriculture
	Page 177		Page 179
15.22 1	doas not dispute that Lesu's actions are not	15.25 1	appounded she was not approve the retroactive
15:22 1	does not dispute that Lesy's actions are not	15:25 1	announced she was not approve the retroactive
2	attributable to the state.	2	'extension' of the Lease Agreement. By that time, the
2 3	attributable to the state. On 4 May, Lesy signs the lease agreement, the lease	2 3	'extension' of the Lease Agreement. By that time, the Lease Agreement had been terminated for almost six
2 3 4	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,	2 3 4	'extension' of the Lease Agreement. By that time, the Lease Agreement had been terminated for almost six months."
2 3 4 5	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	2 3 4 5	'extension' of the Lease Agreement. By that time, the Lease Agreement had been terminated for almost six months." This is not a new argument we've made. What's new
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15:26 1	So when the Ministry denied the request for	15:30 1	injunction against the wrong person. And it never went
2	an extension on the basis that the lease had expired,	2	back for an injunction against the right person.
3	the Ministry suggested, in line with AOG's own	3	AOG does not dispute these mistakes. As you can see
4	suggestion: try Article 29. But it was AOG's	4	on slide 132, it says it terminated its attorney because
5	suggestion and you've been told to the contrary	5	of them.
6	that it would proceed with an Article 29 application if	6	So we add this to the list of AOG's mistakes under
7	it did not succeed in the renewal. And so AOG did, and	7	Slovak law (Slide 133).
8	it files an Article 29 application for compulsory	8	(Slide 134) Following these legal mistakes,
9	access.	9	in January 2016, AOG never returned to Ruská Poruba.
10	(Slide 120) Now, this is a matter of last resort,	10	Okay, let's now take a step back, and let's not just
11	and it must take place before the Ministry of	11	look at Ruská Poruba but all three sites together,
12	Environment.	12	because they're all implicated by the final topic, which
13	The first instance decision-maker within the	13	is the EIAs.
14	Ministry of Environment originally rejected AOG's	14	(Slide 136) The requirement to perform EIAs comes
15	Article 29 application. Now, what you heard this	15	from EU law. You see the EU directive on your screen,
16	morning was that Discovery claims this decision was	16	2011. Under the EU EIA directive of 13 December 2011,
17	based on an instruction from above. That theory cannot	17	an EIA was required for all deep drills. That means
18	possibly be right, because the Minister himself, who you	18	both exploratory and mining drills.
19	will hear from later this week, granted the appeal in	19	Now, when the Slovak Republic transposed this
20	AOG's favour. He ordered the first instance	20	directive into their domestic legislation in the Slovak
21	decision-maker to figure out what's really going on, and	21	language, the domestic legislation used the phrase
22	if a new contract between Lesy and AOG is possible.	22	"mining drills" rather than "deep drills", and as
23	This is a matter of last resort, this compulsory	23	a result, the language of the statute was interpreted
24	process. He wants to know: can we still figure out	24	not to require EIAs for exploratory drills, only mining
25	a voluntary solution.	25	drills.
	Page 181		Page 183
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15:28 1	And consistent with that instruction, on remand, the	15:31 1	But in 2013, now up on your screen (Slide 137), the
2	first instance decision-maker required AOG to provide	2	CJEU confirmed that the directive included exploratory
2 3	first instance decision-maker required AOG to provide some evidence, if it still wanted to proceed with	2 3	CJEU confirmed that the directive included exploratory drills. And so in that same year the EU Commission
2 3 4	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.	2 3 4	CJEU confirmed that the directive included exploratory drills. And so in that same year the EU Commission started infringement proceedings about how Slovakia
2 3 4 5	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	2 3 4 5	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
2 3 4 5 6	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	2 3 4 5 6	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
2 3 4 5 6 7	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	2 3 4 5 6 7	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
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	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	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	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.
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15:33 1	15 December 2016, and at that meeting, which occurred	15:36 1	be to comply voluntarily with the preliminary
2	months before what I'll call the fresh start press	2	environmental procedure for all wells. I said that this
3	release that I'll come to in a minute, AOG complained	3	was doable, and we would be happy to share details of
4	about the opposition from local citizens. And the	4	the application before it was submitted so that there
5	Minister said one way to calm the citizens down would be	5	should be no surprises later."
6	to voluntarily submit to a preliminary EIA.	6	(Slide 147) On 10 March 2017 AOG reported to
7	That was the end of the meeting, and several days	7	partners about another meeting with the citizens that
8	later, on 21 December 2016 (Slide 142) AOG responds in	8	same month, March 2017, where:
9	a letter, and they said: no, we're not doing that. It's	9	" the protesters were insistent that they wanted
10	too costly, and they say the activists would not accept	10	to see a preliminary EIA"
11	it.	11	Skipping down:
12	(Slide 143) And the minister never responded. He	12	"Our objective would be to agree that the
13	never sees AOG again. He didn't force AOG to do	13	preliminary EIA process, which is believed to take about
14	anything (Slide 144).	14	3 months, will be conducted in parallel with the rest of
15	As it turns out, and you will soon see this, in	15	the permitting processes."
16	a few minutes, the Minister was right in his advice to	16	There is nothing about the Minister forcing them to
17	AOG, because months later AOG did voluntarily agree to	17	do EIAs here. They are agreeing to do the EIAs because,
18	do the preliminary EIA in response to the concerns	18	as you saw from Mr Lewis' testimony, they said they now
19	expressed by the local citizens, and they did accept it.	19	had no choice but to engage with the local citizens and
20	In sum, the Minister made a single proposal to	20	try to reach common ground.
21	Discovery, trying to be helpful, which he then referred	21	I would note that Article 19 of the EIA Act also
22	to in later press conferences. But they weren't	22	allows any activity to be subject to a preliminary EIA
23	repeated requests. It was one meeting. And Discovery	23	based on a reasoned motion from members of the public,
24	rejected that proposal.	24	and as you now know, ultimately, AOG agreed to do the
25	Now, a few months later, after AOG had said, no,	25	preliminary EIA (Slide 148).
	D 105		D 107
	Page 185		Page 187
15:34 1	we're not doing preliminary EIAs, AOG finally decides,	15:37 1	(Slide 149) This then leads to an important
15:34 1 2	we're not doing preliminary EIAs, AOG finally decides, all too late, it needs to engage with the local	15:37 1 2	(Slide 149) This then leads to an important document. A press release from AOG on 5 April 2017, now
			—
2	all too late, it needs to engage with the local	2	document. A press release from AOG on 5 April 2017, now
2 3	all too late, it needs to engage with the local citizens, and try to obtain the social licence from them	2 3	document. A press release from AOG on 5 April 2017, now up on your screen, C-171:
2 3 4	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,	2 3 4	document. A press release from AOG on 5 April 2017, now up on your screen, C-171: "[AOG] has announced its commitment to observe
2 3 4 5	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:	2 3 4 5	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
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15:39 1	(Slide 151) So the preliminary EIAs go forward, and	15:42 1	veracity of such representations; and whether [Discovery
2	to be clear, the EIAs were not for the entire area of	2	Global/AOG] has fully complied with all laws and
3	the licence area. It was for the drills. And the	3	regulations, including the Foreign Corrupt Practices
4	results of the EIAs, the preliminary EIAs, for those	4	Act."
5	three drills, were that full EIAs were required. And	5	Discovery was never able to attract external
6	here, in all three preliminary EIA proceedings, the	6	financing commitments from anyone other than Akard. You
7	affected authorities, municipalities and inhabitants	7	heard this morning Discovery tell you that it could not
8	filed scores of objections based on concerns: 50 from	8	attract potential investors because they saw
9	Smilno, 35 from Poruba, 191 from Krivá Ol'ka. In all	9	an obstructionist government. The contemporaneous
10	three locations, many of them demanded full EIA	10	documents tell a very different story.
10	assessments. And the main reasons were concerns	10	First, recall that before there was even any state
11	regarding the preservation of water resources,	12	action at all that was complained of, AOG couldn't
12	landslides, and wetlands, to name a few.	12	attract any financing for more than a year. But even
13	Now, if AOG disagreed with these decisions to	13	after there was state action, those contemporaneous
14	proceed with full EIAs, it had the opportunity to appeal	14	documents show that potential investors were asking
15	them, and in fact it did appeal one. Strangely, it was	15	technical questions about the project, and AOG wasn't
10	Poruba, the one that it had previously deserted, but it	10	providing them the answers.
17	appealed it, and the appellate body granted its appeal.	17	(Slide 157) And then I take you to a critical
18	It concluded that the first instance body relied	18	document, the minutes of the operating committee meeting
20	appropriately on the submitted objections when opposing	20	dated 3 October 2017, where both Mr Lewis and Mr Fraser
	the full EIA, but failed to provide a sufficient	20 21	were in attendance. And they discuss about whether to
21	explanation and requested the deficiencies to be	21 22	continue proceeding with the project, or to abandon it.
22	corrected in the remainder of the proceedings	22	And look at the very different view these two men have:
23		23 24	"Alex said that he feels that it could be a long
24	(Slide 154). And AOG then just walks away. On all	24 25	-
25	three sites. It never appeals the preliminary EIA	23	process, but that he felt we will ultimately prevail."
	Page 189		Page 191
15:40 1	findings on two of the three sites and the one that it	15:44 1	Members of the Tribunal, this is the man who is
2	does appeal it wins. And it walks away from Slovakia.	2	closest to the EIAs and the laws, between him and
2 3	does appeal it wins. And it walks away from Slovakia. Why does it walk away without appealing the other	2 3	closest to the EIAs and the laws, between him and Mr Lewis, and he thinks this can still be a success.
2 3 4	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?	2 3 4	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:
2 3 4 5	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	2 3 4 5	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
2 3 4 5 6	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.	2 3 4 5 6	 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
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15:45 1	Members of the Tribunal, you've now heard the real	16:14 1	It is also relevant for the assessment of legitimate
13.45 1	story. And now that you've heard it, let's go back to	10.14 1	expectations, because it is, again, quite clear that
3	our slide listing the state action at issue, and I ask	3	a company which behaves in this way cannot expect to be
	-		
4	you: where is the breach?	4	treated, I would say well, one must be aware of the
5	Madam President, at this point I would ask your	5	fact that such reckless behaviour will trigger
6	leave to turn the floor over to Mr Pekar, but if it is	6	consequences.
7	an appropriate time for a break, that is fine as well.	7	And finally, I would also like to mention that, as
8	THE PRESIDENT: That's a perfect time for a break. So let's	8	we all know, under Article 41(2) of the ICSID
9	take do you want 20 minutes; is that fine? and	9	Convention, the Tribunal has the power to review
10	resume at 4.10, and then you can continue with the	10	jurisdiction ex officio. So even though we did not
11	presentation.	11	raise an objection to that effect, the Tribunal
12	2	12	certainly has the power to decide ex officio that enough
13	(3.46 pm)	13	is enough, and apply the unclean hands doctrine as
14	(A short break)	14	a jurisdictional bar to hearing Claimant's claims. We
15	(4.11 pm)	15	leave that in the hands of the Tribunal.
16	THE PRESIDENT: Good, I think everyone is ready to continue.	16	MR DRYMER: We have the discretion to do so, you're saying,
17	Mr Pekar, you have the floor.	17	but you're not expressly asking us. You're reminding us
18		18	that we have
19	Good afternoon, Madam President, members of the	19	MR PEKAR: Yes, Mr Drymer, I'm very well aware of the fact
20	Tribunal. I will take the floor from Mr Anway and	20	that we are past the deadline for raising such
21	continue with our submissions on jurisdiction and	21	an objection. So that's why we are left with the
22	liability.	22	Tribunal's jurisdiction.
23	Before doing so I would like to revert to a question	23	MR DRYMER: Very well. Thank you.
24	that Mr Drymer asked with respect to what we make of the	24	THE PRESIDENT: And leaving us with the discretion, you are
25	devastating facts that Mr Anway laid out with respect to	25	saying that unclean hands is a matter of jurisdiction as
	Page 193		Page 195
	0		
16.12 1	the conduct of ACC and Discourse	16.15 1	
16:12 1	the conduct of AOG and Discovery. Just to recall, we were discussing the fake injury	16:15 1	opposed to inadmissibility? Or are you not saying this? MR PEKAR: There are tribunals who treat that as a matter of
23	of Mr Crow and how that was misused to file a criminal	23	jurisdiction, other tribunals who treat it as a matter
4	complaint against an innocent Slovak citizen, and then,	4	of admissibility. So we plead both, or we leave it
5	worse yet, even used as evidence in this arbitration.	5	again to the Tribunal's appreciation as to which of the
	We also saw AOG's decision to go forward with the access	6	two the Tribunal believes fits better.
6 7	to the site, despite the discussion they had with the	7	THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.
8	-	8	MR DRYMER: If either.
8 9	field track was not a PSPR. And Mr Anway also showed	9	MR PEKAR: If either, yes.
10	-	10	Okay, so with that I will just very briefly address
10	-	10	jurisdiction and the merits. This morning I saw a total
11		11	of 15 slides on jurisdiction and liability combined.
12		12	Six of them were divider slides. I have a little bit
13		13	
14		14	through them at the speed of light.
15		15	
10		10	three jurisdictional objections. I will not address all
18		17	of them today. The only one where I would like to draw
10		10	the Tribunal's attention, to a development which is only
20		20	reflected in our Rejoinder because this morning
20	-	20	I heard that in the Rejoinder we didn't do much about
21		21	our jurisdictional objections; that I believe is not
22		22 23	true.
23 24	-	23	(Slide 162) In our Rejoinder we mentioned for the
25		24	first time a case which was not available at the time
25		25	the time a case when was not available at the time
	Page 194		Page 196
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16:17 1	when we filed our Counter-Memorial, and this is	16:20 1	which Discovery claims we breached is the standard of
2	Rand v Serbia, which is well known to certain members of	2	fair and equitable treatment. I believe that these
3	the Tribunal, and also counsel team, and we cite this	3	claims are based on a misconception with respect to what
4	case for the proposition that, when interpreting the	4	the standard provides for, especially in relation to
5	requirement for a contribution as one of the hallmarks	5	legitimate expectations, but also in relation to what
6	of investment under Article 25 of the ICSID Convention	6	type of conduct is susceptible of violating the
7	(Slide 165), the Tribunal stated that contribution must	7	standard.
8	be made with funds economically linked to the investor,	8	(Slide 170) Most importantly, the FET standard, like
9	which must be the only "ultimately bearing the financial	9	other standards of protection under the BIT, "is about
10	burden of the contribution".	10	the operation of the State's administrative and legal
11	And when we think about the impact of this holding,	11	system as a whole". This is very important, because
12	we believe that what the Rand tribunal is saying here is	12	what we saw this morning is that several of the
13	that it is not enough for an asset to be recorded and	13	14 measures which allegedly violated the BIT are, in
14	reported on the balance sheet of the investor. It's not	14	fact, first instance decisions rendered by various
15	enough for the expenses associated with the investment	15	administrative and one judicial organ of Slovakia.
16	to have been expended by the investor. But we must also	16	A first instance decision cannot constitute
13	look at what is behind it. As the tribunal put it,	17	a violation of any investment treaty absent some very
18	there must be an economic link to the investor which	18	extraordinary circumstances that we haven't seen here,
19	goes beyond mere formality.	10	because what the state guarantees to the investor in
20	(Slide 166) In the Rand v Serbia case the issue was	20	an investment treaty is the functioning of the system,
20	that one of the claimants was a Cypriot holding company	20	not the fact that every single first instance decision
21	that had been funded exclusively by its ultimate	21 22	will be correct.
22	beneficial owner, a Canadian citizen from Vancouver, who	22	We all know, in all legal systems in the world, how
23 24	was also one of the claimants. And the tribunal held	23	many times the first instance decision is wrong. That's
24	that the money was spent on the acquisition of the	24	why we have routinely the possibility to appeal against
25	that the money was spent on the acquisition of the	23	will we have fournery the possibility to appear against
	Page 197		Page 199
16:19 1	investment in Serbia. So even though the investment was	16:22 1	court decisions, we have the possibility to appeal
2	recorded on the books of Sembi, the Cypriot holding	2	against administrative decisions.
2 3	recorded on the books of Sembi, the Cypriot holding company, since the contributions had been made by its	2 3	against administrative decisions. The state is judged by the final product of its
2 3 4	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	2 3 4	against administrative decisions. The state is judged by the final product of its administrative organs. This is the appellate decision,
2 3 4 5	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	2 3 4 5	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
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16:24 1	was some economic impact of the length of the	16:26 1	(Slide 172).
2	proceedings, but the tribunal just said: look, a first	2	There's nothing wrong with this statement as such,
3	instance decision can be wrong, this is something that	3	but then, when we saw the application of that Act to, if
4	you must take into account for your planning purposes	4	you like, the very specific events which are told to
5	when you create timelines for the development of	5	have violated the legitimate expectations, there is
6	a commercial centre; you know this is subject to	6	a serious misconception. I believe at the beginning of
7	permitting; there can be third parties making all sorts	7	the presentation we saw this morning, it was suggested
8	of applications to hinder the development project; this	8	that the legitimate expectation based on the exploration
9	is just a normal way how administrative justice	9	licence and the Geology Act was that all Slovak organs
10		10	would do all they can to make it possible for Claimants
10	So this is just about the ECE v Czech Republic case.	10	to just drill at any place they like.
11	But otherwise, the proposition that the state should	11	The area is very broad. It is perfectly
12	be judged only by the final product of its	12	understandable that their placement of specific drills
13	administrative authorities is a very well-known	13	would be subject to further permitting process, and this
14	principle. We can cite, for example, to Helnan v Egypt,	14	permitting process will have to take into account both
15		15	public interest, which is to be defended and expressed
10	that distinction quite clearly.	10	by Slovak authorities, and that's why it's wrong to
17	So now with respect to	17	suggest that once the exploration licence is issued, no
18	MR DRYMER: Is Claimant's case about whether or not the		Slovak authority can oppose any drilling activity.
20	first instance courts got things right under domestic	19 20	That's plainly wrong. If a drilling activity conflicts
20	law? I thought they were claiming under a breach of	20	with public interest in the protection of nature,
21 22	international law?	21	cultural heritage sites and so on, then it's perfectly
22	MR PEKAR: No, no. So they say: because the first instance	22 23	appropriate for the organs of the Slovak State to oppose
23	administrative or judicial authority got it wrong under	23	such drilling despite the prior issuance of the
24	Slovak law, that is also a violation of public	24	exploration licence.
25	Slovak law, that is also a violation of public	2.5	exploration neerce.
	Page 201		Page 203
16.25 1	international law	16.28 1	Also the specific drilling has to take into account
16:25 1	international law.	16:28 1	Also, the specific drilling has to take into account the private law interests of the citizens and of the
2	MR DRYMER: Yes.	2	the private law interests of the citizens and of the
2 3	MR DRYMER: Yes. MR PEKAR: And we say: yes, it may have been a mistake	2 3	the private law interests of the citizens and of the owners, as we have seen it at Smilno.
2 3 4	MR DRYMER: Yes. MR PEKAR: And we say: yes, it may have been a mistake and it was, because the decision was quashed under	2 3 4	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
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16.20 1	abligations?	16.22 1	(Slide 172) So now to do it cally quickly why the
16:30 1	obligations?	16:33 1	(Slide 173) So now, to do it really quickly, why the
2	MR PEKAR: Well, if they imposed obligations, this is still	2	Slovak Republic did not frustrate Discovery's legitimate
3	an obligation to do that in accordance with Slovak law,	3	expectations in relation to the Smilno site. So fundamentally what happened at the Smilno site
4	with the norms of protection of environment, et cetera. So in my opinion, actually, it's a distinction without	4 5	was a dispute with the landowners, and Discovery was not
6	much difference. You know, the fact whether it's	5	able to drill because it failed to obtain the consent of
0 7	a right or an obligation to do that is not so crucial	0 7	the owners of the land. That was fundamentally what
8	from the perspective of the ability of the organs of the	8	happened here.
9	Slovak Republic to have a say in how specifically the	9	We heard that the PSPR theory actually was not
10	drilling activities are or are not to be conducted and	10	developed by Discovery or AOG until quite late in the
10	where.	10	Smilno case, or project. And the PSPR theory was
11	MR DRYMER: And what do you say to the point I have my	11	rejected by every single Slovak authority which had to
12	notes, but I don't purport to quote perfectly accurately	12	express its views about it contemporaneously, including
13	from the transcript, but I have noted Mr Tushingham	13	Slovak courts.
15	putting it to us that there was a clear, implicit	15	So I will not go through this, but, frankly, this
16	representation by the Slovak Republic that: if I,	15	again, because Mr Anway covered that very nicely. Every
17	Discovery, do the work required by the licence, you, the	10	single alleged breach with respect to the Smilno site
18	state, will not prevent me from doing that work.	18	has something to do with the PSPR. There was no PSPR,
19	MR PEKAR: Well, we need to look at what is authorised in	19	therefore no breach.
20	the licence.	20	One very important aspect is that even if we
20	MR DRYMER: Yes.	20	admitted for the sake of Claimant's argument that the
22	MR PEKAR: It's exploration on a very large area of, I think	22	field track was a PSPR, there is the provision of
23	thousands of kilometres square. This is what I meant	23	Article 6, and Article 6 provides that a PSPR, precisely
24	when I said that it does not mean that I can just pick	24	because it's privately owned, and it's sort of the
25	my I say: oh, it happens that a cultural heritage	25	lowest category of publicly accessible communications
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	Page 205		Page 207
16:31 1	site is within my area so I will put my exploration	16:35 1	so provided it's a communication can be used only in
16:31 1 2	site is within my area so I will put my exploration drill there.	16:35 1 2	so provided it's a communication can be used only in the condition in which it is. And it can be improved
2	drill there.	16:35 1 2 3	the condition in which it is. And it can be improved
	drill there. So technically, yes, the licence says I can explore	2	the condition in which it is. And it can be improved only with the consent of the owner of the road.
2 3	drill there.	2 3	the condition in which it is. And it can be improved
2 3 4	drill there. So technically, yes, the licence says I can explore within that large area. But it does not mean that I can	2 3 4	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
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16:37 1	period at the end of the year.	16:40 1	notice that the EIA Act needed to be amended because of
10.57 1	MR DRYMER: Eight days or 80?	10.40 1	the EIA directive, and so on, so even if that EIA
3	MR PEKAR: Eight.	3	amendment had come without prior warning, still, neither
4	MR DRYMER: I understood that; that was just for the benefit	4	the standard of FET, nor the licences, shielded AOG from
	of the transcript.		
5		5	its non-retroactive application.
6	MR PEKAR: So having missed that deadline, this created the	6	And the application of the amendment obviously was
7	situation that, yes, Lesy signed, still on January 14,	7	not retroactive (Slide 181). The rule was very clear:
8	but it was forwarded for the Ministry's approval only	8	for all new drilling, for post January 2017 drilling,
9	on January 15. This is exactly what was not supposed to	9	a preliminary EIA was necessary in accordance with the
10	happen and exactly why the 30-day deadline or buffer was	10	Act. That also addresses the EIA condition, which is
11	there under the contract, because then the Ministry did	11	the measure number 14. That condition was imposed to
12	not process, and actually never had an opportunity to	12	reflect that statutory requirement.
13	process, its approval before the expiry of the	13	(Slide 182) Importantly, this approach was applied
14	agreement.	14	across the board. When NAFTA, a Slovak company
15	There's one thing which was not mentioned this	15	comparable to well, which Claimant claims was
16	morning, and this is that Slovak civil law does not	16	comparable to AOG, had its licences, it had to comply
17	allow the parties to extend an expired agreement. Such	17	with the same requirement.
18	an agreement would be null and void under Slovak law,	18	In any event, the EIA issue is a non-issue because
19	under Slovak private law, as a matter of the Civil Code.	19	Discovery agreed voluntarily to undergo this procedure.
20	(Slide 177) Then we have, and it relates to measure	20	It was not imposed by the Minister.
21	number 9, we have the Article 29 proceedings at the	21	Mr Anway took you through the chronology, I have it
22	Ministry of Environment in relation to Krivá Ol'ka, and	22	on this slide (183). Again, you can see the Minister
23	what happened there, that's one of the examples of	23	suggested it. It was immediately rejected by AOG, and
24	a successful appeal.	24	it was only much later, in April 2017, that AOG agreed
25	So there was a first instance decision which denied	25	to it in the process of appeasement with the local
	Page 209		Page 211
	8		8
16:38 1	the application. It was quashed by the Minister, who	16:42 1	opposition.
16:38 1 2	the application. It was quashed by the Minister, who remanded the case back to the geology section. The	16:42 1 2	opposition. (Slide 184) Maybe one last point before we go to
	remanded the case back to the geology section. The		••
2	remanded the case back to the geology section. The geology section was not instructed to reject AOG's	2	(Slide 184) Maybe one last point before we go to causation and quantum, which I forgot to cover when
2 3	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	2 3	(Slide 184) Maybe one last point before we go to
2 3 4	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.	2 3 4	(Slide 184) Maybe one last point before we go to causation and quantum, which I forgot to cover when speaking of legitimate expectations.
2 3 4 5	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	2 3 4 5	(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
2 3 4 5 6 7	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	2 3 4 5 6	(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
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16:44 1 applications that they were only about to begin the 2 activity, the diffling activity. So to the extent it 3 was alleged that sometow the decisions were incorrect 4 because they were supposed to find there was no 5 jurisdiction because the diffling activity. So to the extent it 6 stared and therefore did not require further approval, 7 this is wrong and this is disproved by the very content 6 of the ELA applications filed by AOG. 8 of the ELA applications filed by AOG. 9 So with that, obviously we will here more on the 10 cour decisions from MF Fogal, and dring his 11 cross-examination. Therefore, I think I can, with the 12 ribural's permission, pass the floor to Mr Plawa. 13 THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. 14 MR PLAWA: Thank you. Madam President. So with the time 15 remaining 1-radip yis want to adfees a couple kay 16 issues on cansarian, and finish with quarant to really 16 so starting with causation. I want to takabout 18 So starting with causation. I want to takabout 19 financing: issues, the point kin sono
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17 funds Discovery had, and we've still seen no documentary 17 was working with the government with respect to the
18 evidence of that, Mr Lewis was not interested in using 18 preliminary EIAs and it was actually giving a timeline
19these. He says that right here in his second witness19for those preliminary EIAs. The reality is simply that
20 statement on slide 211. He says: 20 it couldn't find anybody else to fund the deal, and
21 "I own several royalty interests which I could 21 Mr Lewis didn't want to fund the deal. It ran out of
22have sold or borrowed against, if necessary"22money.
22have sold or borrowed against, if necessary"22money.
22have sold or borrowed against, if necessary"22money.23So the strategy here was not to use his own funds,23And that brings us to the second reason why this
22have sold or borrowed against, if necessary"22money.23So the strategy here was not to use his own funds,23And that brings us to the second reason why this24even though apparently he had them, and to rely on24project failed (Slide 222), and that involves the social

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16:50 1	bit earlier and we've heard about it from Claimant's	16:53 1	Slovakia.
2	counsel. But the concept didn't originate in domestic	2	(Slide 230) Discovery Global sat down with the local
3	law. This is something that comes from the extractives	3	community in February of 2017 and it reached agreement
4	sector. It's an unwritten social contract and it has	4	in April 2017, about two and a half months. Imagine
5	arisen in the mining and oil and gas industry for years.	5	what would have happened had it simply done that at the
6	There are some tenets to it, you can see that on the	6	very beginning of this project. And that two and a half
7	next slide (225), ideas like legitimacy, credibility,	7	months, that was after all of the confrontations that we
8	trust, all of those addressing the relationship that one	8	talked about earlier.
9	must have with the environment, where there might be	9	And so those are the two reasons why this project
10	a mine or an oil and gas well.	10	ultimately did not succeed: there was never any funding,
11	(Slide 226) Now, of course we know that investment	11	none from the beginning, and no one wanted to fund the
12	treaty tribunals are no stranger to this, and I think	12	deal at the end, and; ultimately we saw earlier, as
13	it's important to discuss the case law that Discovery's	13	Mr Anway noted, Discovery simply could not gain local
14	counsel did not address today. We know the Bear Creek \boldsymbol{v}	14	acceptance. It could not do that.
15	Peru and we've never shied away from the fact that	15	And that brings me to quantum, and I just want to
16	Slovak law is different and that Slovakia is not	16	visualise one thing in quantum. We've heard a lot about
17	a signatory to the same conventions.	17	the discounted cash flow analysis. We've heard a lot
18	But the social licence to operate does not exist	18	about the but-for scenario. But we haven't really seen
19	only in Peruvian law or international conventions, and	19	what that but-for scenario is, and I think it's
20	we know that because of Tethyan Copper. We've put that	20	important to understand the damages model put before
21	on the record. Tethyan Copper discussed the social	21	this Tribunal and understand the assumptions that need
22	licence to operate and it did not do so in the context	22	to be made to arrive at this.
23	of domestic law or international conventions. It did it	23	(Slide 233) So on your screen this is what you have
24	in the context of the extractives sector with the	24	been told would occur but for Slovakia's actions. This
25	tribunal understanding that if a company wants to mine	25	is a diagram of what would be one of the largest onshore
	Page 217		Page 219
	C C		C C
16:51 1	or if a company wants to exploit oil or gas or other	16:54 1	oil and gas projects in European history. I will not
16:51 1 2	resources, then there will be consequences within the	16:54 1 2	call this Discovery's project because it was entirely
	resources, then there will be consequences within the environment. And, frankly, we've already seen that the		call this Discovery's project because it was entirely created by its experts for the purposes of this
2 3 4	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	2 3 4	call this Discovery's project because it was entirely created by its experts for the purposes of this arbitration, and I want you to understand the sheer
2 3 4 5	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	2 3 4 5	call this Discovery's project because it was entirely created by its experts for the purposes of this arbitration, and I want you to understand the sheer enormity of this project.
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16:55 1	that would need to be accured it would need to be	16.59 1	
	that would need to be secured, it would need to be	16:58 1	MR ANWAY: Thank you very much.
2	built, it would need to be paid for.	2	(4.58 pm)
3	You will see another pipeline in blue,	3	(The hearing adjourned until 9.30 am the following day)
4	21.4 kilometres and, yes, all of the permitting for that	4	
5	would be needed: it would need to be built, it would	5	
6	need to be paid for.	6	
7	And we arrive at this final product through	7	
8	countless complex calculations with hundreds of	8	
9	variables all because of one simple fact: Discovery has	9	
10	not drilled a single well in Slovakia (Slide 234).	10	
11	Everything that you just saw before you is the results	11	
12	of a model that was constructed for the purposes of this	12	
13	arbitration. It's filled with estimates. It's filled	13	
14	with assumptions. I obviously don't have the time to	14	
15	walk through the case law and the discounted cash flow	15	
16	-	16	
17	that that model is just inappropriate to be used here	17	
18		18	
19	•	10	
20	· · ·	20	
21	gas project in Europe, all built within the span of	20	
21	six years.	22	
22	I believe that's the end of my time.	22	
23 24	-	23	
24	that's the end of our opening statement.	24	
25	that's the end of our opening statement.	23	
	Page 221		Page 223
16:57 1	THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.		
16:57 1 2	THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Fine. Do my colleagues have questions for either		
2	Fine. Do my colleagues have questions for either		
2 3	Fine. Do my colleagues have questions for either party? No.		
2 3 4	Fine. Do my colleagues have questions for either party? No. I don't have questions now either. We will listen		
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Discovery Global LLC -v- Slovak Republic ICSID Case No. ARB/21/51

Thursday, 1 February 2024

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A	33:15 34:23 35:3	163:11	217:14 222:9	120:22 127:21,25	agreements 12:18
abandon 191:22	41:7 154:18 207:25	action 141:8 142:14	addressed 24:6 39:21	135:6 150:6 151:12	16:2
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abandoned 171:9	146:4 155:6,9,17	155:4 157:17	120:13	159:11 173:6 182:9	137:16 154:22
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