

Petroleum Taxation Fundamentals for Resource Rent Taxes Training Course

OGI-1096 · 5 days · 15 CPD hours · English

Overview

Petroleum Taxation Fundamentals is a specialist corporate training course from [Institute For Oil & Gas Training](#) designed for professionals responsible for understanding, evaluating, administering, or managing taxation across petroleum operations and investment portfolios. The course develops practical capability in resource rent tax, supplementary charge, excess profits tax, windfall tax, energy profits levy, and the interaction between different layers of petroleum taxation.

Oil and gas taxation requires a clear understanding of how fiscal systems capture value from hydrocarbon resources while maintaining an appropriate relationship between government revenue requirements and commercial project economics. Petroleum companies operate across jurisdictions with different combinations of corporate income tax, royalties, production-based levies, resource rent mechanisms, supplementary charges, and profit-based taxes. The resulting tax burden requires structured analysis rather than reliance on individual tax rates in isolation.

Petroleum Taxation Fundamentals addresses the skills gap created when finance, tax, commercial, economics, and asset teams understand individual tax mechanisms but lack a complete view of how those mechanisms operate together. Particular attention is given to marginal tax rate stacking, deductibility of one tax against another, tax base construction, allowable deductions, uplift mechanisms, taxable income, investment recovery, and effective tax rate calculation.

The course examines how resource rent tax systems distinguish between ordinary project returns and returns associated with economic rent. Participants develop a practical understanding of how progressive taxation affects petroleum projects as profitability increases and how fiscal terms influence project cash flow, investment decisions, field economics, and government take.

The programme also addresses supplementary charge structures and excess profits tax mechanisms that apply additional taxation when defined profitability or profit thresholds are reached. Windfall tax concepts and the energy profits levy are examined as examples of taxation designed to capture additional returns under specific economic or market conditions. The focus remains on understanding the mechanics of these instruments, their interaction with existing taxes, and their effect on project-level economics.

A central theme is the difference between a headline tax rate and the actual tax burden experienced by a petroleum operation. Marginal tax rate stacking can produce materially different outcomes from simply adding published rates. The course therefore develops a structured approach to analysing how taxes apply to different taxable bases, whether one tax is deductible against another, how deductions affect taxable profits, and how the combined burden should be assessed through effective tax rate calculation.

The programme connects petroleum taxation with upstream project economics, budgeting, financial modelling, commercial evaluation, compliance, and management reporting. Participants work through realistic oil and gas

scenarios involving exploration expenditure, development expenditure, production revenues, operating costs, allowances, tax deductions, taxable profits, and additional profit-based charges.

Institute For Oil & Gas Training delivers the course for professionals who need commercially relevant tax knowledge rather than purely theoretical coverage. The programme supports cross-functional decision making by connecting tax principles with the operational and financial realities of exploration, development, production, and petroleum investment.

Objectives

- Understand the fundamental principles of petroleum taxation and fiscal systems applied to oil and gas activities
- Analyse the structure and commercial purpose of resource rent tax mechanisms
- Understand supplementary charge structures and their impact on petroleum project taxation
- Evaluate excess profits tax mechanisms and their relationship with project profitability
- Examine windfall tax concepts and energy profits levy structures
- Analyse marginal tax rate stacking across multiple petroleum taxes
- Assess the deductibility of one tax against another when determining taxable profits
- Distinguish between statutory tax rates, marginal rates, average tax rates, and effective tax rates
- Apply effective tax rate calculation techniques to petroleum project scenarios
- Identify the principal components of a petroleum tax base
- Evaluate allowable deductions, capital expenditure treatment, operating costs, and relevant allowances
- Understand how fiscal mechanisms influence project cash flow and investment economics
- Assess the relationship between petroleum taxation and government take
- Interpret tax implications within upstream petroleum project evaluations
- Strengthen communication between tax, finance, commercial, economics, and asset management teams

- Improve the quality of petroleum tax analysis used in budgeting, forecasting, investment evaluation, and management reporting

Training methodology

Institute For Oil & Gas Training uses a practical, corporate-focused delivery model designed around petroleum industry situations. The methodology combines structured technical briefings with case studies, fiscal modelling exercises, scenario analysis, group discussions, calculation exercises, and practical interpretation of petroleum taxation structures.

Case studies examine how different tax mechanisms influence petroleum project economics. Participants analyse taxable income, allowable deductions, additional profit-based charges, and changes in tax exposure as project profitability changes. This approach helps connect taxation concepts with the commercial decisions encountered by oil and gas organisations.

Practical simulations focus on the interaction between multiple taxes. Participants work through scenarios where corporate taxation, supplementary charge, resource rent tax, or excess profits tax apply to different taxable bases. The exercises demonstrate why headline rates alone do not provide a complete view of fiscal exposure.

Group exercises address marginal tax rate stacking and the deductibility of one tax against another. Participants compare alternative tax treatments and assess how deductions, allowances, thresholds, and tax bases affect the final burden. The emphasis is on developing a disciplined process for reviewing petroleum fiscal structures.

Real-world scenarios are used to explore changes in profitability, production levels, operating expenditure, capital investment, and commodity prices. Participants assess how these changes influence taxable profits and the resulting tax position.

Financial modelling exercises support effective tax rate calculation by requiring participants to connect accounting results, taxable income, tax liabilities, and project economics. The methodology encourages participants to challenge assumptions, identify the correct tax base, and distinguish between statutory rates and actual project-level outcomes.

Facilitated discussions also examine the relationship between tax departments, finance teams, commercial functions, economists, asset managers, and senior decision makers. This cross-functional approach reflects the way petroleum taxation affects corporate planning and investment decisions.

Organisational impact

Petroleum taxation directly influences project economics, investment appraisal, financial forecasting, cash flow planning, and corporate profitability. Institute For Oil & Gas Training equips organisations with a stronger internal understanding of how taxation affects petroleum operations and investment decisions.

A structured understanding of resource rent tax improves the organisation's ability to evaluate projects where taxation increases as profitability rises. This supports more informed interpretation of project economics and reduces reliance on headline fiscal rates when assessing potential returns.

Improved analysis of supplementary charge and excess profits tax mechanisms strengthens financial planning. Finance and commercial teams gain a clearer understanding of how additional tax layers affect taxable profits, cash flow, and project returns.

The course also improves the assessment of windfall tax and energy profits levy concepts. Organisations benefit from stronger internal processes for identifying additional fiscal exposures associated with defined profit conditions or specific economic circumstances.

Marginal tax rate stacking is particularly important for corporate forecasting. When multiple taxes operate simultaneously, the combined burden depends on the interaction of tax bases, deductions, thresholds, and calculation rules. Participants learn to examine these interactions systematically rather than treating each tax as an isolated percentage.

Understanding the deductibility of one tax against another also improves tax forecasting and financial model integrity. Incorrect assumptions about deductibility can distort taxable income and project-level tax calculations. The course develops a more consistent approach to reviewing these relationships.

Effective tax rate calculation provides management with a clearer measure of the actual tax burden relative to the relevant profit base. This supports improved interpretation of financial results and more meaningful comparisons between project scenarios.

The programme strengthens collaboration between tax, finance, commercial, economics, planning, and asset teams. A shared understanding of petroleum taxation terminology and mechanisms supports faster communication and more consistent assumptions across business functions.

The organisational benefits also extend to governance and compliance. Teams develop greater awareness of the information required to support tax analysis and the importance of maintaining clear links between financial assumptions, taxable income calculations, fiscal terms, and management reporting.

By integrating taxation with petroleum economics, the course supports stronger financial models, improved project evaluation, more disciplined budgeting, clearer tax forecasting, and better-informed commercial discussions.

Personal impact

Participants develop a practical understanding of petroleum taxation that supports their responsibilities across finance, tax, commercial, economics, accounting, planning, and asset management functions.

They gain the ability to interpret resource rent tax structures and understand how taxation changes as petroleum projects move through different levels of profitability. This strengthens their contribution to project evaluation and fiscal analysis.

Participants improve their ability to assess supplementary charge and excess profits tax mechanisms and understand how additional tax layers influence project outcomes. They also gain a clearer understanding of windfall tax and energy profits levy concepts.

A major capability gain comes from understanding marginal tax rate stacking. Participants learn to distinguish between individual statutory rates and the combined tax burden generated by multiple fiscal mechanisms.

The course also strengthens practical skills in analysing the deductibility of one tax against another. Participants learn to identify how tax interactions influence taxable profits and the resulting liability.

Improved effective tax rate calculation skills help participants evaluate the actual tax burden associated with petroleum operations and investment scenarios. This supports stronger financial modelling and management reporting.

Participants also strengthen their ability to communicate tax considerations to non-tax stakeholders. The course connects technical taxation concepts with commercial outcomes, allowing professionals to explain how fiscal mechanisms influence project economics, cash flow, profitability, and investment decisions.

For finance and tax professionals, the programme strengthens specialist petroleum taxation capability. For commercial and economics professionals, it provides a stronger foundation for incorporating fiscal terms into project evaluation. For asset and management professionals, it improves understanding of how taxation affects operational and financial performance.

Who should attend

Petroleum Tax Professionals

Designed for tax specialists responsible for petroleum tax analysis, tax planning, tax reporting, and interpretation of fiscal obligations.

Finance and Accounting Professionals

Relevant for finance managers, accountants, controllers, and financial analysts who incorporate petroleum taxation into reporting, forecasting, budgeting, and financial analysis.

Petroleum Economists

Supports economists who evaluate project profitability, government take, fiscal regimes, and investment outcomes across petroleum assets.

Commercial Managers

Useful for commercial professionals assessing contractual, fiscal, investment, and economic implications across petroleum projects and portfolios.

Financial Modellers

Designed for professionals developing project economics and financial models that incorporate taxation, deductions, allowances, and profit-based fiscal mechanisms.

Asset Managers

Supports asset management professionals responsible for understanding the financial consequences of petroleum fiscal structures on producing and developing assets.

Planning and Budgeting Teams

Relevant for professionals responsible for forecasting expenditure, revenues, taxable profits, cash flow, and petroleum project financial performance.

Treasury Professionals

Useful for treasury teams assessing how petroleum tax liabilities influence cash flow forecasting, funding requirements, and liquidity planning.

Senior Finance Managers

Provides senior finance professionals with a structured basis for reviewing petroleum taxation assumptions and their impact on corporate financial decisions.

Commercial and Investment Decision Makers

Supports managers involved in petroleum investment appraisal, portfolio evaluation, project screening, and strategic financial decision making.

Course outline

Foundations of Petroleum Taxation

This module establishes the commercial and technical foundation for understanding petroleum taxation. It examines how governments structure fiscal systems around petroleum resources and how different taxation mechanisms influence project economics, taxable income, cash flow, and government take.

Resource Rent Tax and Progressive Fiscal Mechanisms

This module focuses on resource rent tax and fiscal mechanisms designed to capture returns above defined levels of project profitability. Participants examine how tax exposure changes as project returns increase and how investment recovery, allowances, and tax thresholds influence the fiscal outcome.

Supplementary Charge and Excess Profits Tax

This module examines additional taxation mechanisms applied alongside conventional petroleum taxation. The focus is on supplementary charge, excess profits tax, and the calculation interactions that determine the combined fiscal burden.

Windfall Tax and Energy Profits Levy

This module examines taxation mechanisms associated with additional or exceptional petroleum profits. Participants analyse the commercial structure of windfall tax and energy profits levy concepts and assess how additional fiscal charges influence petroleum company profitability and investment economics.

Effective Tax Rate Calculation and Fiscal Integration

This module brings together the taxation principles covered throughout the course and applies them to integrated petroleum fiscal analysis. Participants focus on effective tax rate calculation, combined fiscal burdens, marginal tax

rate stacking, and the interpretation of taxation within financial and project evaluation models.

Scheduled dates

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Amman, Jordan	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Athens, Greece	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Berlin, Germany	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Boston, United States	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Doha, Qatar	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,300

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18 - 22 Jan 2027	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Houston, United States	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	London, United Kingdom	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Luanda, Angola	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Madrid, Spain	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Marbella, Spain	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Miami, United States	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Milan, Italy	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Munich, Germany	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,300

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18 - 22 Jan 2027	New York, United States	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Nice, France	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Paris, France	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Singapore	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,300
18 - 22 Jan 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,300
17 - 21 May 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 May 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 May 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 May 2027	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 May 2027	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,300

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17 - 21 May 2027	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 May 2027	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 May 2027	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,300
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20 - 24 Sep 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,300
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17 - 21 Jan 2028	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	London, United Kingdom	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Luanda, Angola	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Madrid, Spain	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Marbella, Spain	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£4,300

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Miami, United States	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Milan, Italy	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Munich, Germany	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	New York, United States	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Nice, France	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Paris, France	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Singapore	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,300
17 - 21 Jan 2028	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,300

Certificate

Attendees receive a Certificate of Completion from Institute For Oil & Gas Training upon finishing the course. The certificate is issued to participants who meet the course attendance requirement and complete the programme.