

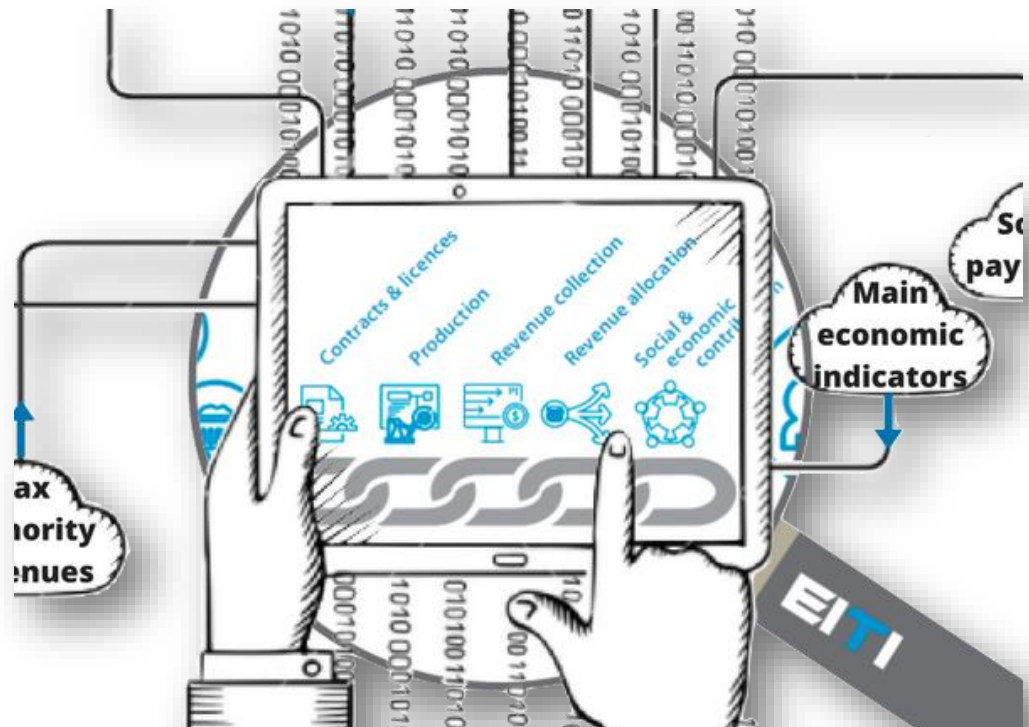
Mainstreaming

Embedding EITI disclosures into government systems

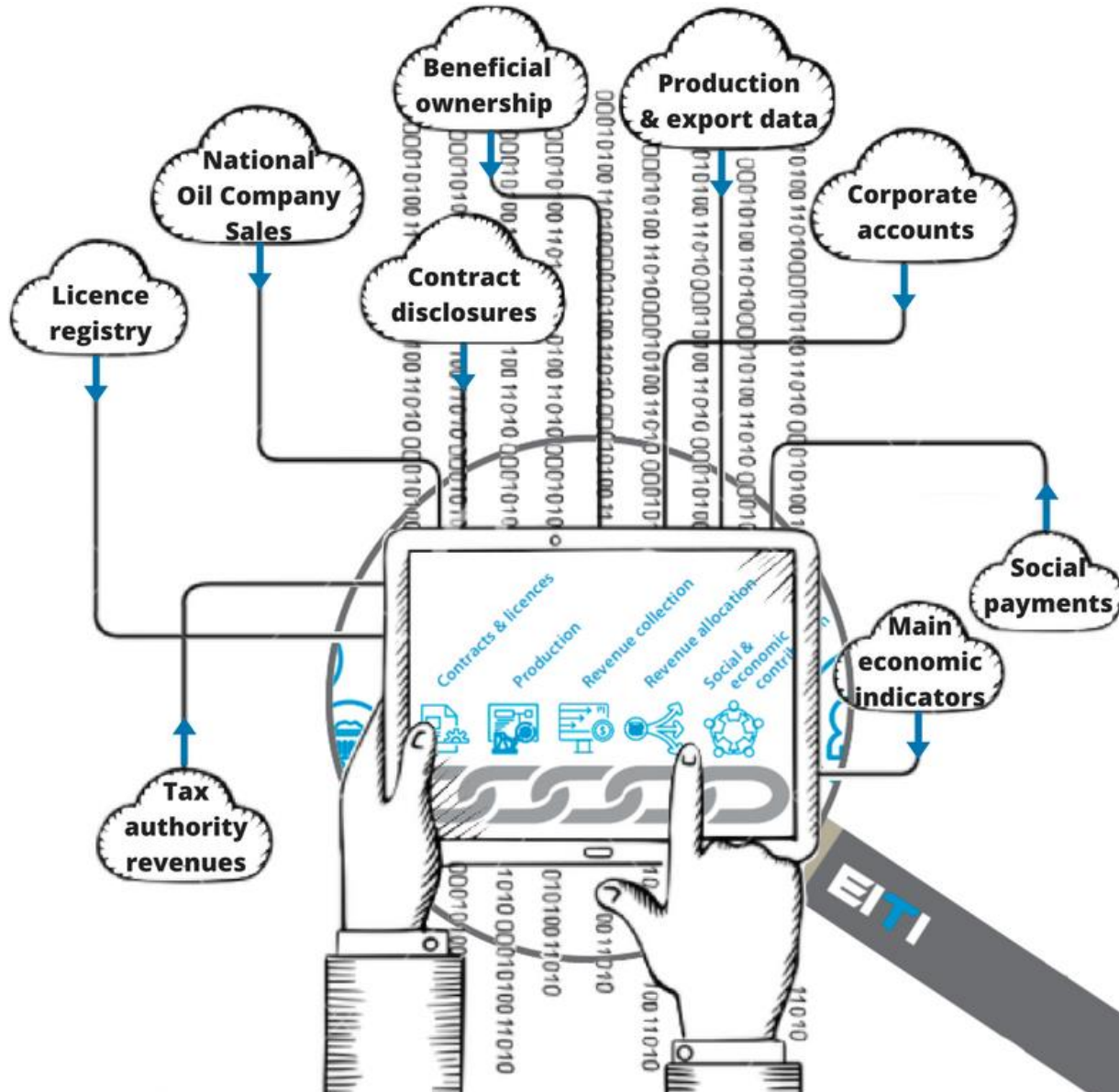
Introduction and objectives



*Jakarta, Indonesia
3 October 2017*



WHAT IS MAINSTREAMING?



Why mainstreaming? Timor-Leste case study

18 February 2015

Transparency Initiative gets a little more opaque

Liqa ba artigu ida ne'e iha Tetum

Earlier this month, Timor-Leste published its [Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative \(EITI\) Report for 2012](#). The report was celebrated by the [international EITI Secretariat](#) and the [government of Timor-Leste](#) as an advance in public information about oil and gas revenues "including more comprehensive information than ever before." Unfortunately, it is actually a step backwards from the amount of transparency in the [2010](#) and [2011](#) reports. Although it has more already-public general information on oil and gas projects in Timor-Leste, it has much less on the specific payments by the companies to Timor-Leste's government, which is the principal purpose of EITI.

The previous two reports contained more detailed data than the companies wanted, and they were outvoted when the Multi-Stakeholder (companies, government and civil society) Working Group decided to publish them. When the framework for the 2012 report was being discussed, [civil society urged](#) that it again be disaggregated by product and revenue stream -- but unfortunately the companies prevailed this time. At the report's gala launch in Hotel Timor on 6 February, ConocoPhillips representative Jose Lobato was delighted that it responded to company wishes, unlike previous reports. Global EITI Chair Clare Short spoke about how important EITI is in other countries, and how Timor-Leste has been a leader for them.

Timor-Leste published its EITI report for 2012 five weeks late, according to EITI rules. The latest report contains significantly less information than the 2010 and 2011 reports, with FTP (royalty) combined for all products (gas, condensate and LPG), and each company subsidiary's payments given as one lump sum. In most cases, it contains less revenue data than Timorese agencies had published more than a year ago.



Source: Timor-Leste Institute for Development Monitoring and Analysis,
<http://www.laohamutuk.org/>

Why mainstreaming? Timor-Leste case study



MOORE STEPHENS

TIMOR-LESTE EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES
TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (TL-EITI)

INDEPENDENT RECONCILIATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2012

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JPDA



The Timor Sea Treaty entered between the Governments of Timor-Leste and Australia in 2002 established the Joint Petroleum Development Area (JPDA) in the Timor Sea. Under the Treaty Timor-Leste and Australia jointly control, manage and facilitate the exploration and exploitation of the petroleum resources in the JPDA for the benefits of the people of Timor-Leste and Australia.

Following is a list of Legal Framework established for the administration of the petroleum activities in the JPDA and some existing petroleum contracts:

1. [Timor Sea Treaty](#)
2. [Interim Petroleum Mining Code](#)
3. [Petroleum Mining Code](#)
4. [Interim Regulations issued under Article 37 of the Interim Petroleum Mining Code](#)
5. [Interim Directions issued under Article 37 of the Interim Petroleum Mining Code](#)
6. [Interim Administrative Guidelines for the Joint Petroleum Development Area](#)
7. [Certain Maritime Arrangements in the Timor Sea](#)
8. [Greater Sunrise - Memorandum of Understanding](#)
9. [Greater Sunrise - International Unilateral Agreement](#)
10. Production Sharing Contracts:
 - [JPDA PSC 06-101 A](#)
 - [JPDA PSC 06-103](#)
 - [JPDA PSC 06-105](#)
 - [JPDA PSC 11 - 106](#)

National Petroleum Authority, <http://www.anp-tl.org/webs/anptlweb.nsf/vwAll/JPDA>



Why mainstreaming? Timor-Leste case study

ANP: JPDA Production, Barrels of Oil Equivalent (BOE)

2013

Month	Total Production BOE Equivalent	Comments / Notes
Jan - 2013	6,286,066.59	
Feb - 2013	5,745,448.66	
Mar - 2013	5,774,156.07	
Apr - 2013	5,919,016.97	
May - 2013	5,743,015.97	
Jun - 2013	5,596,552.31	
Jul - 2013	5,633,674.66	
Aug - 2013	5,587,468.76	
Sep - 2013	5,032,263.86	
Oct - 2013	4,503,983.34	
Nov - 2013	4,573,604.45	
Dec - 2013	5,007,035.62	

2014

Month	Total Production BOE Equivalent	Comments / Notes
Jan - 2014	4,723,860.17	
Feb - 2014	4,645,622.45	
Apr - 2014	4,743,754.93	
May - 2014	4,876,235.97	
Jun - 2014	4,743,049.55	
Jul - 2014	4,510,897.59	
Aug - 2014	3,978,559.00	
Sep - 2014	216,919.93	
Oct - 2014	3,793,366.76	
Nov - 2014	4,145,205.45	
Dec - 2014	4,507,193.76	

2015

Month	Total Production BOE Equivalent	Comments / Notes
Jan - 2015	4,591,700.52	
Feb - 2015	4,124,087.93	
Mar - 2015	4,756,855.31	
Apr - 2015	4,518,965.72	



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TIMOR-LESTE EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES
TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (TL-EITI)

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February 2015



National Petroleum Authority, <http://www.anp-tl.org/webs/anptlweb.nsf/pgLafaekDataGasListHTML>



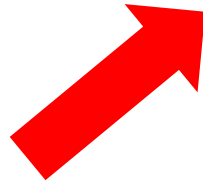
Why mainstreaming? Timor-Leste case study

Australia and Timor Sea

Average Daily Net Production	Interest	Operator	2016		
			Liquids MBD	Natural Gas MMCFD	Total MBOED
Australia Pacific LNG	37.5%	ConocoPhillips/ Origin Energy	-	531	89
Bayu-Undan	56.9	ConocoPhillips	13	254	55
Athena/Perseus	50.0	ExxonMobil	-	35	6
Total Australia and Timor Sea			13	820	150



Why mainstreaming? Timor-Leste case study



First Tranche Petroleum/Royalty and Oil/Gas Revenue - All Projects

Feb-2015

Description	Total	Timor-Leste	Australia
BU Interest Received	\$707.27	\$636.54	\$70.73
BU LPG FTP	\$776,250.48	\$698,625.43	\$77,625.05
Bank Charges	\$-264.28	\$-237.85	\$-26.43
BU Condensate FTP	\$1,477,046.93	\$1,329,342.24	\$147,704.69
BU LNG FTP	\$6,328,528.61	\$5,695,675.75	\$632,852.86
BU BU Prov Profit Oil & Gas Jan 15	\$28,026,905.21	\$25,224,214.69	\$2,802,690.52
BU BU Final Profit Oil & Gas Dec 14	\$11,904,185.21	\$10,713,766.69	\$1,190,418.52

Mar-2015

Description	Total	Timor-Leste	Australia
BU Final Profit Oil & Gas Jan 15	\$13,363,162.95	\$12,026,846.66	\$1,336,316.29
BU Interest Received	\$627.49	\$564.74	\$62.75
BU Prov Profit Oil & Gas Feb 15	\$44,121,164.00	\$39,709,047.60	\$4,412,116.40
BU LPG FTP	\$842,041.83	\$757,837.65	\$84,204.18
BU LNG FTP	\$7,436,113.04	\$6,692,501.74	\$743,611.30
BU Condensate FTP	\$1,761,783.07	\$1,585,604.76	\$176,178.31
Bank Charges	\$-156.68	\$-141.01	\$-15.67

Apr-2015

Description	Total	Timor-Leste	Australia
BU Final Profit Oil & Gas Feb 15	\$17,977,920.72	\$16,180,128.65	\$1,797,792.07
BU Condensate FTP	\$1,614,037.66	\$1,452,633.89	\$161,403.77
Kitan Kitan Royalty	\$1,538,126.72	\$1,384,314.05	\$153,812.67
BU LPG FTP	\$855,894.70	\$770,305.23	\$85,589.47
BU Interest Received	\$303.05	\$272.75	\$30.31
Kitan Kitan Profit Oil	\$-648,420.81	\$-583,578.73	\$-64,842.08
Bank Charges	\$-62.57	\$-56.31	\$-6.26
BU LNG FTP	\$4,541,793.22	\$4,087,613.90	\$454,179.32
BU Prov Profit Oil & Gas Mar 2015	\$42,464,145.52	\$38,217,730.97	\$4,246,414.55

May-2015

Description	Total	Timor-Leste	Australia
BU Final Profit Oil & Gas Mar 15	\$29,036,586.15	\$26,132,927.53	\$2,903,658.62
BU Prov Profit Oil & Gas Apr 15	\$27,345,522.26	\$24,610,970.03	\$2,734,552.23
BU Condensate FTP	\$3,792,538.58	\$3,413,284.72	\$379,253.86
BU LNG FTP	\$4,639,408.65	\$4,175,467.79	\$463,940.87
BU Interest Received	\$329.72	\$296.75	\$32.97
Bank Charges	\$-303.77	\$-273.39	\$-30.38
BU LPG FTP	\$863,934.00	\$777,540.60	\$86,393.40

Total

	Total	Timor-Leste	Australia
TOTAL	\$13 000 765 282,10	\$11 695 383 599,18	\$1 305 381 682,92



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TIMOR-LESTE EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES
TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (TL-EITI)

INDEPENDENT RECONCILIATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2012

February 2015



National Petroleum Authority, <http://www.anp-tl.org/webs/anptlweb.nsf/pgLafaekFTPList>



Why mainstreaming? Timor-Leste case study

Transparency on payments made to Governments

(€ thousands)	Year	Host Government's entitlement	National Oil Companies entitlement	Profit taxes	Royalties	Bonus	Fees	Other significant payments and benefits	Capital Expenditure ^(*)	Revenues from sales of equity hydrocarbons ^(*)
Angola	2015		46,335	193,814	80,202		33	1,447	1,354,317	1,585,505
Australia	2015			4,390			520		14,620	91,657
China	2015			1,484			136		11,248	62,060
Croatia	2015			4,607					2,597	36,958
Cyprus	2015							600	112,189	
Denmark	2015									
Ecuador	2015			41,106 ^(a)				8,757	21,960	124,851
Gabon	2015						21	1,416	80,089	
Ghana	2015						1,388		203,428	
Indonesia	2015			27,669		39			732,705	165,603
Iraq	2015			15,843				11,647	481,312	576,265
Ireland	2015								2,057	
Italy	2015				301,871		2,202	1,868	726,832	2,123,516
Kenya	2015						161		3,825	
Libya	2015		1,554,740	1,983,759	222,621			45,065	444,061	3,840,949
Myanmar	2015						901		5,529	
Nigeria	2015		11,277	163,789	168,537		9,681	28,664	451,078	1,559,178
Norway	2015			41,411			8,565		1,115,747	1,383,956
Pakistan	2015			27,122	30,584		724		55,443	279,963
Portugal	2015						523	160	3,589	
Rep. of Congo	2015	40,098	9,433	173,989	162,855		3,780		888,754	1,284,200
Russia	2015			1,439					55	
The Netherlands	2015			275						
The United Kingdom	2015			126,713			926		200,746	907,974
Timor Leste	2015	47,965		21,735	1,693		509		16,909	163,479
Ukraine	2015			98					15	
USA	2015			9,401	40,290		4,126		660,009	1,092,182

EITI Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

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TIMOR-LESTE EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES
TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (TL-EITI)

INDEPENDENT RECONCILIATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2012

February 2015



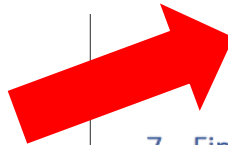
ENI Transparency Report for 2015,
https://www.eni.com/docs/en_IT/enicom/sustainability/eni_for_2015_transparency_eng_.pdf

EITI

Why mainstreaming? Timor-Leste case study



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TIMOR-LESTE EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES
TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (TL-EITI)

INDEPENDENT RECONCILIATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2012

February 2015

7 – Financial Results

Consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income
For the period ending 31 December

	Group		Company	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	4,223,414	2,625,897	4,223,414	2,625,897
• <u>Government Grant</u>	<u>4,000,000</u>	1,800,000	4,000,000	1,800,000
• Revenue from contract fixed services fees	223,414	86,233	223,414	86,233
• Service fee income	-	739,664	-	739,664
Gross profit on sale of fuel	36,056	-	36,056	-
Gross profit on lease of marine oil terminal	38,661	-	38,661	-
	4,298,131	2,625,897	4,298,131	2,625,897
Expenses				
Consultancy fees and project expenses	(1,862,479)	(513,886)	(1,862,479)	(513,886)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(377,627)	(342,097)	(377,627)	(342,097)
Employee costs	(1,513,856)	(1,028,430)	(1,513,856)	(1,028,430)
Other expenses	(2,530,358)	(1,953,569)	(2,475,580)	(1,953,569)
Total expenses	(6,284,320)	(3,837,982)	(6,229,541)	(3,837,982)



Timor GAP, <http://www.timorgap.com/databases/website.nsf/vwAll/Annual%20Reports>



Why mainstreaming? Timor-Leste case study

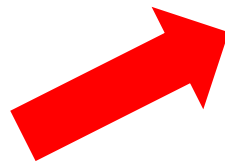


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TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (TL-EITI)

INDEPENDENT RECONCILIATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2012

February 2015



Timor-Leste Budget Transparency Portal

News Articles

- [Budget Links](#)
(04/06/2012)
- [Transparency Portal gets officially launched by Prime Minister](#)
(17/03/2011)
- [DISCLAIMER](#)
(10/03/2011)
- [See more News...](#)

Current year's budget

Legislation Revenues Expenditures

Welcome to Timor-Leste Budget Transparency Portal

The information is updated at the end of each business day

Type	Budget	Commitments	Obligations	Actual	Balance	Execution %
Expenditures	\$1,500,237,757.00	\$269,076,455.85	\$199,772,197.15	\$385,838,990.30	\$645,550,113.70	39.0%
Revenues	\$170,403,063.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$63,547,797.89	\$106,855,265.11	37.3%

<http://www.budgettransparency.gov.tl/public/index?&lang=en>



EITI – still important platform for dialogue

Timor-Leste urged to boost PFM and become less oil dependent

By Judith Ugwumadu | 24 October 2014

The government of Timor-Leste must further strengthen its public financial management in order to smooth spending over the long term to avoid a 'fiscal cliff', the International Monetary Fund has said.

It also urged the Southeast Asian country to develop its agriculture, tourism and energy sectors to increase employment opportunities and expand the tax base.

Economic developments in the country have been good since it regained independence in 2002, the IMF said, with growth expected to reach 6.6% this year and accelerate to 6.8% in 2015. But Timor-Leste remains one of the most oil-dependent countries, with oil accounting for around 95% of government revenues and 80% of Gross Domestic Product.

Oil revenues have been saved through the Petroleum Fund and has now

La'o Hamutuk

Bulletin | Surat Popular | Topic index | Reports & Announcements | Updates
Reference | Presentations | Mission Statement | LH Blog | Search | Home

How long will the Petroleum Fund carry Timor-Leste?

4 November 2013. Revised 4 June 2015

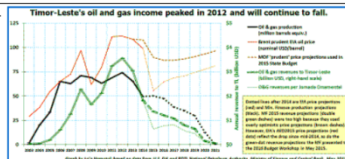
[Skip down](#) for links to 2014 academic paper ([inkui verzaun Tetum](#)), spreadsheet and other materials.

more than 95% of Timor-Leste state revenues and comprises nearly four-fifths of the state's total income. Although the share is declining as oil revenues drop, income from the petroleum wealth is channelled through a Petroleum Fund which is expected to last until the oil and gas fields are exhausted, which could be by 2020 if current market prices remain stable. Unfortunately, the Petroleum Fund may be empty

model to estimate how long the Petroleum Fund will be able to finance the state's activities. The model incorporates historical and projected data, including recurrent and capital spending, domestic revenues, loans and repayments, petroleum income and return on Petroleum Fund investments. It allows changes to these parameters as well as anticipated oil market prices, interest rates and sunrise development options.

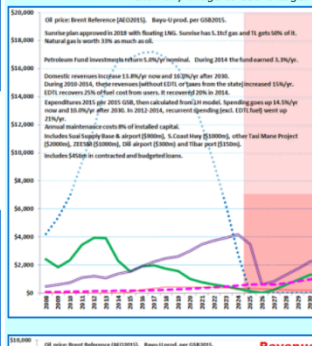
developed a model to estimate how long the Petroleum Fund can finance state activities. The model incorporates historical and projected data, including recurrent and capital spending, domestic revenues, loans and repayments, petroleum income, and return on Petroleum Fund investment. It allows changes to these parameters as well as anticipated oil market prices, interest rates and sunrise development options.

ed in July 2013, based on the approved 2013 General State Budget, 2014 based on lower Bayu-Undan revenue forecasts and the slower growth in the South Coast. The 2014 budget also removes funding for the South Coast for the Suai Supply base and adds spending to build Dili airport and other infrastructure. The latest version, done in May 2015, includes updated information, the results are unchanged. During the last fifteen years of state spending has helped, but the drop in expected oil prices and production has cancelled out the benefits.



The three graphs below describe a **Base Case scenario** for the Petroleum Fund. It is for planning purposes, but is an optimistic reference to the future.

Click any image to see it larger



Australia to Fight East Timor Sea-Border Challenge

Wall Street Journal - 5. jun. 2015

The dispute follows a long-running spat with Dili over allegations of ... including Australia's Woodside Petroleum Ltd, **ConocoPhillips** of the U.S. and ... "Timor-Leste's expectation that dialogue would produce a road map for ...



Sky News Australia

East Timor kicks out judges over ConocoPhillips tax fight

Reuters - 5. nov. 2014

ConocoPhillips operates the Bayu Undan gas field in the Timor Sea between ... a good investment climate for Timor-Leste," **ConocoPhillips** President ... try to resolve a long-running dispute over the treaty that gives East Timor ...

UPDATE 2-Australia's Woodside opens door to resolving E. Timor ...

Dyptpløydende - Reuters UK - 5. nov. 2014

Gå i dybden (21 artikler til)



Timor considers buying Sunrise

The We

The Tin

Howeve

Timor-l



República Democrática de Timor-Leste

Ministério das Finanças

Gabinete Ministerial



Seja um bom cidadão, seja um novo herói para a nossa Nação

No: 048 / VI/GM/ 2015-03

Dili, 9 March 2015

To:

Mr. Juvinal Dias

Mr. Adilson da Costa Junior

Mr. Charles Scheiner

Mr. Pelagio Douteil

Mr. Niall Almond

La'o Hamutuk Economic and Natural Resources Team

Dear All,

H.E. Prime Minister asked the Ministry of Finance to respond to the letter from La'o Hamutuk dated 24th of February 2015.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank La'o Hamutuk for its letter. Your letter serves to stimulate debate concerning important fiscal and economic issues and the Government welcomes such debate. Whilst we may not entirely agree with your analysis it is encouraging to see that these issues are being debated and we would like to encourage you to continue to contribute to the "evidence based policy" process in public sector.

It is in that spirit that we write to you as it is important to understand that there are many views, options and opinions on what will happen in the future because nobody can know for certain what will happen especially in today's global environment. The Government always has to take into consideration a range of options in order to decide the most reasonable way forward.

Why mainstreaming?

Transparency should be an **integral part of how governments manage their sector**. EITI reports are not the only tool for bringing about transparency



Some benefits:

- Flexibility: from “reports must contain” to “MSG must disclose” EITI data
 - Cheaper – avg. cost EITI Report \$130k
 - More up-to date information
 - Avoids duplication
- No change to disclosure requirements.
 - No compromise on reliability and comprehensiveness of data.

EITI Standard and Mainstreaming

Under EITI Requirement 4.9c, the multi-stakeholder group can avoid reconciliation by an independent administrator if...

1. there is routine disclosure of the data ... and
2. the financial data is subject to credible, independent audit, applying international standards

Then the MSG may seek Board approval to mainstream EITI implementation



EITI Standard & mainstreaming

EITI Requirement 7.2.c: The multi-stakeholder group is encouraged to...

c) Where legally and technically feasible, consider automated online disclosure of extractive revenues and payments by governments and companies on a continuous basis. This may include cases where extractive revenue data is already published regularly by government or where national taxation systems are trending towards online tax assessments and payments.



THE EITI STANDARD

EITI International Secretariat 22 May 2013

EITI Standard & mainstreaming

EITI Requirement 4.9.c:

“Where the assessment in 4.9(a) [of whether payments and revenues are subject to credible, independent audit, applying international auditing standards] concludes that there is (i) routine disclosure of the data required by the EITI Standard in requisite detail, and (ii) that the financial data is subject to credible, independent audit, applying international standards, the multi-stakeholder group may seek Board approval to mainstream EITI implementation in accordance with the ‘Agreed upon procedure for mainstreamed disclosures’.



THE EITI STANDARD

EITI International Secretariat 22 May 2013

Key questions in considering mainstreaming:

Mapping out the future

14 April 2015 Eddie Rich



Day 2: Discussing the key issues for the EITI over the next few years.



Communications officers from eleven countries vividly exchanged experiences and opinions at today's training in Kinshasa.

Today's main discussion found the Board and other stakeholders coming together to map out the future of the EITI over the next three to five years. The **EITI Standard** in May 2013 was a major step forward in terms of strengthening the EITI's relevance and potential to contribute to improved governance in the **extractive industries**. But inevitably, certain issues were left unaddressed or have emerged as countries have begun implementing the EITI Standard.

The EITI could do more to ensure that transparent extractives reporting is embedded in government and company reporting systems, that implementation is less burdensome while at the same time ensuring that the EITI delivers relevant and useful information that informs public debate and builds trust. As Nigeria's EITI Executive Secretary, Zainab Ahmed, noted: "We need to make sure that reports actually address and speak to the reforms that are required in the sector".

- What information required by the EITI Standard is already made publicly available by government agencies and in what format ?
- What information is already available from companies?
- What is the reliability, comprehensiveness and timeliness of the publicly available data ? If gaps, what measures should be taken?
- Any info that is not publicly available in government systems, but could easily be published?
- What would be a credible disclosure of financial data ?
- What would a roadmap for mainstreaming EITI disclosures look like?

Why mainstreaming?

Nigeria case study

- Using Nigeria EITI's participation in meetings of the Federation Accounts Allocation Committee

<https://eiti.org/document/eiti-case-study-mainstream>



UPSTREAM, DOWNSTREAM, MAINSTREAM?

CASE STUDY: EXPLORING THE POTENTIAL FOR
MAINSTREAMING EITI DISCLOSURES IN NIGERIA

EITI International Secretariat

February 2017

Итоговый отчет по налоговым и неналоговым платежам/поступлениям плательщиков нефтегазового и горнорудного секторов РК

Поиск

БИН плательщика

Наименование плательщика

Год

Выберите год

№ п.п.	Платежи/ поступления	КБК	Данные Плательщиков				Данные получателя отчетов ИПДО				Разница				
			В денежной форме				В денежной форме				В денежной форме				В том числе необъясненная разница
			тыс. тенге	тыс. долларов США	Сумма в тыс. тенге, по курсу НБ РК на дату перечисления	Итого сумма в тыс. тенге	тыс. тенге	тыс. долларов США	Сумма в тыс. тенге, по курсу НБ РК на дату зачисления	Итого сумма в тыс. тенге	тыс. тенге	тыс. долларов США	Сумма в тыс. тенге, по курсу НБ РК подсчитанная по валютным платежам Компанией по сверке	Итого сумма в тыс. тенге	тыс. тенге
	I, Налоговые поступления														

No records found.

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№ п.п.	Платежи/ поступления	КБК	Данные Плательщиков				Данные получателя отчетов ИПДО				Разница				В том числе необъясненная разница
			В денежной форме				В денежной форме				В денежной форме				
			тыс. тенге	тыс. долларов США	Сумма в тыс. тенге, по курсу НБ РК на дату перечисления	Итого сумма в тыс. тенге	тыс. тенге	тыс. долларов США	Сумма в тыс. тенге, по курсу НБ РК на дату зачисления	Итого сумма в тыс. тенге	тыс. тенге	тыс. долларов США	Сумма в тыс. тенге, по курсу НБ РК подсчитанная по валютным платежам Компанией по сверке	Итого сумма в тыс. тенге	
II. Поступления за использование природных и других ресурсов															

No records found.

Итого по разделу II			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			Данные Плательщиков			Данные получателя отчетов ИПДО			Разница					В том числе необъясненная
			В денежной форме			В денежной форме			В денежной форме					

http://egsu.energo.gov.kz/webapp/pages/ipdo/appendix_1_5.jsf?faces-redirect=true



Имя пользователя Пароль Войти
Регистрация Забыли пароль?

Главная ИПДО ▾

12 14 38 Четверг, 29 сентября 2016

А- А+



2015 ▾

Поиск

№ п.п.	Платежи/ поступления	КБК	Данные Плательщиков				Данные получателя отчетов ИПДО				Разница			
			В денежной форме				В денежной форме				В денежной форме			
			тыс. тенге	тыс. долларов США	Сумма в тыс. тенге, по курсу НБ РК на дату перечисления	Итого сумма в тыс. тенге	тыс. тенге	тыс. долларов США	Сумма в тыс. тенге, по курсу НБ РК на дату зачисления	Итого сумма в тыс. тенге	тыс. тенге	тыс. долларов США	Сумма в тыс. тенге, по курсу НБ РК подсчитанная по валютным платежам Компанией по сверке	Итого
I. Налоговые поступления														
.	Корпоративный подоходный налог, в т.ч.	101110-101105	294869111,820	2663862,483	0,000	294869111,820	826936125,445	2663767,000	0,000	826936125,445	532067013,625	95,483	0,000	53
1.	Корпоративный подоходный налог с юридических лиц, за исключением поступлений от организаций нефтяного сектора	101110 (101101-101104)	136159222,566	645715,400	0,000	136159222,566	261580236,145	645715,000	0,000	261580236,145	125421013,579	0,400	0,000	12
2.	Корпоративный подоходный налог с юридических лиц организаций нефтяного сектора	101105 (101105-101107)	158709889,254	2018147,083	0,000	158709889,254	565355889,300	2018052,000	0,000	565355889,300	406646000,046	95,083	0,000	40
20	Индивидуальный подоходный налог, в т.ч.	101201-101205	72907908,925	50476,997	0,000	72907908,925	74073239,516	202,000	0,000	74073239,516	1165330,591	50274,997	0,000	11
1.	Индивидуальный подоходный налог с физических лиц, занятых в нефтяном секторе	101201 (101201, 101204)	72819101,425	50476,997	0,000	72819101,425	74072316,816	202,000	0,000	74072316,816	1253215,391	50274,997	0,000	12

THE NET GOVERNMENT CASH FLOW FROM PETROLEUM ACTIVITIES, 1971-2013

Updated: 16.03.2015

Source: Ministry of Finance, Statistics Norway

Print illustration

Download data

Last ned PDF

Last ned PNG

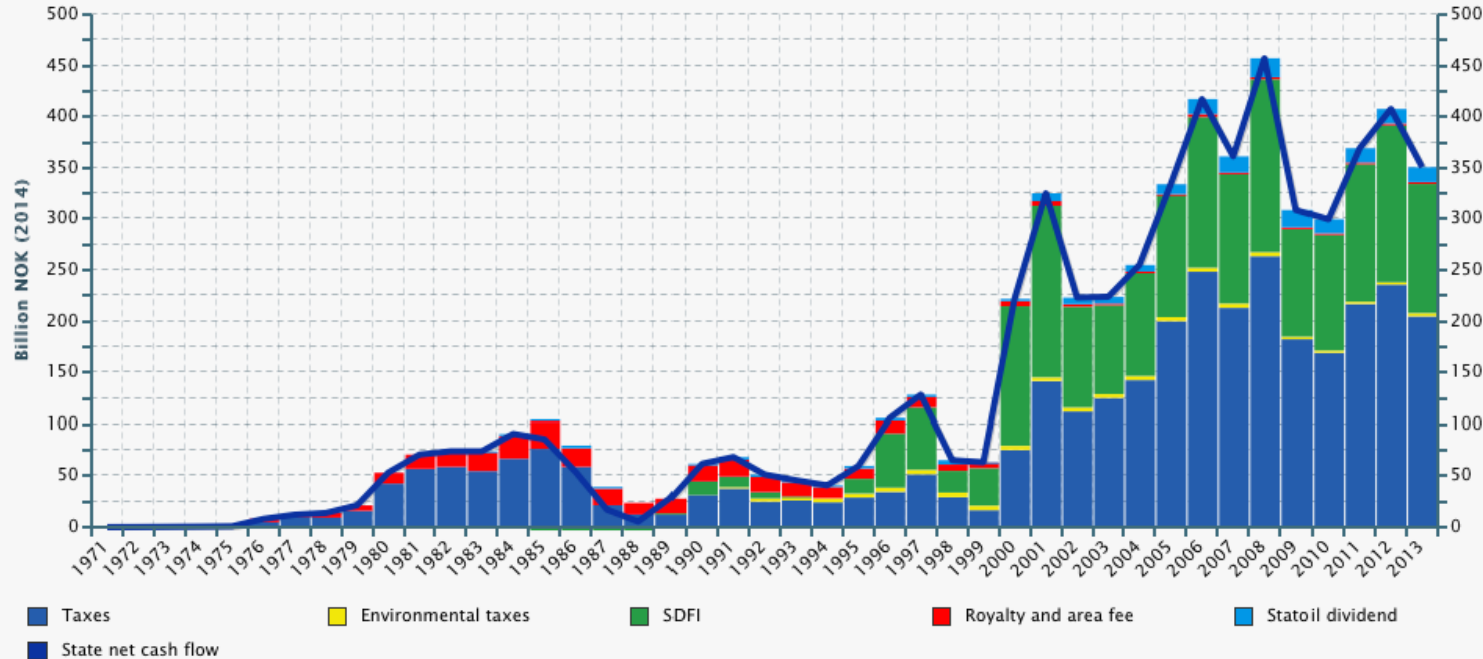


Chart from the new portal [Norwegian Petroleum](http://www.norskpetroleum.no/en/), showing the composition of the revenue streams over time.

<http://www.norskpetroleum.no/en/>

Country-by-country-report

2016

ConocoPhillips Skandinavia AS is engaged in extractive activities and owned 100 % by ConocoPhillips Norge Norwegian branch (COPNO). With reference to the Norwegian Accounting Act § 3-3d the company is obliged to prepare a report which discloses payments to governments split by countries, in addition to disclosing information about investments, revenues, production volumes, purchase of goods and services, number of employees and intercompany interest expense.

CO₂ taxes and area fees are paid on behalf of the partnerships while other numbers presented in this report represent only ConocoPhillips' share. Tax payments include interest and consist of taxes for the fiscal year 2016 and taxes for previous years that were paid in 2016. Any reimbursements from the authorities have also been included. All fee and tax related payments from ConocoPhillips Skandinavia AS and ConocoPhillips Norge Norwegian branch in 2016 were exclusively to Norwegian government entities.

Payments to / (reimbursements) from governments (in million Norwegian Kroner):	COP Norge	Consolidated*
Taxes	160	(269)
CO ₂ taxes (per license/project):		
- PL018 and PL006	0	406
Area fees (per license/project):		
- PL018 and PL006		34
- PL018B		8
- PL044		11
- PL095		2
- PL143		7
- PL145		1
- PL275		2
Sum	0	65

* Consists of ConocoPhillips Norge Norwegian branch and ConocoPhillips Skandinavia AS

Additional information (in million Norwegian Kroner):	COP Norge	Consolidated*
Revenues	3,737	15,060
Investments/additions to property, plant and equipment	11	4,650
Purchase of goods and services	509	3,798
Intercompany interest expense	0	438
Number of employees	1,868	1,868
Net production:		
- Crude oil (million barrels)	0	33.8
- Natural gas (million standard m ³)	0	1.6
- NGL (million barrels)	0	1.0
Total net production (million barrels of oil equivalent)	0	44.3

http://www.conocophillips.no/Documents/Norwegian/land%20for%20land%20rapport%202016_eng.pdf



2014

Payments to governments



Payments per project

(in NOK million)	Taxes	Royalties	Fees	Bonuses	Host government entitlements (value)	Host government entitlements (mnbnoe)	Total (value)
Statoil Angola Block 15 AS	743.0	-	-	-	-	-	743.0
Statoil Angola Block 17 AS	2,000.4	-	-	-	-	-	2,000.4
Statoil Angola Block 22 AS	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	1.5
Statoil Angola Block 25 AS	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.6
Statoil Angola Block 31 AS	800.8	-	-	-	-	-	800.8
Statoil Angola Block 39 AS	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.4
Statoil Angola Block 40 AS	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	1.2
Statoil Dezassete AS	1,514.3	-	-	-	-	-	1,514.3
Statoil Quatro AS	24.9	-	-	-	-	-	24.9
Statoil Trinta e Quatro AS	32.4	-	-	-	-	-	32.4
Block 4/05	-	-	-	-	26.9	0.0	26.9
Block 15	-	-	-	-	9,187.5	14.0	9,187.5
Block 17	-	-	-	-	8,455.0	14.3	8,455.0
Block 31	-	-	-	-	411.2	0.7	411.2
Total	5,119.4	-	-	-	18,080.6	29.1	23,200.0

Where we are in the world:



The map provides an overview of Statoil's global presence as of 31.12.2014.

http://www.statoil.com/AnnualReport2010/en/_layouts/wcw/downloadcentreAR10.aspx

Agreed upon procedure for mainstreamed disclosures

-
- The diagram illustrates the agreed upon procedure for mainstreamed disclosures, organized into three distinct phases. The first phase, 'preparation', includes steps 1 through 3. The second phase, 'approvals', includes steps 4 and 5. The third phase, 'implementation', includes steps 6 and 7. Each phase is indicated by a large blue curly bracket on the right side of the list.
1. **Commitment** from government and agreement by the MSG;
 2. **Feasibility** assessment of mainstreamed disclosures;
 3. **Schedule** for preparing for mainstreaming
 4. **Application** to the EITI Board, endorsed by the MSG;
 5. **Approval** by the Board;
 6. **Implementation and reporting** including annual EITI Reports that collate the requisite data and provide links to further information;
 7. **Annual reviews** of the process as per requirement 7.

Mainstreaming feasibility study in Kyrgyz Republic

Objective: Assess the feasibility of embedding EITI disclosures in government systems and corporate reporting.

Deliverables:

- A feasibility study that
 - assesses to what extent information that is required in the EITI Standard, or is otherwise relevant for achieving the objectives outlined in the MSG's workplan, is already made publicly available by the government of the Kyrgyz Republic;
 - outlines any barriers or gaps in timely, comprehensive and reliable disclosures, as well as technical or financial support needs;
 - documents stakeholders' views and willingness to embed EITI disclosures in governmental and corporate systems;
- A schedule/roadmap for embedding EITI disclosures.

Timeframe: 1 June- 31 July 2017

Mainstreaming mapping exercise

Group Worksheet – Group 1: Contracts and licenses

EITI requirement/ disclosure	Completeness	Source	Timeliness	Accessibility	Conclusion
	<i>What information required to be disclosed in accordance with the EITI requirement is already collected or made publicly available by the government?</i>	<i>Which government agency or company is responsible for collecting and disclosing the information?</i> <i>What platform does the government use to make direct disclosures of the information (e.g. electronic license cadaster, annual report, ministry website)? Provide URL where relevant.</i>	<i>Are the disclosures up-to-date?</i> <i>How frequently is the information updated?</i> <i>How long is data retained?</i>	<i>Is the information publicly accessible? Is the information in an open data format?</i>	<i>Based on the findings, is mainstreamed implementation of the requirement viable?</i> <i>If not, what are the gaps? Please make suggestions for actions, responsible parties, timelines, resources and technical assistance needed to close those gaps and ensure fully mainstreamed disclosure of the information.</i>
The legal framework and fiscal regime governing the extractive industries (# 2.1)					
License allocations (#.2)					
License register (# 2.3)					
Contracts (#2.4)					

*Thank
you!*

www.eiti.org



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