



EI SourceBook 



# The Extractive Industries Source Book

[www.eisourcebook.org](http://www.eisourcebook.org)

Professor Peter Cameron



# Key Challenges

- Access
- Relevance
- Credibility
  
- Capacity to access, analyze and use information is key
- Academia is a bridge; potentially a trusted party



E-book available at:

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/26130>

Free

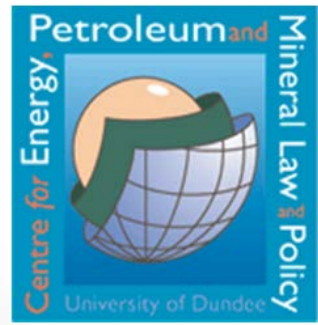
Published in June 2017

Authors: P Cameron and M Stanley



# A Powerful Coalition for Action .....

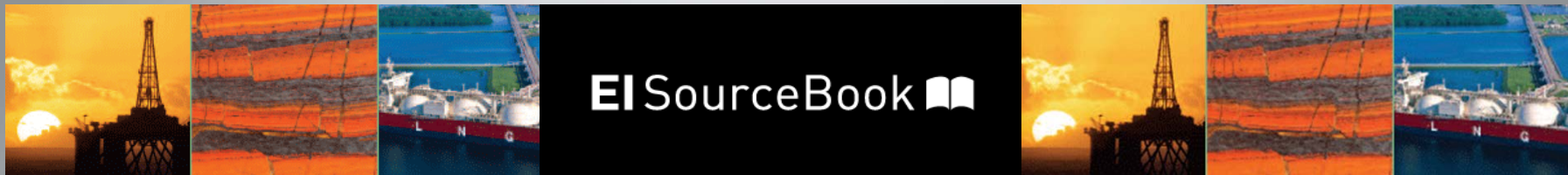
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# Raising the Bar for Knowledge Sharing in the Extractive Industries.....

# ➤ Narrative Chapters and Sections



## The core Narrative chapters:

### I. Introduction

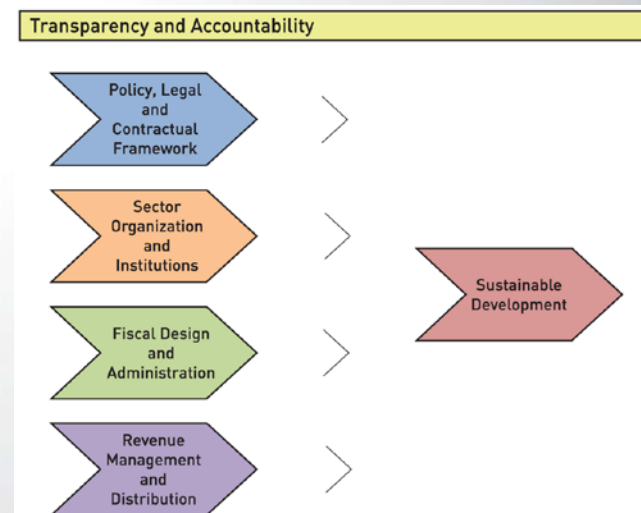
1. Why a Source Book?
2. Opportunities and Challenges
3. The Extractive Industries

### II. Cross-Cutting Topics

4. Transparency and Accountability

### III. The Extractive Industries Value Chain

5. Policy, Legal and Contractual Framework
6. Sector Organization and Institutions
7. Fiscal Design and Administration
8. Revenue Management and Allocation
9. Sustainable Development





# EI SourceBook

## I. Introduction

Directed principally at policy makers in resource –rich developing countries, the Extractive Industries (EI) Source Book is intended as a guide to good-fit practice in the management of upstream oil, gas and mining sectors, across the entire EI value chain, from award of contracts to the expenditure of resource revenues.

### EI Source Book visualisation



## Contents

### I. Introduction

1. Why a Source Book?
2. Opportunities and Challenges
3. The Extractive Industries

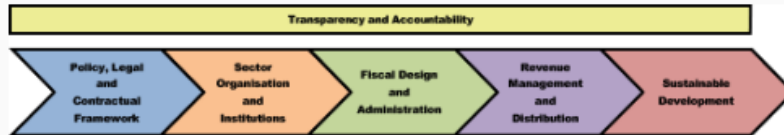
### II. Cross-Cutting Topics

4. Transparency and Accountability

### III. The Extractive Industries Value Chain

5. Policy, Legal and Contractual Framework
6. Sector Organization and Institutions
7. Fiscal Design and Administration
8. Revenue Management and Allocation
9. Sustainable Development

## 8. Revenue Management and Allocation



**Many developing countries have encountered enormous difficulties in routine resource tax administration traceable to:**

*Number of taxes.* Too many different resource taxes with differing filing and payment rules. Poor procedures and forms.

*Number of agencies.* Different agencies for different taxes.

*Banking and accounting.* Different arrangements for different taxes.

*Technology.* Poor IT and management information systems. No IT network connecting different agencies

*NRC.* Limited or no control over NRC tax payments.

*Accountability.* No one person responsible for the whole job

The preceding chapters have dealt with the generation and collection of resource revenues. This chapter and the next deal with their management and allocation, and their expenditure with a view to sustainable development.

**The importance of the subject cannot be exaggerated.** "Since oil revenues are to a large part concentrated in the public sector, the question of how the oil revenue should be spent and distributed across present and future generations becomes key to any economic development" (World Bank, Angola Country Economic Memorandum). Government authorities are faced with a number of options with respect to the allocation of resource revenues, falling under two general headings: spending (comprising consumption and investment); or saving (through debt reduction or asset accumulation).

 [previous](#)

[next](#) 

### Within This Chapter



Mining Specifics



Oil & Gas Specifics



Comment / Submit



World Bank Products



Third Party Submissions



Learning Modules & Training

### Topics Covered

### Other Attachments

- 8.1 Consumption
- 8.2 Investment
- 8.3 Spending Channels
- 8.4 Volatility Concerns
- 8.5 Absorptive Capacity
- 8.6 Debt Reduction
- 8.7 Resource Funds
- 8.8 Fiscal Discipline and Sustainability
- 8.9 Revenue Allocation

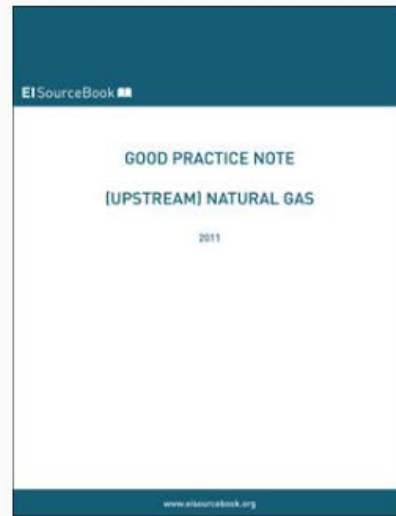
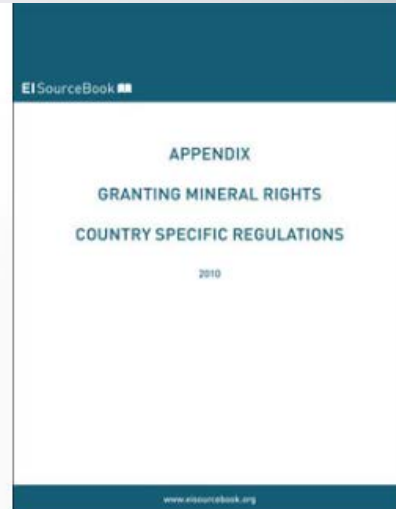
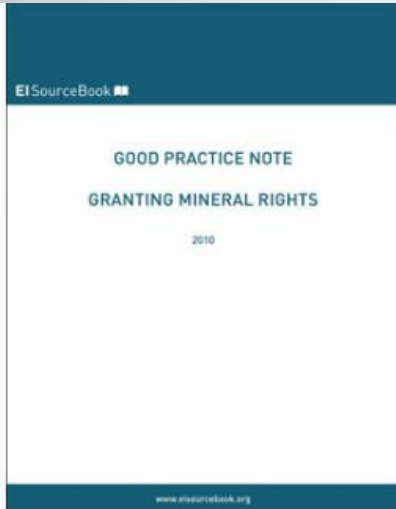


GOXI is an online space to share, learn and connect with other practitioners for better governance of extractive industries

# ➤ Downloads and Summaries



# EI SourceBook





# EI SourceBook

## Additional Reading:

- Bastida, E., Walde, T., Warden-Fernandez, J.,(eds.) *International and Comparative Mineral Law and Policy: Trends and Prospects* (The Hague, The Netherlands: Kluwer Law International, 2005); [link to summary document](#);
- Beredjick, N., Wälde, T., eds., *Petroleum Investment Policies in Developing Countries*, (London, Graham and Trotman Ltd, 1988); [link to summary document](#);
- Bunter, M., *The Promotion and Licensing of Petroleum Prospective Acreage*, (London, Kluwer Law International, 2002); [link to summary document](#);
- Hurst, C., Davison, A., Mabro, R., *Natural Gas: Governments and Oil Companies in the Third World*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1988); [link to summary document](#);
- Duval, C., Le Leuch, H., Pertuzio, A., Weaver, J., *International Petroleum Exploration and Exploitation Agreements: Legal, Economic and Policy Aspects* (New York, United States: Barrows Company Inc., 2nd edition 2009); [link to summary document](#);
- Hossain, K., *Law and Policy in Petroleum Development – Changing Relations between Transnationals and Governments* (London: Frances Pinter Publishers Ltd, 1979); [link to summary document](#);
- Institut Français Du Petrole Publications, *Legal, fiscal and contractual framework* (Chapter 5) in *Oil and Gas Exploration and Production: Reserves, Costs, Contracts* (Paris, France: Editions Technip, 2004); [link to summary document](#);
- Naibo, K., Remy, F., and Williams, P., *Key Building Blocks of Mining Law Reforms, in Review of Legal and Fiscal Frameworks for Exploration and Mining*, (London, UK: World Bank Group Mining Department, Mining Journal Books Ltd, 2001); [link to summary document](#);
- Otto, J., Cordes, J., *The Regulation of Mineral Enterprises: A Global Perspective on Economic, Law and Policy* (Westminster, Colorado, United States of America: Rocky Mountain Mineral Law Foundation, 2002); [link to summary document](#);
- Otto, J., *Security of Mineral Tenure: Time Limits*, in *International and Comparative Mineral Law and Policy, Trends and Prospects*, Bastida, E., Wälde, T., Warden-Fernandez, J., eds., (Netherlands, Kluwer Law International, 2005); [link to summary document](#);
- The World Bank and the International Finance Corporation, *Mining Reform and the World Bank: Providing a Policy Framework for Development* (Washington D.C., United States of America: International Finance Corporation, 2003); [link to summary document](#);
- Tordo, S., Johnston, D., Johnston, D., *Petroleum Exploration and Production Rights: Allocation Strategies and Design Issues* (Washington D.C., United States of America, World Bank, no. 179, 2009); [link to summary document](#); and
- Williams, J.P., *Legal Reforms in Mining: Past Present and Future*, in *International and Comparative Mineral Law and Policy, Trends and Prospects*, Bastida, E., Wälde, T.,

## Topics Covered

- 5.1 Policy Context
- 5.2 Sector Legislation: Design
- 5.3 Sector Legislation: Content
- 5.4 Contracts and Licenses
- 5.5 Local Content
- 5.6 The Award of Contracts and Licenses
- 5.7 Regulations
- 5.8 Contract Negotiations and Dispute Settle...

## Resources

- Agreements** (11)
- Analysis and Strategies** (4)
- Guides/ Handbooks** (6)
- Laws & Regulations** (18)
- Model Contracts** (10)

-  Model Mine Development Agreement
-  Libya Model E&P Agreement, Oil & G...
-  Equatorial Guinea Model Production Sharing...
-  Brazil Model Concession Agreement, Oil & am...
-  Colombia E&P Oil Model Contract, 2004
-  Model Contract with Pemex Exploration &...
-  Trinidad & Tobago Model Production Sha...
-  Angola Model of PSA 2008
-  Timor Leste Model Production Sharing Contr...
-  Model Exploration and Production Sharing C...

## Topics Covered

- 9.1 The Approach in the Source Book
- 9.2 What are the Challenges?
- 9.3 Investment
- 9.4 Expenditure Quality Control and Oversight
- 9.5 Objectives
- 9.6 Challenges and Special Issues
- 9.7 General Principles for Response
- 9.8 Policy Instruments
- 9.9 Management and Oversight
- 9.10 Stakeholder Consultation and Participati...
- 9.11 Conclusions

## Resources

- Analysis and Strategies** (9)
- Guides/ Handbooks** (30)

## Learning Modules & Training

-  Social Development Issues in Mining
-  Communities Benefits
-  International Good Practice Environment
-  EI Value Chain


## Example quick-resource Summary:

### IMF - Guide on Resource Transparency

**International Monetary Fund, Guide on Resource Revenue Transparency (Washington D.C., United States of America: IMF Media Service Division, 2007)**

This IMF Guide points to the fact that fiscal transparency is a condition sine qua non for an appropriate resource revenue management. Although the main focus of the Guide is the petroleum resources, it also applies to other extractive industries. To that end, it does not only provide a framework for fiscal transparency assessment but it gives also a package of what is generally recognised as good or best practices for transparency of resource revenue management. Thus, it first provides, a summary of good fiscal transparency practices for resource revenue management, and then it comprehensively discusses these practices and related issues in four chapters. Chapter I addresses the issue of clarity of roles and responsibilities to resource revenues, defining thereby the relationships between governments, national resource companies and international oil companies. Chapter II discusses issues related to open budget processes, with an emphasis on the need to link resource revenues clearly to overall goals of fiscal stabilization and long-term sustainability. Chapter III focuses on public availability of information as key element of fiscal transparency; emphasis is also placed on the application of EITI guidelines. Chapter IV tackles the issues of establishing overall assurances of integrity in resource revenue management.

**Click here to access full resource**



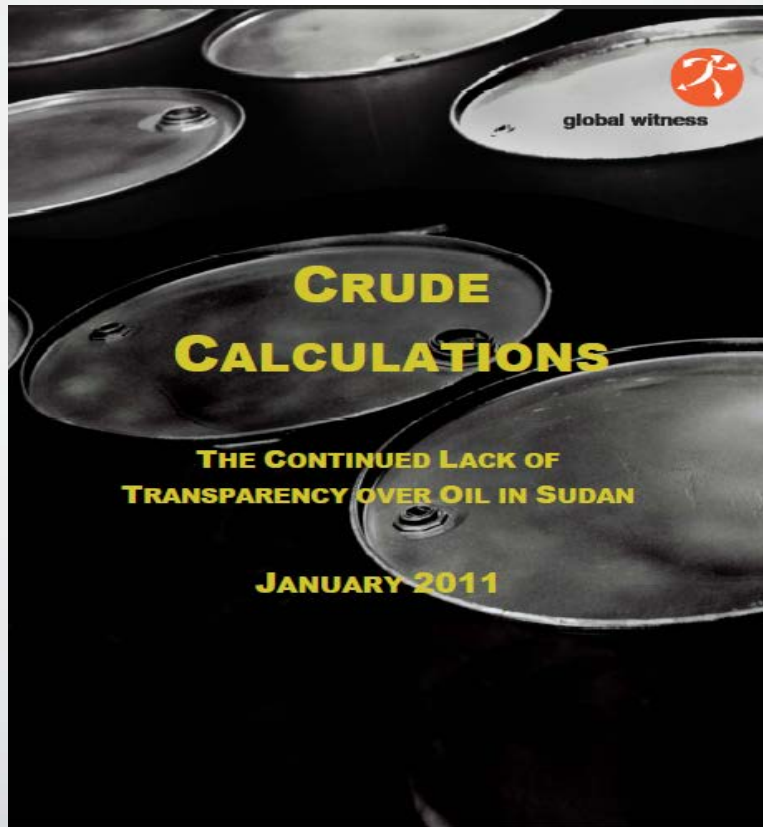
# EI SourceBook

## Submissions to Sourcebook

If you wish to make a submission to the Source Book please fill in the below form. Fields marked with \* are required. All submissions shall be read and responded to. Please note that not all submissions shall be published to the Source Book. You can also use this form to simply send us a comment about the Source Book.

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* First Name	<input type="text"/>
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Article Summary	<input type="text"/>
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**1<sup>st</sup> document submitted this way:**





➤ **Areas of Specific  
Focus**

## Latin America



### Trinidad and Tobago: Vertical Integration along the Natural Gas Value Chain

Trinidad and Tobago's economy is driven to a very large extent by its extractive industries: oil and gas account for *circa* 40% of GDP and 80% of exports, but only 5% of employment ([source](#)). The PowerPoint presentation linked to in the heading above shows, on page 3, a map of oil and gas field in the Caribbean nation's territories, which are mainly offshore. Prominent on this map is the Atlantic Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) field and its expansion since *circa* 2004 has created the largest single-sustained phase of economic growth in Trinidad and Tobago. Partly as a result, the country has become the leading exporter of LNG to the United States, and now supplies some 70% of U.S. LNG imports ([source](#)).

The [presentation Trinidad & Tobago: Vertical Integration along the Natural Gas Value Chain](#) highlights the following **Key Success Factors** for this nation's oil and gas industries:

#### • Strategic Partnering

- LNG: BP, BG, Repsol, GdF Suez
- Ammonia: Potash, Koch, Norsk Hydro
- Methanol: Methanex, MAN Ferrostaal, Helm
- Processing: ConocoPhillips

#### • Supportive Fiscal System

- Progressive taxes and royalties
- Flexible gas pricing

#### • Progressive Local Content Policies

- Selective based on strategic value
- Focus on services, capacity development
- Don't over-regulate

#### • Good Governance and Management

- Strong institutional, fiscal & regulatory system
- Stable industrial relations and political climate

## Africa

### Work of EI Source Book Partners

EI Source Book partner [Pact](#) is working to support [African countries](#) to do better in their management of natural resources, e.g. in [DR Congo](#) and [Kenya](#). [ACET](#) is based in [Ghana](#) and is helping to drive forward extractive industries-led economic transformation in a number of African countries, e.g. [through its work in Mozambique](#).

### Mapping the EI Sector

The [World Bank](#) website [Mapping of the Extractive Industries](#) (via the [GOXI](#) platform) provides links to EI Sector mapping in three countries, all of which are in Africa:

#### 1) Central African Republic Mapping of the Extractive Industries sector

[Natural Resources and Conflict in Central African Republic](#); link to website, provided by [International Peace Information Service \(IPIS\)](#).

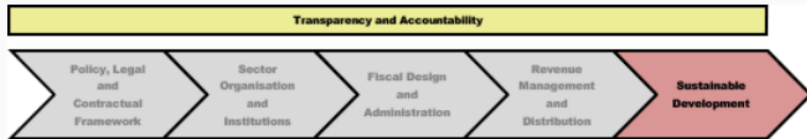
#### 2) Ghanaian Mapping of the Extractive Industries sector

[Extractive Industries Map of Ghana](#); link to [World Bank](#) webpage.

#### 3) (DR) Congolese Mapping of the Extractive Industries sector:

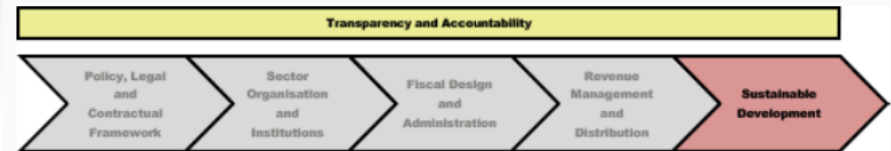
- [Mining Concessions in the Democratic Republic of Congo](#); link to website, provided by [IPIS](#);
- [DR Congo Tenements Map \(mining\)](#); link to website, provided by [Spatial Dimensions](#) and [Cadastre Minier](#);
- [Katanga Province \(DR Congo\) Mines](#); link to website, provided by the [Carter Center](#); and
- [Mining Sector in the Kivu Hinterlands \(DR Congo\)](#); link to [MOXI](#) website which lists and links to the three individual maps concerned.

## Mining Specifics



- Examples of effective tax administration policies include:
  - Separate Unit: where mining is an important sector in terms of the relative or actual size of tax payments, the Tax Authority may have a separate Mining Unit as part of its Large Business Unit with well skilled and experienced staff and adequate resources including computer system.
  - Tax audits: (also see above, [Chapter 7](#)) many tax administrations do not undertake mining company field tax audits which creates the risk of substantial underestimation and payment of taxes since companies will interpret tax rules to their advantage and may also exploit loopholes unless audited. Less reputable companies may also over state assets through inflated intangibles or other questionable actions.
  - Projections of expected tax assessments: obtaining annual projections from mining company of expected tax assessments can provide the tax authority staff with a baseline to measure against since mining tax returns are generally very large and complicated.
  - Cross checking different returns: states should be familiar with the operations and profitability of each large mining tax payer and large mining operation and will cross check the additional tax calculations and data for consistency with other tax submissions such as profits tax, dividend tax, VAT and customs declarations.
  - Transparency: all tax rates should be public knowledge.

## Oil & Gas Specifics



- There are now more than 21 oil funds in existence, and a growing number of mineral funds are under discussion.
- Past experience with resource funds has underscored the critical importance of oversight and governance features which, ideally, are spelled out in legislation. Independent regular audit is essential.
- Transparency with respect to all aspects of fund operation and performance is generally regarded as indispensable to achieving good governance.

# Social Media



daniel edwin gilbert  
edwindundee

edwindundee :-) Sir Robert Wilson, Chairman: British Gas, @ EI Source Book event now, his advice invaluable. Trebled market cap at BG #gas # britishgas

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edwindundee Now on SlideShare: Extractive Industry Source Book in context of World Bank's Extractives for Development initiative, <http://t.co/COKHINJQ>

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edwindundee Recommended for approval by planners what would be Scotland's 1st commercial gold mine. <http://t.co/KKQXXWZR> #mining #gold #scotland #metal

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edwindundee "mining ... the darling of the business pages but it's painted as demonic by general news media"? Online vote: "No". <http://t.co/7hnrWxqR>

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edwindundee The extractive industries, gender issues, economic development (rural & urban) - how do they all fit together? <http://t.co/eYYMoNQH>

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sharing in governance  
of extractive industries



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## Indaba

Posted by daniel gilbert on February 23, 2012 at 18:31

 View Blog

Do you agree? 'The cost of attending Investing in African Mining Indaba in Cape Town, c12k rand (£1.6k) per person, has side-lined many locals ..the only visible local interest apart from media and paying delegates, during the four days of talks, as a vocal group of 20 people nearby calling for the DCR President to go' (paraphrased); opinion piece that I stumbled across; [www.iii.co.uk/articles/25209/wheres-africa-investing-african-mining...](http://www.iii.co.uk/articles/25209/wheres-africa-investing-african-mining...)

EI Source Book's Director Prof Peter Cameron attended Indaba and found it extremely useful and vibrant. He notes that it is true that the bulk of investment does indeed come from outside of Africa and, also, that the resulting commodities are exported in large part too, so engagement with a broader non-African audience at Indaba makes surely sense as well.

Further, and in his view, the above comment is unfair, since it is a terrific venue for meeting Africans engaged in mining, albeit at the government and industry level. For example, local content was a very big issue and the session on this well attended by an African audience.

Local content is an important area of the Source Book that has recently been extensively revised; see ([http://www.eisourcebook.org/932\\_55LocalContent.htm](http://www.eisourcebook.org/932_55LocalContent.htm)). Many thanks to Prisca De Beauchamp for her invaluable input therein.

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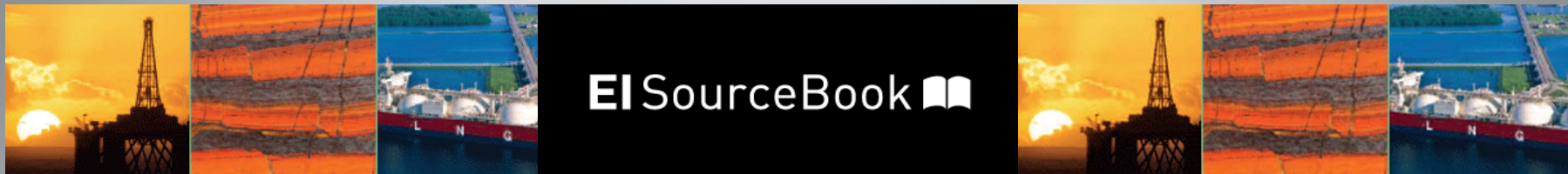
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# EI SourceBook

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## Local Content Professionals in the Extractive Industries

Discussions Members Promotions Jobs Search More...

**Local Content event in Dundee, Scotland: "Optimising Local Content in the Hydrocarbons Industry: A Simulation from Liberia, West Africa".**  
 Part of University of Dundee visiting speaker series. Date: Thursday 24th November 2011, from 430pm (UK time).

Speaker: Dr Michael Warner, Director of Local Content Solutions.

Subject: "Optimising Local Content in the Hydrocarbons Industry: A Simulation from Liberia, West Africa" . NB: inclusion of more local content on the Extractive Industries Source Book website is a vital priority moving forward into 2012, see link.

Topics:

- Local Content in context of oil and gas 'frontier' countries
- Local Content legislation versus policy dilemma
- Policy options for local content
- Simulation of off-shore oil field discovery and the options for local content
- Plenary discussion on optimal local content in frontier countries

Location: Carnegie Lecture Theatre, CEPMLP (see [www.cepmlp.org.uk](http://www.cepmlp.org.uk) for details), Dundee

### Local Content Alerts

@Local\_Content FOLLOWS YOU

Local Content Alerts provide news and links on local/national content. Alerts are posted by Local Content Solutions Ltd and selected by Dr Michael Warner Oxfordshire, England <http://localcontentsolutions.com>

4 TWEETS 1 FOLLOWING 1 FOLLOWERS

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**Local Content Alerts** @Local\_Content 27 Nov  
 NOCs leading the demand for national content - recent insights from Accenture. [localcontentsolutions.com](http://localcontentsolutions.com) #localcontent #NOC

**Local Content Alerts** @Local\_Content 27 Nov  
 Jobs For the Boys From Brazil - recent 'Economist' article on local content regulations in Brazil and Dutch Disease [localcontentsolutions.com](http://localcontentsolutions.com)

**Local Content Alerts** @Local\_Content 24 Nov  
 Lecture today at CEPMLP University of Dundee on Local Content Optimisation in Liberia. #liberia #cepmlp #oil #gas#localcontent #mining

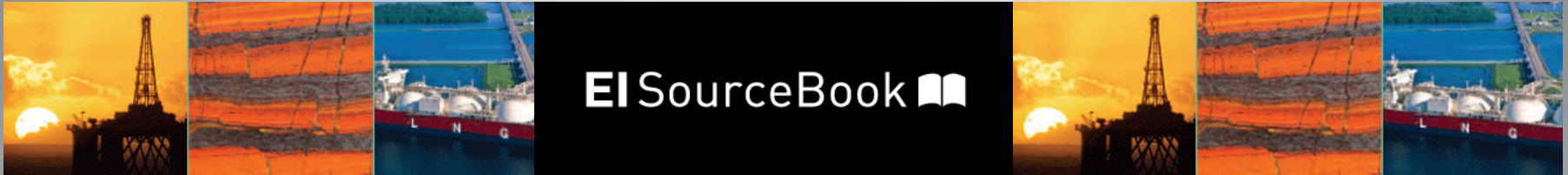
### 5.5 Local Content


Most petroleum and mining laws require that international resource companies adopt some measure of preference for local goods and services. Apart from the direct benefits to stakeholders such as local businesses, entrepreneurs and communities through access to business opportunities and diversity of markets, access to capital, technology and productivity, there are wider benefits: increased employment and skills, increased domestic and foreign investment, technology and knowledge transfer from foreign companies, exports and foreign exchange and increased government revenues.

### Comments

**Prisca de Beauchamp** : I finally had a chance to look at the local content area of the source book website. Of course, there is a lot to/too much to say about local content for a box! But here are a few comments that crossed my mind reading the document. 1-... [read more](#)

Add your opinion

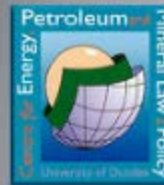


EISourceBook 

The Theory Behind Mine Closure, Leon Gerber, CEPMLP

Big Holes and Big Spades:  
*The theory behind mine closure*

Leon Gerber  
Rio Tinto Research Fellow  
CEPMLP, University of Dundee



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Defining ASM, Leon Gerber, CEPMLP

*Defining that which does not want  
to be defined:*

*Artisanal and Small-scale Mining*



Leon Gerber  
International Comparative Mineral Law  
10 November 2011

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 **Feedback**



## Comments

**Honoré Le Leuch:** I would recommend that IOCs should usually be subject to Capital Gains Tax (CGT), except in some specific cases (such as under farm-outs when the consideration is not cash but only the performance of work obligations). This is however only possible... [read more](#)

## Comments

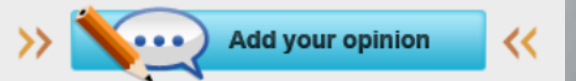
**roberto agostini:** In terms of extractive industries the basic rules of good fiscal practice and economics should apply as much as to any other sector. The fact is that annually balanced budgets tend to foster instability. So, instead and off the back of strong... [read more](#)



## Comments

**ife:** Yes, Nazim, I know where you are coming from. You dont mention, but easily could have, the flaring of the natural gas morning, noon and night - energy that could go to the citizens of Nigeria, where I am from. We are so poorly served that we... [read more](#)

**Nazim:** I was born and brought up in the niger-delta, we were happy as fishermen and fishermen's children, drinking water from our rivers, now our source of livelihood is gone, the waters are all polluted, you can't drink the water, you cant fish because... [read more](#)





## 7.2 Fiscal Instruments

I would recommend that IOCs should usually be subject to Capital Gains Tax (CGT), except in some specific cases (such as under farm-outs when the consideration is not cash but only the performance of work obligations). This is however only possible if the tax legislation so provides, specifically for exploration and production. My alternative (to EI Source Book text provided) guidance to governments of such an alternative approach is shown below. In terms of "fitting" such Good Practice to a particular context, a government may in making revisions to its current tax regime choose to distinguish current or existing investors from future ones in order to ensure that such revisions do not trigger negative perceptions about the stability of its investment climate.

Elements for Action on CGT:

- 1) Define the different ways of transferring interests in licences and contracts (because capital gains result from transfers of interests). These are:
  - (A) Farm-in/out in a block or contract
    - Â With only a work commitment as compensation
    - Â With cash compensation + work commitment
  - (B) Sale of a participating interest in a block for a cash consideration
  - (C) Sale combining shares in a subsidiary (a direct subsidiary or a subsidiary in a chain of controlled subsidiaries) plus working interest in blocks
  - (D) Swaps of interest in licences
  - (E) Other forms of transfers: IPO, etc.
- 2) Address the administrative approval of any proposed transfer, in particular in cases where the transfer involves a change of control in a subsidiary. Why does such approval require an assessment of the tax consequences of the transfer?



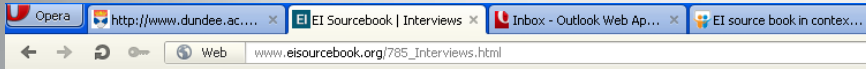
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# Interviews

[www.eisourcebook.org](http://www.eisourcebook.org)

# EI SourceBook



Book or its editors.

## Interview with Sheila Khama (9.3.12)

Online video interview with **Sheila Khama**, Director of Extractive Resources Services at **ACET - the African Centre for Economic Transformation**, a partner on the EI Source Book project, on the occasion of her visit to CEPMLP, Dundee, UK. **Please press Play (the triangle symbol) to start the video.**



**Prof Peter Cameron, EI Source Book Director** said "The inclusion of ACET in the EI Source Book partnership is especially welcome and valuable due to both what it demonstrates about our commitment to Africa and how it will allow us to build stronger and deeper foundations for our collective work there.

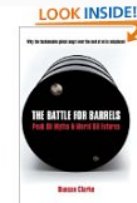
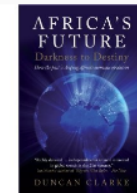
We recognise the geographical diversity that exists across Africa and our partnership with ACET brings us far closer to the extractive industries in each of those many countries where ACET transformational work is already helping to better leverage far more effective, sustainable and transparent exploitation along the value chain of national resource endowments".

## Interview with Dr Duncan Clarke (17.2.12)



**About the author:** Chairman & CEO, **Global Pacific & Partners**, (London, The Hague, & Johannesburg), Independent Management Advisors in global oil and gas-LNG, now for over 25 years worldwide. He is a leading authority on Africa, building on 40 years' experience in economics, Africa advisory practice, and visits to 46 African countries. He is President of the African Institute of Petroleum, and Recipient of the South African National Energy Association Award 2011.

**Recent publications include:**





**Question 1)** How deleterious an effect do you think Western "vacuous moralising and cant" has on the prospects for Africa in achieving better outcomes from its oil and gas industries?

**Response:** "The African oil and gas industry is driven by competitive investment opportunities and economics of ventures. Many NGOs and other parties inclined to "advise and fix" Africa do so for their own political or vested interests, much of which has little bearing on the realities on the ground or the best strategies for economic growth in Africa. The main problems within the oil/gas game arise in the spheres of Africa's politics, and amidst its politicians, not from some vague idea about an "oil curse" – this often used as a pseudo-intellectual substitute for knowledge on actual conditions and clear thinking."

**Question 2)** Are efforts to try and "fix Africa", led from outside of that continent, wholly counter-productive or can they achieve some real benefits regardless of their external motivation?

**Response:** "Many claims made to "fix" Africa and reshape its oil game go unheeded. Most have been aligned to political strategies designed to raise barriers to new ventures and investment, with tougher regulation and higher taxes resulting, and so they typically invoke "models" applied elsewhere, often irrespective of local conditions and realities."



El SourceBook 

# News and Events

[www.eisourcebook.org](http://www.eisourcebook.org)

### Mining Seminar builds on EI Source Book Partnership

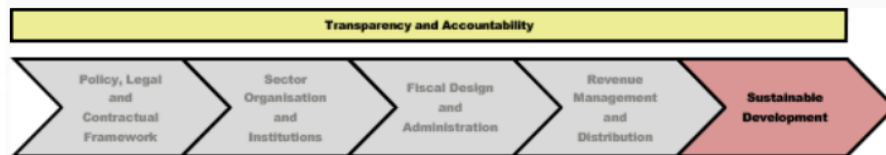


EI Source Book partners [CEPMLP](#) and the [University of the Witwatersrand](#), alongside private sector partner the [Raw Materials Group](#), have come together to jointly organise the [Mining Seminar 'Minerals Taxation and Sustainable Development'](#). These two subject areas link directly to the subject areas of [Chapter 7](#) and [Chapter 9](#) respectively of the EI Source Book, for which this is also a consultation event.

This key event will bring together a select group of highly experienced people from industry, governments, academia and NGOs. It will be held on the **27th - 28th June 2012** in **London**. [Bookings](#) are now open.

**Focus:** one of the main economic benefits of mining for mineral rich countries is the potential tax revenue it creates. That has become increasingly important with the steep change in mineral prices and profits that occurred in the mid-2000s. Many governments have sought to capture a greater share of these increased profits. Are these trends sustainable?

### 7. Fiscal Design and Administration



### Analysis and Strategies (5)

-  Arbitrage et Fiscalite
-  Effective EI Taxation Regimes
-  Brief on Transfer Pricing, Context & C...
-  Study on Transfer Pricing and Developing C...
-  Transfer Pricing in the Mining Industry (R...

➤ **Research  
Seminars.....**



# EI SourceBook

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Seminar Focus:</b>	<b>Date</b>
Dr Ayodele Asekomeh	CEPMLP	Scoping the capital budgeting implications of local content development legislation	25th April
Luqman Ahmad	Adam Smith International	Implementing extractive industries governance reform in developing and post conflict countries	2nd May
Joseph Williams	Publish What You Pay	The global movement for extractives transparency	9th May
Justine Davila and Holger Grundel	Department for International Development (DfID)	Extractives and Development; focus on Africa	16th May
Professor Sébastien Manciaux & Julian Cardenas-Garcia	l'Université de Bourgogne's Research Center of International Investment & Trade Law (CREDIMI)	Extractives and Shareholders' Rights & Investment protection for oil companies during ongoing armed conflict	23rd May, (75 minutes duration)*
Phil Newman	CRU Group	Adding Value through Minerals and Mining Research - whilst still turning a profit	30th May

# DfID: Extractives Hub

- UK Aid initiative:
- [www.extractiveshub.org](http://www.extractiveshub.org)

Please do register and visit the site yourselves!

- The Hub is an aggregator of reliable and credible information and analysis on the oil, gas and mining sector.
- CEPMLP plays a role in curating the information and library sources made available through the platform.



# Hub Launch today in Africa

- Hub reaches out and engages with its users
- Has Local Hub Champion
- Helpdesk
- Forges peer-to-peer networks
- Fortnightly newsletter



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Thank You.

