

Annex 2: Country Information on World Bank Extractive Industry Revenue Transparency

Annex 2 includes information on the current EITI countries (23), non-EITI resource-rich countries (7), and for a selection of 11 countries with substantial resources.¹ An underlined country indicates that the WB or IFC approved or proposed new involvement in the extractive industries of this country during 2006. Information in the tables below is based on review of available World Bank and IFC project and program documents, WBG country assistance strategies², and the EITI website³.

Column 2 provides information on World Bank direct assistance to a given country from 2004 - 2006. This includes both lending and non-lending. World Bank lending operations include both project investments and program lending, such as development policy lending and technical assistance. Project documents were reviewed to determine if the project involved revenue transparency in the extractive industries. Non-lending assistance mainly involves activities funded by the Multi-donor Trust Fund. The assessment did not look at WB activities related to the Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP).

Column 3 provides information obtained through review of a given countries current World Bank Group country assistance strategy. When extractive industry revenue transparency is discussed, the actual language from the strategy is provided. Country strategies were reviewed with particular attention to whether revenue transparency was identified as a lending priority, such as tied to a specified lending operation or an intention for Bank involvement was stated. Moreover, country strategies were reviewed to determine if revenue transparency was included as a WBG program performance indicator.

World Bank Revenue Transparency Assistance in EITI Countries

Note: All current EITI countries, with the exception of Cote d'Ivoire, are considered by the World Bank to be a *resource-rich* country or a country with *substantial resources*.

1. EITI Country	2. Direct Assistance: Project/Program/Non-lending	3. EI Transparency Goals in World Bank Country Strategies (CAS/CPS/ISN, etc.)
Angola	No Bank lending program involving revenue transparency in EI sector. Bank response: The Government has agreed to a program of transparency-related technical assistance with the World Bank, and is presently considering whether to implement EITI.	Countries in transition from conflict (like Angola) do not have a CAS—instead, the Bank may prepare an Interim Strategy Note (ISN). An ISN is a short to medium-term plan for Bank involvement in the country. The World Bank's Board of Directors approved the ISN for Angola in February 2005 to cover the Bank's strategy until June 2006. ISN 2005 – While there has been some progress in improving transparency and governance, and Angola is beginning to subscribe to the EITI

¹ As defined by the World Bank – *resource-rich countries* are those in which EI account for, or are expected soon to account for, more than 50 percent of government revenues and *countries with substantial resources* are those in which extractive industries account for, or are expected to soon account for, 30 to 50 percent of fiscal revenues or exports.

² Country strategies reviewed include: Country Assistance Strategies, Country Partnership Strategies, Interim Strategies, Interim Strategy Notes, Transitional Support Strategies, and Regional Integration Assistance Strategies.

³ EITI website at: <http://www.eitransparency.org/> as consulted during January and February 2007. Please note, the World Bank is responsible for the content of the EITI website.

	<p>The government is producing a Public Expenditure Management and Financial Accountability Report (PEMFAR), which discusses and makes specific recommendations in regard to transparency and the petroleum sector in detail;</p> <p>Organizing two workshops on petroleum revenue management—one for government officials (mainly Ministry of Finance) and one for representatives of civil society—in Luanda in May 2006 (funded by a Norwegian Trust Fund and the EITI Trust Fund);</p> <p>Supporting (via the EITI Trust Fund) a World Learning training project on budget monitoring for civil society, which took place in Luanda in two phases, i.e., June and August 2006.</p> <p>Post assessment scope: The government has launched a public Petroleum Information Center at the Agostinho Neto University with support from the Bank; and is considering further training activities for government and civil society representatives which would received Bank support.</p>	<p>principles, oil revenue flows remain worryingly opaque (Exec Sum).</p> <p>Fiscal discipline is undermined by weak public expenditure management, less than firm control of oil revenues by the Finance Ministry, and limited control of diamond revenues by the state diamond company,(p.10)</p> <p>Effective analysis is, however, limited by a lack of transparency about how the oil companies determine the split between “cost oil” and “profit oil”, with the production sharing agreements being closely held by the government and the oil companies (p.6).</p> <p>26. Transparency in the Oil Sector. The government is committed to improving transparency in the oil sector (see Box 2). Recent improvements in this regard include the publication of the oil diagnostic study, the monthly publication of data on oil revenues, the auditing by international firms of BNA and Sonangol, and the compilation of comprehensive data on external debt. To address the conflict of interests faced by Sonangol, a protocol between Sonangol and the Ministry of Finance involving the recording, management, and reconciliation of financial flows has been agreed upon, and it is hoped that this will come into effect early in 2005. Additionally, the oil revenue-forecasting model developed in the context of the oil diagnostic study is being updated by an independent consultant and the Bank is advising the Ministry of Finance how to set up a Petroleum Revenue Management Unit that would update the model periodically. GOA is also in discussion with the oil industry over a proposed new foreign exchange law which appears to be aimed at least in part at increasing the availability of information on oil revenue.</p> <p>How Can the World Bank Help?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing assistance to GOA in enhanced governance of oil and diamond receipts (e.g., via the Oil Diagnostic Stud) Oil Revenue Management Seminars, PEMFAR, Country Economic Memorandum). Sustaining provision of investment financing and advisory support. Continuing general resource mobilization support and use of partnership convening powers. Assisting in building public/private partnerships on Angola's behalf through joint financing and other activities, and i facilitating broad-based civil society engagement in transparent management of oil and diamond revenues.
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<p>Azerbaijan</p>	<p>Upcoming Corporate and Public Sector Accounting Project (CAPSAP) involves EITI implementation.</p> <p>Non-lending support for implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)</p> <p>Bank staff have engaged with Azerbaijan on EITI (however, it is unclear what specific EITI activities the bank was involved directly, e.g. EITI MOU, audited EITI reports).</p>	<p>CAS (2003): Establishment of SOFAZ (State Oil Fund) aims at greater transparency in oil revenues. (p.7) Annual Audits of Oil Fund accounts. Audit report is published in the mass media. The annual report is prepared in coordination with the MOF. After recommendations of the Supervisory Board are incorporated, it shall be submitted to the President. The annual report 2001 is posted on the official website. (p.8)</p> <p>CPS (FY07-10): Discusses progress on EITI and points out the lack of a firm EITI timetable for SOCAR. States direct support for EITI through CAPSAP and for the implementation of IFRS.</p> <p><u>Performance indicator – “annual disclosure to EITI” (p. 41)</u></p>

<p>Bolivia*</p>	<p>No direct support</p> <p>Please see next column for Bank plans to address transparency.</p>	<p>Interim Strategy (Nov 2006) - It will also move forward with a limited envelope of projects in areas where the Bank and the government have clear agreement in both methods and goals: enhancing good governance and transparency; fostering jobs through growth; and providing better services to the poor.</p> <p>The <i>Strengthening State Efficiency and Transparency Project (SSET)</i> for FY08 - With the development of natural gas exports, the Bolivian economy is expected to become more dependent on income generated by the extractive industries. This dependence will pose a serious challenge to the government for addressing some critical interrelated issues in the area of governance and revenue transparency with respect to the collection, distribution and use of rents. The Extractive Industries Review (EIR) process and the recommendations approved by the Board intended that the WBG would address these issues in countries such as Bolivia with a high dependence on revenue from extractive industries and vulnerable to lack of transparency and corruption. The key elements of good governance recommended by the EIR related to extractive industries are: (i) sound management of extractive industry revenues at the national, sectoral and local levels; (ii) revenue transparency in both the receipt and use of income by all related agents; and (iii) mitigation of environmental and social impacts. In the absence of these elements, sustainable economic projects, transparent management of rents, and success of development programs in Bolivia will be seriously jeopardized. <u>These important issues will be addressed by the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability exercise and the Natural Resources Use and Development study.</u> Para 66.</p> <p>93. <i>Extractive Industries:</i> The extractive industries in Bolivia are facing challenges, including renegotiation of contracts, the definition of YPF's role, the adjustment of domestic fuel prices, the opening of foreign markets for natural gas, revenue allocation to the poor, protection of the rights of affected peoples, and, key challenges for governance and revenue transparency (described in the Paragraph 66 [above]).</p>
<p>Cameroon</p>	<p>No Bank-lending programs/projects.</p> <p>Bank response: (i) a local professional who has been closely monitoring the process, (ii) a consultant that drafted the Action Plan, (iii) three workshops - 1 regional and 2 locals - to increase awareness and civil society capacity, and (iv) three missions</p> <p>Bank response: Bank staff have engaged on EITI and the government has shown a serious commitment and has</p>	<p>Interim Strategy (2007-08) – states the Bank will provide ongoing policy dialogue and technical assistance to support implementation of the Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)</p> <p>Table 7 IS Results – <u>milestone of progress: “Increased transparency in oil revenues achieved through wide annual dissemination of the independent EITI conciliator’s assessment, beginning in October 2006.”</u></p> <p>Regional Integration Strategy for Central Africa (July 2003 through June 2008) (Gabon, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Chad, the Republic of Congo, and Equatorial</p>

	<p>financed the two first EITI reports published in October 2006 and March 2007. The second report shows a better coverage and an increase in the participation of civil society. The Bank has supported this work with a grant from the EITI Trust Fund. Copies of the Cameroon EITI reports can be found at http://www.eitransparency.org/section/countries/_cameroon</p>	<p>Guinea.) - discusses the challenges of the oil sector for each country, <u>but does not mention revenue transparency</u>. States that the issue in Cameroon is managing the transition to post oil economy.</p>
Chad*	<p>As a condition for Bank support for the pipeline project, the Petroleum Revenue Management Program was established and enshrined in Chadian law-provides for detailed institutional arrangements to ensure considerable transparency and accountability in the use of oil revenues; <u>however there are problems with implementation</u>.</p>	<p>Regional Integration Strategy for Central Africa (July 2003 through June 2008) (Gabon, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Chad, the Republic of Congo, and Equatorial Guinea.)</p> <p>CAS (2004) - As a condition for Bank support for the pipeline project, the Petroleum Revenue Management Program was established and enshrined in Chadian law-provides for detailed institutional arrangements to ensure considerable transparency and accountability in the use of oil revenues. (p.3) [However, the program is not being followed properly].</p> <p>Oil revenue transparency is discussed throughout the CAS.</p>
Congo (Rep. of)	<p>IDA Economic Recovery Credit (July 2001) - intended to increase the transparency of oil revenues. (p. 11 Implementation Report)</p> <p>Transparency and Governance Capacity Building Project (February 2002)</p> <p>Bank Response: Using funds from the support projects, audits of SNPC and CORAF, and quarterly certification of revenues have been started. The HIPC program in addition to the continuation of the audits includes conditionalities for improving the procedures of awarding contracts; commercialisation of crude oil; and developing better accounting and internal control practices in SNPC. A new technical assistance project with a significant component aiming at increasing governance and transparency in the oil sector, including the implementation of the EITI is ready for presentation to the Board.</p>	<p>(2003-Transitional Support Strategy) Government has embarked on a program to promote transparency in the oil sector (p.5)</p> <p>Regional Integration Strategy for Central Africa (July 2003 through June 2008) (Gabon, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Chad, the Republic of Congo, and Equatorial Guinea.) - .) - discusses the challenges of the oil sector for each country, but does not mention revenue transparency.</p>
Cote d'Ivoire	<p>No project lending since 1998.</p>	<p>No current CAS</p>

<p>DR Congo</p>	<p>No direct financial support for EITI or revenue transparency.</p> <p>Bank response: Some mining sector economic sector work is underway (a mining sector review), which will include an assessment of revenue transparency . The Bank has engaged with the Government and civil society on EITI. An EITI grant is under preparation.</p>	<p>(2004-Transitional Support Strategy) - Efforts will aim to ensure a proper and country-wide implementation of the new mining and forestry codes, with a view to improving both transparency in allocating mining and forestry rights and management of the revenues generated in these sectors. (p. 21) Support for governance and institutional strengthening including transparency in general (p.27)</p> <p>Transparency in the oil sector – implementation of the Transparency and Governance Capacity Building Project - <u>unclear if this will include public disclosure of revenues.</u></p> <p><u>Progress indicator - Publication of annual audit of accounts of national oil company. This is limited disclosure.</u></p>
<p>Equatorial Guinea*</p>	<p>No active projects.</p> <p>In September 2004, in a letter addressed to the World Bank, the Government stated its commitment to implementing EITI and requested technical assistance to the Bank. In October 2004 a joint Bank-IMF workshop was held in Washington on fiscal transparency and EITI.</p> <p>Bank response: Bank missions have taken place since October 2004 which resulted in an EITI road map, but there has been little implementation progress.</p>	<p>Regional Integration Strategy for Central Africa. (July 2003 through June 2008) (Gabon, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Chad, the Republic of Congo, and Equatorial Guinea.) - discusses the challenges of the oil sector for each country, <u>but does not mention revenue transparency.</u> Equatorial Guinea is faced with an influx of oil revenue, which makes it one of the fastest growing economies in the world statistically, but is out of proportion to the country's absorptive capacity, which is resulting in symptoms of Dutch disease. [All the more reason for the Bank to address revenue transparency as an issue for this country.]</p>
<p>Gabon</p>	<p>Direct support through: Natural Resources Management Development Policy Loan (\$3.8 m, Nov 2005) – see Annex 1.</p> <p>Non-lending assistance: Bank has engaged Government officials and civil society on EITI. An evaluation and a diagnostic of revenue flows and institutional responsibility for assessment and collection of extractive industry revenues was carried out by the Bank with respect to the hydrocarbon and mining sectors.</p>	<p>The Bank's CAS, approved in May 2005, is aligned with the strategy laid out in the government's I-PRSP and the national prospective study: "Gabon 2025." Currently, there are three active projects in Gabon. The Natural Resource Management Development Policy Loan (US\$15 million) was approved in November 2005. The loan aims at improving the efficiency of natural resources management in Gabon, increasing its impact on poverty alleviation, protecting environment, and reducing the country's dependence on declining oil resources. It covers renewable natural resources — forests, fisheries, biodiversity, and environment — as well as the country's mining (mostly manganese) and oil sectors.</p> <p>Note: Neither the CAS nor the PRSP are disclosed on the Bank's website. For both, the website refers to the Regional Integration Strategy for Central Africa (see below).</p> <p>Gabon is part of the World Bank's Regional Integration Strategy for Central Africa. (July 2003 through June 2008) (Gabon, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Chad, the</p>

		Republic of Congo, and Equatorial Guinea.) – discusses the challenges of the oil sector for each country, but <u>does not mention revenue transparency</u> . In Gabon, it states that the issue is managing the transition to post oil economy. Does not mention transparency challenges in the mining sector which is where the Bank is involved.
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<p><u>Ghana</u></p>	<p>No Bank-lending project/program that involves EI revenue transparency.</p> <p>WB: West Africa Gas Pipeline (FY05, \$50 million) – no revenue transparency.</p> <p>Bank Response: An EITI grant from the EITI trust fund has been provided and initial EITI reports have been published. Details of the program can be found at www.geiti.gov.gh.</p>	<p>CAS (2004-2007) discusses improving transparency of overall government, <u>not specific to revenues in the extractive industries</u>. [Bank projects in Ghana include the West African Gas Pipeline. Gold mining is an important sector in Ghana.]</p> <p>RIAS for West Africa – Ghana is also supported by the World Bank through the Regional Integration Assistance Strategy (RIAS) for West Africa which is an outgrowth of the World Bank's focus on regional integration in Africa. The strategy primarily covers 15 West African countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo. WB providing support for Natural gas transmission (e.g. pipelines – West Africa Gas pipeline) and gas sector policies in the region – <u>no revenue transparency discussion</u>.</p>
<p><u>Guinea</u></p>	<p>No Bank-lending project/program that involves EI revenue transparency.</p> <p>Bank response: a grant from the EITI trust fund has been provided and initial EIE report published.</p>	<p>CAS (FY04-06) Discusses improving transparency of government budget and expenditures, but <u>not specifically in extractive industries or support for EITI</u>.</p> <p>RIAS for West Africa - Guinea is also supported by the World Bank through the Regional Integration Assistance Strategy (RIAS) for West Africa which is an outgrowth of the World Bank's focus on regional integration in Africa. The strategy primarily covers 15 West African countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo.</p> <p><u>WB is providing support for Natural gas transmission (e.g. pipelines – West Africa Gas pipeline) and gas sector policies in the region – no specific mention of revenue transparency or EITI.</u></p> <p>Bank response: preparation of CAS was done before EIR MR. Author's response: The EIR MR was published in September 2004 however the Bank endorsed EITI in June 2003, which was prior to the CAS.</p>
<p><u>Kazakhstan</u></p>	<p>Non-lending: EITI implementation MOU between Government of Kazakhstan and World Bank (IBRD).</p>	<p>(2004-CPS) National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which will accumulate \$4 billion in oil revenue savings. (p.2) <u>The Government's commitment to increase transparency in oil revenue management (p.4)</u> <u>WB commits to providing analytical work and possibly lending to management of the oil windfalls including transparency in oil revenues. (p.9)</u></p>
<p><u>Kyrgyz Republic</u></p>	<p>WB support for 2004 EITI conference. A grant to further support the government's work on EITI is presently under preparation.</p>	<p>CAS (2003-05) - "During the CAS period, IDA will support continued mining dialogue and a possible IDF grant on the basis of this report to improve transparency" (p. 20) <u>Not clear that this would be public disclosure of revenues.</u></p>

	Governance Structural Adjustment Credit and Governance Technical Assistance Project (2003) – budget and public sector transparency, <u>not specific to extractive industries or EITI.</u>	IDF grant to <u>possibly</u> target transparency issues in the mining sector. (p. 30) [<u>Not clear that this would be public disclosure of revenues.</u>
Mali	<p>Growth Support Project (0205) – involves mining sector. <u>No requirements for transparency or EITI.</u></p> <p><u>Nothing in the upcoming PRSC-I</u></p> <p>Bank response: The Bank is now providing support for upcoming EITI launching workshop.</p>	<p>Mali CAS (2003) – No EI revenue transparency. Written before WB began implementation of EITI. However, it is now outdated and the point should be made that the Bank should have a current CAS especially for a resource-rich country that they are involved in the EI sector!</p>

<p><u>Mauritania</u></p>	<p>Second Mining Sector Capacity Building Credit (\$5 mil) – PID states governments EITI commitments. <u>Unclear if WB project is providing direct support for transparency implementation</u>. See bank response below:</p> <p>Bank response: This Credit focuses on capacity building efforts, petroleum law reform, petroleum cadastre, environmental/social sector assessment and targeted studies. is part of an overall framework of different initiatives aiming at properly administering the Mauritanian hydrocarbons sector, and addressing key sector issues, such as improving the legal and contractual framework, institutional capacity building, and optimizing the collection of revenues. It addresses the issues related with the upstream part of the revenue flow. <u>[This is not about public disclosure of revenues or the contracts.]</u></p> <p>Bank response: The EITI TF finances an audit, workshops, disclosure, brochures, etc. The TF is Recipient-executed, but comes from the WB EITI Trust fund.</p>	<p>Bank Response: The current CAS is under preparation, will cover 2007-2011 and is due to be presented to the Board in June'07. . The new CAS devotes much attention to the issue of petroleum sector transparency and revenue management. EITI and petroleum sector capacity building are a crucial part of the fourth pillar of the CAS, which is focused on governance.</p> <p>A complete coordinated program to introduce transparency and good governance along the oil value chain is in application. A local professional full time staff is helping the government and the stakeholders to progress in the implementation of the EITI. Further the assistance includes</p> <p>(i) a TA project to develop the capacity of the ministry, an environmental impact assessment, and studies to develop a law for the management of revenues; (ii) support for the implementation of the EITI - a grant from the EITI Trust Fund has financed the publication of the 1st. report and three workshops; (iii) coordinated assistance with the Fund to improve the Public Finance Management and the application of sound Revenue Management principles.</p> <p>Note from Bank response: Another element in this approach is the IMF staff monitoring program, which assisted the Government to create an Oil Fund at the Central Bank of Mauritania (CBM). Through an open dialogue between the World Bank and IMF the Government received guidance on the Fund and a Management Agreement was prepared between the Ministry of Finance and CBM detailing the management of the Fund.</p> <p>In addition, technical assistance for the management of foreign reserves is provided to the CBM by the Treasury Department of the World Bank. Another IDA operation, the PRECASP, will provide assistance to establish a transparent financial management tool. Also, the operation will interface with PRISM2 on environmental management issues in the extractive industries. Coordination between PRISM2 and PRECASP would ensure that oil-related issues are dealt with in a comprehensive and integrated manner.</p>
<p><u>Mongolia</u></p>	<p>Governance Assistance Project (0506) – reforming registry and cadastre system of the mining sector, <u>no specific assistance to revenue transparency or EITI implementation</u></p> <p>Bank response: Non-lending support - A grant from the EITI trust fund has been made available to the Government to support the government's work, and the Bank has a dedicated EITI consultant in country.</p>	<p>CAS 04-07 - No specific statements on transparency of extractive sector revenues or EITI.</p>
<p><u>Niger</u></p>	<p>No WB project requirement or support.</p> <p>EITI Trust Fund - WB support for and participation in</p>	<p>CAS (03-05) – no EI revenue transparency.</p> <p>RIAS for West Africa - Niger is supported by the World Bank through the Regional</p>

	Sept 2005 launching and preparatory workshops.	Integration Assistance Strategy (RIAS) for West Africa which is an outgrowth of the World Bank's focus on regional integration in Africa. The strategy primarily covers 15 West African countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo. <u>WB is providing support for Natural gas transmission (e.g. pipelines – West Africa Gas pipeline) and gas sector policies in the region – no specific mention of revenue transparency or EITI.</u>
Nigeria	<p>Sustainable Management of Mineral resources (2004) – support for transparency in mining</p> <p>Bank Response: The Bank is providing support to the NEITI program through a grant from the EITI trust fund. Copies of the NEITI reports can be found at www.neiti.org</p>	<p>(2005-CPS) - WB will work with Nigerian government in the area of “financial and technical support to improve accountability and transparency”. (p.vi) IDA funding only for regions with improvements in the area of transparency. (p.33) Broadly the three pillars of the CPS - strengthening governance and transparency, advancing growth in the non-oil economy and improving public service delivery for human development - ...”. (p. 44)</p> <p>The CPS will support dialogue and the growth of coalitions around important issues, including EITI. (p. 32).</p> <p><u>CPS Outcome: Oil Revenue Accounts (regularly) audited and disseminated.</u> <u>CPS progress indicator – EITI Bill presented to National Assembly for approval.</u></p> <p>“The CPS aims to provide incentives for a set of lead states that can demonstrate they are committed to reforms and greater transparency.” (Annex 3, p.2) <u>“Nigeria is also providing global leadership in the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI)”.</u> (Annex 4)</p>

<p>Peru</p>	<p>No project or program lending/requirements for revenue/contract transparency</p> <p>First Programmatic Fiscal Management and Competitiveness Development Policy Loan (Dec 2006, \$200 mil)- Implementing incentives for greater sub-national revenue creation and judicious use of natural resource revenues – <u>no specific revenue transparency measures.</u></p> <p>Wealth and Sustainability – environmental and social dimensions of the mining sector in Peru (report) – chapter on transparency, revenue and distribution addressed, mentions EITI</p> <p>Peru signed a Memorandum of Understanding (0905-1206) with the World Bank in October 2005, which outlines an agreement for technical and financial support for the implementation of the EITI Action Plan</p> <p>Bank response: The Bank is providing support for the implementation of the Peru EITI Action Plan through the provision of a grant from the EITI Trust Fund. The Bank is also providing a large Programmatic Credit for developing procedures and the local capacity to ensure a sustainable use of mining and oil revenues in the rich provinces.</p>	<p>CPS (2007 – 2011) – With regard to the mining sector, the CPS mentions that one of the key issues that needs to be addressed is “having a transparent and efficient mechanism for allocating the benefits to all Peruvians.” It also mentions that Peru has endorsed the EITI. (p.9) <u>Transparency in the mining or oil/gas is not receiving lending assistance and is not a performance indicators for the Bank’s program in Peru.</u></p>
<p>Sao Tome and Principe</p>	<p>There is no indication of further direct support/capacity building for EITI or the Revenue Management Law.</p> <p>Governance Capacity Building TA (2004) – involves capacity in the petroleum sector and management of revenues, but unclear if transparency is targeted by this TA. Only a general statement that the WB is supporting EITI.</p> <p>December 2004, new Revenue Management Law - drafted in collaboration with the World Bank, the IMF and the University of Columbia.</p>	<p>CAS (May 2005) – states STP has made good progress on transparency through adopting (Dec. 2004) a best practice in petroleum revenue management law and indicating its willingness to implement EITI. (p. 8). Law creates mechanisms to promote revenue transparency (see p.9). STP has contracted the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as its custodian bank. <u>The law limits the confidentiality of oil contracts and requires registration of all documentation related to the oil sector and the registration is publicly disclosed.</u></p> <p>CAS Milestone – <u>Transparency and efficient use of petroleum bonus signature revenues for domestic investment – It is not clear if transparency means public disclosure of these revenue. Also, this is very limited application to the types of revenues generated by the EI sector.</u></p> <p>The World Bank, IMF, UNDP, and Columbia University provided guidance on the</p>

		<p>development of the Oil Revenue Management Law. And consider it to represent “best international practice”.</p> <p>June 2004, STP and Nigeria signed joint declaration on transparency of the two countries in the Joint Development Zone (mainly off-shore oil development) – full public disclosure of all transactions of oil companies’ activities in the joint zone, in particular with respect to revenues accruing to the two countries.</p>
Sierra Leone	<p>No direct Bank-lending program.</p> <p>A joint World Bank / DFID EITI mission visited Sierra Leone in March 2006. The mission met with Government officials, civil society representatives and members of the industry. The main objective of this mission was to assess the existing conditions for the implementation of EITI.</p> <p>The mission offered technical assistance and financing of the EITI program to the Government. Donors are awaiting the response of the Government to a request to designate an agency (e.g. Ministry) that would take the leading role in EITI implementation.</p> <p>Bank response: A forthcoming Mining Sector Technical Assistance Project (pipeline FY08) will include an EITI component.</p>	<p>CAS (FY06-FY09) – emphasis in mining sector is on exploration, cadastral system and mining rights. <u>States that government is involved in the Kimberly Process and that it has stated its desire to participate in EITI. But, the CAS does not list these activities as priorities or benchmarks.</u></p> <p>Discusses a potential future Mining Sector TA but does not indicate any focus on transparency of revenues.</p> <p>Bank response: A forthcoming Mining Sector Technical Assistance Project (pipeline FY08) will include an EITI component.</p> <p>RIAS for West Africa – Sierra Leone is also supported by the World Bank through the Regional Integration Assistance Strategy (RIAS) for West Africa which is an outgrowth of the World Bank's focus on regional integration in Africa. The strategy primarily covers 15 West African countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo. <u>WB is providing support for Natural gas transmission (e.g. pipelines – West Africa Gas pipeline) and gas sector policies in the region – no specific mention of revenue transparency or EITI.</u></p>
Timor Leste	<p>Planning and Finance Management Capacity Building Program (Mar06 – Jan11) – although project documents state that it is expected to contribute to the CAS goal of transparency in oil revenue management, assistance is not specific to public disclosure of company payments or EITI. <u>Program results indicators do not include public disclosure of revenues or EITI implementation.</u></p> <p>Petroleum Sector TA II (Jun03 – Dec06)- Provided the basis for a revised legal, contractual, and fiscal framework in the petroleum sector. <u>No assistance or indicators for public disclosure of revenues or EITI.</u></p>	<p>(CPS 2005 - 2009)</p> <p>The CPS applauds the government of Timor Leste for adopting EITI.</p> <p>CPS pledges support for “<i>good governance</i>, including the establishment of oversight arrangements, the effective implementation of the petroleum sector arrangements, public sector and public expenditure management, and strengthening capacity in the justice sector” during the next 2 years (p. 30)</p> <p>WB will provide assistance to TL government in implementing a Program of Capacity Building in planning and financial management (PFMCBP), which includes information transparency. (p.43)</p> <p>(EITI Website) Revenues and contracts are in the public domain.</p>
Trinidad & Tobago*	<p>No direct support through WB projects or on EITI website, i.e., through the Trust Fund.</p>	<p>CAS (1999 -10-year, 99-09) – under increasing economic rents from oil and gas - suggests revising tax and incentive regimes and production sharing arrangements. <u>No</u></p>

	Bank response: Old CAS. Three missions have gone to T&T to try to facilitate the stakeholder consensus to launch the EITI.	<u>discussion of extractive revenue transparency or EITI. There should be an update issued.</u>
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* Endorsed but not currently implementing.

World Bank Revenue Transparency Assistance in Non-EITI, Resource-Rich Countries

1. Resource-rich Country	2. Direct Assistance: Project/Program/Non-lending	3. EI Transparency Goals in World Bank CAS/CPS
Algeria	No direct/technical assistance for revenue transparency Energy and Mining TA (2001- 2007) – no revenue transparency	CAS (Jun 2003) – no discussion of EI revenue transparency Bank response – speaks of transparency in EMTAL, but very vague comment. My reading of the TA did not include specifically public disclosure of revenues.
Botswana	No TA or DA for revenue transparency	No CAS. Currently, there are no active IBRD/IDA projects in Botswana. The Bank provides analytical and technical support in the areas of livestock and export diversification, and HIV/AIDS. The IFC portfolio amounts to \$12.7 million in the tourism, financial markets, and <u>mining sectors (four projects).</u>
Iran	No direct assistance.	Interim Assistance Strategy (2001) – there is no CAS or updated IAS. The 2001 IAS does not discuss transparency of EI revenues. The Bank does have several active projects in the country.
Iraq	2 Institutional Capacity Building loans (Feb& Nov 2004) – no oil revenue transparency Private Sector Development (Nov 2004) – no oil revenue transparency WB & IMF workshop discussed oil revenue transparency with Iraq in 2005 (ISN II, 2005).	Interim Strategy Note II (2005) – states key challenge is the transparency reporting and monitoring of oil revenue, including the involvement of civil society. State the Bank along with other donors will help Iraq increase the transparency of natural resource revenues. WB and IMF in 2005 host a workshop with Iraqi officials where, among other things, revenue transparency was discussed. Interim Strategy Note (2004) – overall transparency is discussed and oil revenue management, but <u>not specific to oil revenue transparency.</u> World Bank Iraq Trust Fund – economic sector work will include oil revenue management – <u>does not mention transparency.</u> <u>In IMF Iraq program documentation the WB is listed as the lead institution on oil sector strategy.</u>

Oman	No active projects.	No CAS. Involved only in a Technical Cooperation Program.
Sudan	No project/assistance since 1991	
Syria	No projects/assistance since 1999	
Turkmenistan	No projects/assistance since 1997	
Venezuela	No TA/DA directly for revenue transparency	Interim Country Assistance Strategy (2002) – no EI revenue transparency. Listed as no country strategy in Table 2.
Yemen	No TA/DA for revenue transparency Bank response: The Bank has begun engagement with the government on revenue transparency following their recent commitment to the EITI.	CAS (May 2006) One pillar is revenue transparency improvement (p.25) Oil revenue transparency is listed as one of the CAS priorities. (p. 26) <u>CAS milestone – publication of oil and gas revenue in accordance with EITI requirements.</u>
Countries with Substantial Resources		
<u>Chile</u>	No WB assistance on EI transparency. IFC Geopark oil/gas production project.	CAS 2002-2006 – no EI revenue transparency.
<u>Columbia</u>	No WB assistance on EI transparency. IFC 2006 projects – Petrotesting (oil & gas) and Kappa (oil & gas) are unclear with respect to project-level disclosure.	CAS 2003-2006 – no EI revenue transparency
<u>Egypt</u>	No WB assistance on EI transparency. The upcoming Natural Gas Connections project has not disclosed a PID yet. [see Bank response in Annex 1] 3 IFC 2006 projects – 2 have transparency measures, although it is unclear on project-level disclosure. The third project (involving gold exploration) has no transparency requirements.	CAS 2006-2009 – no EI revenue transparency.
<u>Guyana</u>	No WB assistance/requirements. IFC 2006 project - Guyana Goldfields Inc – no revenue transparency requirement/commitment. Poverty Reduction and Public Management Operation (2006) – no mining transparency	CAS 03-05 (9 active WB projects, plus IFC projects) – <u>no EI revenue transparency.</u> PRSC will support mining regulation framework (ended up not doing this). PRSC I (02-04) Implementation Completion Report (Mar 2006) – states “Output of gold has declined due to the closure of the Omai mine (the largest in the country) but is projected to recover gradually over the coming years as a result of new foreign direct investment (including the IFC-supported Guyana Goldfields hard-rock mine) and increased gold declaration by informal small mining operations.” <u>No EI revenue transparency assistance or requirements.</u>

	elements.	
<u>Indonesia</u>	<p>2006 WB and IFC projects do not involve EI revenue transparency (see 2006 Projects table, Annex 1).</p> <p>Upcoming Government Financial Management and Revenue Administration project Phase II (board Mar 2008) – no EI revenue transparency</p>	<p>CAS (04-07) – transparency in general is a substantial concern and priority for the WB in its programs in Indonesia, but it is mainly directed at decentralization measures and budget matters. <u>EI specific transparency is not discussed.</u></p> <p>Bank Response: The Bank is working jointly with DFID to promote EITI in Indonesia</p>
<u>Russia</u>	<p>Treasury development project (2002) provides support for a “transparent system of accounting”.</p> <p>Kupol (Bema Warrants) (2006) – see Annex 1.</p> <p>IFC Alliance Oil project (06) – mainly a refinery, but may include exploration activities, no revenue transparency.</p>	<p>The World Bank is currently at the final stage of completing a new "Country Partnership Strategy in the Russian Federation for 2006-2009"</p> <p>(2005-Progress Report) - WB has contributed to the budget reform, including transparent budget process (p. 11). <u>The CAS does not talk about EI revenue or contract disclosure.</u></p>
<u>South Africa</u>	<p>No WB assistance/requirements.</p> <p>IFC Lonmin Plc. (mining) – revenue transparency commitment and assistance by IFC.</p>	<p>CAS (1999) – no current CAS, 1999 does not address EI revenue transparency</p>
<u>Tanzania</u>	<p>Upcoming Sustainable Management of Mineral Resources, TAL(2007) – states encouragement and support will be given to join EITI, but it is <u>unclear</u> if this will actually happen.</p>	<p>CAS (2000) – no current CAS, 2000 no EI revenue transparency.</p>
<u>Togo</u>	<p>West Africa Gas Pipeline (WB, FY05, \$50 million) – no revenue transparency.</p>	<p>No CAS. Country Re-engagement Note (CRN) – (Jan05 – Jun06): no EI revenue transparency.</p> <p>RIAS for West Africa - Togo is supported by the World Bank through the Regional Integration Assistance Strategy (RIAS) for West Africa which is an outgrowth of the World Bank's focus on regional integration in Africa. The strategy primarily covers 15 West African countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo.</p> <p><u>WB is providing support for Natural gas transmission (e.g. pipelines – West Africa Gas pipeline) and gas sector policies in the region – no specific mention of revenue transparency or EITI.</u></p>

Ukraine	No direct support. DPL (July 2005) - Transparency of Neftegaz, but does not specific public disclosure of revenue.	CAS (04-07) – transparency is emphasized, but <u>not specific to public disclosure of EI revenues</u> . Transparency of Neftegaz, but does not specific public disclosure of revenue.
Uzbekistan	No direct support.	Interim Strategy Note (2005) – not disclosed.

Note: An underlined country indicates that the WB or IFC commenced new involvement in the extractive industries of this country during 2006.