

# LIBERIA EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (LEITI)

## INCEPTION REPORT FY 2019 - 2020



SRG  
CONSULTING  
LLC

Date: May 23, 2022

---

**Table of Contents**

---

1.0 ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS .....	4
2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	5
2.0 INTRODUCTION .....	3
2.1 Background.....	3
3.0 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY .....	6
3.1 Objective of Assignment.....	6
3.2 Document Review .....	8
4.0 CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION .....	9
4.1 Legal and Institutional Framework, including Allocation of Contracts and Licenses.....	9
4.1.2 License Allocation .....	21
4.1.3 License Registry and Contracts.....	26
4.1.4 Beneficial Ownership.....	28
4.1.5 State Participation.....	29
4.2 Exploration and Export .....	30
4.2.1 Exploration .....	30
4.2.3 Production and Exports.....	30
4.2.4 Oil and Gas .....	30
4.2.5 Mining, Forestry, Agriculture .....	30
Revenue Collection .....	30
4.4 Revenue Allocation .....	31
4.4.1 Distribution of Extractive Revenues.....	31
4.4.2 Transfers by Central Government to Subnational Government.....	32
5.0 PROPOSED SCOPE .....	32
5.1 Extractive Companies .....	33
5.1.2 Mining Sector.....	33
5.1.2 Oil Sector .....	35
5.1.3 Agriculture Sector.....	36
5.1.4 Forestry Sector.....	37
5.2 Disclosure Requirements for Government Agencies .....	38
5.3 Revenue Streams .....	39
5.3.2 Analysis by Tax Kind.....	39
5.4 Social and Economic Spending .....	42
5.5 Quasi Fiscal Expenditure (QFE) .....	42

Scoping Report: FY 2019 – 2020 / 13th LEITI Report

5.6 Contribution of Extractive Sector to the Economy, including ASM .....	43
5.7 Additional Information to be Disclosed Under EITI Flexible Reporting Requirements .....	43
5.8 Data Quality and Assurance .....	43
6.0 ANNEXES .....	45
6.1 Register of Licenses .....	45
6.2 Export Data .....	53
6.3 Production.....	56
6.5 REPORTING TEMPLATES .....	59



## 1.0 ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

---

BO	Beneficial Owners
BOD	Beneficial Ownership Disclosure
CBL	Central Bank of Liberia
DP	Development Partners
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EU	European Union
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
FDA	Forestry Development Authority
GAC	General Auditing Commission
LBR	Liberia Business Registry
LCAA	Liberia Civil Aviation Authority
LEITI	Liberia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
LISGIS	Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services
LMA	Liberia Maritime Authority
LPRA	Liberia Petroleum Regulatory Authority
LRA	Liberia Revenue Authority
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoC	Ministry of Commerce
MFDP	Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MoL	Ministry of Labor
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
NIC	National Investment Commission
NBC	National Bureau of Concessions
NCSCCL	National Civil Society Council of Liberia
NLC	National Labor Congress
NOCAL	National Oil Company of Liberia
NPA	National Port Authority
PWYP	Publish What You Pay
SGS	Société Générale de Surveillance
SOE	State-Owned Enterprise

## 2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

---

### Objective of the Report

The overall objective of this Report to suggest a materiality threshold and scope for reporting for LEITI's 13th report for the year ended on 30 June 2020, based on EITI standard 2019 and in alignment with flexible EITI reporting. Following the submission of this report to the MSG, they will review and approve the proposed overview of applicable financial and non-financial disclosures per EITI Requirements 2 to 6 to be covered in the LEITI 13th Reconciliation report.

### COVID 19 and EITI Flexible Reporting

The global effect of the COVID 19 Pandemic on the extractive sector has been dire and has created high uncertainties. It has forced the sector to adjust to a “new normal” given that sector has taken an economic blow due to the sudden slumps in revenues. In response to the effects of the pandemic on EITI reporting, the EITI Board introduced flexible measures for EITI Reports published in 2020, where data collection and dissemination is feasible without posing health risks and subject to MSG endorsement. These measures, if approved by MSG, may deviate from the standard procedure for EITI reporting, including reconciliation for EITI Reports scheduled for publication by 31 December 2022.

The flexible approach to EITI reporting for 2020 to 2022 is intended to ensure that disclosures are timelier to help inform ongoing discussions on measures to address the impact of the interrelated factors of the Covid-19 pandemic, commodity downturn price shocks, and the global economic downturn on the extractive industries. It allows countries to deviate from the standard procedure for EITI reporting including reconciliation (Requirement 4.9.b) for reports published by 31 December 2022, by disclosing information relevant to inform ongoing discussions on the impact of these crises.

### Scope of Work

The Independent Administrator is required to:

- Review contextual information on Liberia's extractive sector as per EITI Standard Requirements 2 to 6
- Review revenue streams from the extractive sector and propose revenue streams that are material to the report
- Based on the materiality, develop a reporting template to be used for data collection
- Based on proposed materiality, identify both government agencies and companies required to complete a reporting template
- Ensure data reliability

To achieve the following, the Independent Administrator undertook the following actions:

## Scoping Report: FY 2019 – 2020 / 13th LEITI Report

- Reviewed secondary information and previous LEITI reports (Reconciliation reports, validation reports, corrective action plans, annual reports, and workplans) to gain a deeper understanding of Liberia’s extractive sector, including Mining, Oil and Gas, Agricultures and Forestry sectors
- Reviewed the various legislations that governs the sectors to understand the overall context of Liberia’s extractive sector as well a legal obligations and requirements, including fiscal regime, revenue streams, social payments, infrastructure provisions and barter agreements, beneficial ownership disclosure, etc.
- Analyzed raw data sets for total extractive revenue receipts in the extractive sector to define appropriate materiality threshold for MSG’s consideration
- Analyzed raw data based on proposed materiality to shortlist significant revenue stream and list of companies that are required to submit information
- Reviewed validation reports and recommendations to identify areas that needs improvements in the entire LEITI process
- Assessed mainstreaming feasibility study to understand EITI data publication principles, including reliability, comprehensiveness, and timeliness of data.

### Limitations to the Scope and Barriers Preventing Comprehensive Disclosure of EITI Information

During our scoping, the following information were not submitted to the Independent Administrator.

#### Missing Information from Government Agencies

Government Agency	Missing Information
Liberia Maritime Association	Payment and Revenue Data
Ministry of Agriculture	Register of License
Liberia Petroleum and Regulatory Agency	Register of License
Ministry of Mines	Production and Export Data
Forestry Development Authority	Production and Export Data
Ministry of Agriculture	Production and Export Data

Issues with multiple TINs for the same taxpayer was discovered (Alpha Logging and Wood Processing). Alpha Logging and Wood Processing was identified as belonging to mining and forest sectors. Similarly, other extractive companies, including Chevron, were incorrectly grouped under the wrong sector.

#### Taxpayer / Companies not Included in List of Licenses

Taxpayer	Total Payments	Sector
Chevron Liberia (Holding) Limited	150,594	Oil and Gas
Deeco Oil and Gas		Oil and Gas
Chevron Liberia D Liberia Limited	830,474	Oil and Gas

## Licensed Companies not Included in Taxpayer Information

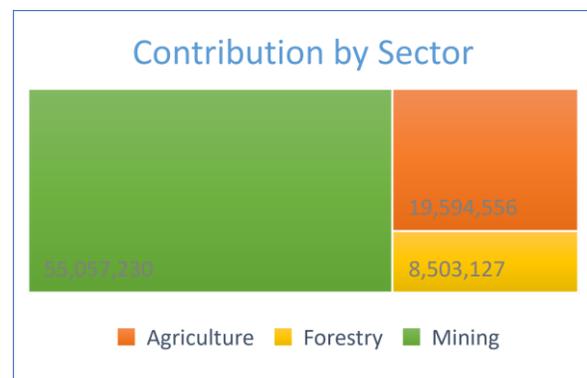
License Holder	Sector	Commodity	Type of License
Deeco Oil and Gas	Oil and Gas		Reconnaissance

## Summary of Scoping Analysis and Recommendations

### Revenue Streams

The mining sector was the most significant contributor to the extractive sector revenues in the fiscal year, contributing US\$55,057,230, (66%) of tax revenues; followed by Agriculture, US\$19,594,556 (24%); and Forestry, US\$8,503,127 (10%).

There are 132 distinct tax kinds reported across government agencies (EPA, LRA, LCAA, and NPA) for the oil, forestry, mining, and agriculture sectors. NPA, EPA, and LCAA did not provide tax codes for each tax kind. The combined tax payment across all sectors for FY 2019 was US\$83,154,913. Of the 132 tax kinds, 72 accounted for 99.86% of all tax payments.



**Recommendation:** The report reporting template captures the 73 tax kinds, and any other payments equivalent to or greater than US\$10,000.

## Extractive Companies

### Mining Sector

All mining licenses are grouped in one of the following categories: Class A, B, Prospecting, Reconnaissance, and Exploration. 350 mining entities reported payments to the government for FY 2019, totaling US\$55,057,230. Thirty companies account for 97.17% of total payments. Nonetheless, four companies disclosed under the mining sector, with tax payments totaling UD\$1,906,759, belong to other sectors.

**Recommendation:** Exclude the four wrongly characterized entities and disclose payment information of the top twenty-six companies accounting for 97.01% of the sector revenue, or all companies with payments equivalent to or above US\$50,000.

Further, we recommend that all mining companies with payments of US\$50,000 or greater disclose exploration, production, export, state participation, infrastructure and barter arrangements, environmental and social expenditures, and employment data information as defined by EITI 2019 Standard.

## Scoping Report: FY 2019 – 2020 / 13th LEITI Report

For Beneficial Ownership, EITI requires that all entities that applied for a license should disclose information. Accordingly, 77 companies applied and received 132 licenses. As at June 30, 2020, 56 were active, 7 canceled, 65 expired, and 4 surrendered. All 77 companies should provide BO information consistent with EITI Standard.

### Oil Sector

None of the government reporting entities disclosed payment information for the oil sector. Per the mining analysis above, four entities appear to belong to the oil and gas sector. Detailed analysis showed that Chevron Liberia D Liberia Limited and Chevron Liberia (Holding) Limited are the only entities involved in the exploitation of the country's extractive resources.

**Recommendation:** Chevron Liberia D Liberia Limited and Chevron Liberia (Holding) Limited should disclose exploration, production, export, state participation, infrastructure and barter arrangements, environmental and social expenditures, and employment data information as defined by EITI 2019 Standard.

For Beneficial Ownership, EITI requires that all entities that applied for a license should disclose information. Deeco Oil and Gas holds a Reconnaissance which expired in May 2021. Deeco Oil and Gas was active during the reporting period and should disclose BO information.

### Agriculture Sector

Agriculture recorded 404 entities with total tax payments of UD\$19,594,556. 16 (4%) out of 404 entities accounted for 95.15% of total tax payments. Notably, the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Authority contributed UD\$1,196,046 or 6.1% of tax payments. While Agriculture is included under LEITI's scope, its sub-sector fisheries is not.

Excluding tax payments from the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Authority, total payments for the sector fall to US\$18,398,510.

**Recommendation:** LEITI excludes payments from the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Authority and report on detailed payments of the 16% entities which account for 95.15% of tax payments.

All Agriculture entities with payments of US\$170,000 or greater should disclose exploration, production, export, state participation, infrastructure and barter arrangements, environmental and social expenditures, and employment data information as defined by EITI 2019 Standard.

For Beneficial Ownership, EITI requires that all corporate entities “...that applied for or hold participating interest ...” should disclose BO information. Given the emphasis of the EITI on oil and gas and mining and the challenges with BO data collection in prior disclosure efforts, the LEITI suspends BO disclosure on the agriculture sector in this report circle and focuses on the mining and oil sectors.

### Forestry Sector

## Scoping Report: FY 2019 – 2020 / 13th LEITI Report

The Forestry Sector recorded 137 entities with total tax payments of UD\$8,503,127. Twenty-seven (20%) out of 137 entities accounted for 97.41% of total tax payments.

### Recommendation:

- Include payments for Alpha Logging and Wood Processing Inc found under the Mining sector.
- All Forestry entities with payments of US\$20,000 or greater should disclose exploration, production, export, state participation, infrastructure and barter arrangements, environmental and social expenditures, and employment data information as defined by EITI 2019 Standard.

For Beneficial Ownership, EITI requires that all corporate entities “...that applied for or hold participating interest ...” should disclose BO information. Given the emphasis of the EITI on oil and gas and mining and the challenges with BO data collection in prior disclosure efforts, the LEITI suspends BO disclosure on the Forestry in this report circle and focuses on mining and oil sectors.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

---

### 2.1 Background

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) is the global standard to promote the open and accountable management of oil, gas, and mineral resources. It requires the disclosure of information along the extractive industry value chain from the point of extraction, to how revenues make their way through the government, and how they benefit the public. The EITI's ultimate goals in all implementing countries, including Liberia, are to strengthen public and corporate governance, promote understanding of natural resource management, and provide the data to inform reforms for the two key components of transparency and accountability in the extractives sector.

Specifically, EITI implementation has two core components:

- **Transparency:** oil, gas, and mining companies disclose information about their operations, including payments to the government, and the government discloses its receipts and other relevant information on the industry. The figures are reconciled by the Independent Administrator and published annually alongside other information about the extractive industries per the EITI Standard.
- **Accountability:** a multi-stakeholder group (MSG) with representatives from government, companies, and civil society is established to oversee the process and communicate the findings of the EITI reporting and promote the integration of EITI into broader transparency efforts in that country.
- **Communicate the findings of the EITI reporting and promote the integration of EITI into broader transparency efforts in that country.**

## Scoping Report: FY 2019 – 2020 / 13th LEITI Report

The EITI Standard encourages MSGs to explore innovative approaches to extending EITI implementation to increase the comprehensiveness of EITI reporting and public understanding of revenues and encourage high standards of transparency and accountability in public life, government operations, and business. The requirements for implementing countries are set out in the EITI Standard<sup>1</sup>. Additional information is available via [www.eiti.org](http://www.eiti.org).

It is understood that the EITI requires an assessment of whether the payments and revenues are subject to credible, independent audit, applying international auditing standards. The expectation is that government and company disclosures as per Requirement 4 are subject to credible, independent audit, applying international auditing standards. The expectation is that disclosures as per Requirement 4 will include an explanation of the underlying audit and assurance procedures that the data has been subject to, with public access to the supporting documentation.

### The 2019 EITI Standard

The 2019 EITI Standard is the latest Standard that outlines the requirements applicable to countries implementing the EITI as well as the Articles of Association governing the EITI. In line with previous updates of the EITI Standard, some of the new elements in the 2019 Standard are voluntary at first and not a mandatory part of the requirements or there is a period for countries to prepare for implementation.

We will help the LEITI MSG understand these new elements as well as design and implement appropriate pilot projects. This will allow LEITI to understand the implications of new elements in the 2019 Standard and ensure full compliance in a timely manner. We will also support LEITI MSG in finding innovative ways to implement the 2019 Standard where relevant and allow Liberia to remain at the forefront of EITI implementation.

### New elements of the 2019 EITI Standard

- Disclosure of all contracts and licenses granted, entered, or amended (from 1 January 2021)
- Project-level reporting, using the new EITI definition of a project (2018 data onwards), including production and export data
- Disclosure of environment-related payments to government by extractives companies
- Employment data disaggregated by gender
- Further transparency of commodity trading – first trades by state-owned enterprises, on a project level

### COVID 19 and EITI Flexible Reporting

The global effect of the COVID 19 Pandemic on the extractive sector has been dire and has created high uncertainties. It has forced the sector to adjust to a “new normal” given that sector has taken an economic blow due to the sudden slumps in revenues. In response to the effects of the pandemic on EITI reporting, the EITI Board introduced flexible measures for EITI Reports published in 2020, where data collection and dissemination is feasible without posing health risks and subject to MSG endorsement. These measures, if approved by MSG, may deviate from the standard

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://eiti.org/collections/eiti-standard>

procedure for EITI reporting, including reconciliation for EITI Reports scheduled for publication by 31 December 2022.

The flexible approach to EITI reporting for 2020 to 2022 is intended to ensure that disclosures are timelier to help inform ongoing discussions on measures to address the impact of the interrelated factors of the Covid-19 pandemic, commodity downturn price shocks, and the global economic downturn on the extractive industries. It allows countries to deviate from the standard procedure for EITI reporting including reconciliation (Requirement 4.9.b) for reports published by 31 December 2022, by disclosing information relevant to inform ongoing discussions on the impact of these crises.

## EITI Implementation in Liberia

Liberia is a resource-rich country with the potential to emerge as an oil and gas producer. Mineral exports, especially diamonds, also make an important economic contribution.

### Box 1: EITI Flexible Reporting Disclosure Requirements

**1. Information on current and forward-looking extractive sector developments and industry outlook, considering COVID-19, commodity price shocks and the potential for longer-term reductions in demand for commodities.**

This information should help facilitate evolving stakeholder efforts to undertake sound policy decisions and informed public debate. An indicative list of information that could be included is:

- Information on changes in licensing and contract negotiations or terms
- Adjustments to fiscal regimes
- Incentives or relief requested by, or given to, companies
- Effects on exploration or development plans
- Impact on production, exports, and employment (including resulting from movement restrictions and cross-border quarantines)
- Changes in state participation and policies for state-owned enterprises
- Revisions to revenue and budget projections
- Shifts in sector-specific borrowing
- Restrictions on civic space
- Exceptional uses of sovereign wealth funds
- Other issues as agreed by MSGs.

**2. Unilateral disclosures by government and/or companies in accordance with EITI Requirements 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, with the exception of provisions relating to data quality and assurance (Requirement 4.9b). This should include all the information typically included in EITI disclosures in accordance with the MSG's agreed workplan and in accordance with the 2019 EITI Standard**

**3. Disclosures of the latest production, export and revenue data.**

**4. A complete overview of the disclosed data.** Countries are encouraged to use the EITI summary data template, with support from the International Secretariat

**5. An assessment by the MSG of the comprehensiveness and reliability of the disclosed data, identifying any gaps or weaknesses in disclosures in accordance with the 2019 EITI Standard**

Where necessary, the MSG should discuss what additional work is needed to address concerns about the comprehensiveness and reliability of the disclosed data. This could include:

- Seeking additional information from reporting entities
- Undertaking a comprehensive report in line with the EITI Standard for any reporting years that were subject to flexible reporting, if feasible.

Source: EITI Flexible EITI reporting in response to COVID-19 (2021)

Since 2017, LEITI has worked effectively under the EITI arrangements of a tripartite framework (made up of CSOs, government, and industry operators) to ensure the maximization of the extractive resources for sustainable development. LEITI's successes have usually been realized through the increased publication of extractive sector information that has generated effective public debates and thereby increased accountability. As part of the EITI

## Scoping Report: FY 2019 – 2020 / 13th LEITI Report

Standard Requirements, the MSG has produced twelve annual reconciliation reports and has been touted as one of the most expanded reports due to the inclusion of the Agriculture and Forestry sectors. The report has remained one of the main comprehensive sources for information for the extractive sector, mostly referred to by researchers, academia, CSOs, government and international organizations.

LEITI is led by a governing Multi-stakeholders Group (MSG), which comprises the Government of Liberia, civil society organizations, the private sector, and Liberia's development partners. The initiative endeavors to ensure transparency over overpayments made to the Government by companies in the concerned sectors and the government's revenues. The core activities of LEITI entail regular disclosure, publication, and dissemination of both (1) all material payments made by oil, mining, agriculture, and forestry sectors to the Government, and (2) all material revenues received by the Government from the sectors as mentioned earlier.

LEITI also consists of a Secretariat that implements policies of and operates under the supervision of the MSG. Additionally, the Secretariat is tasked with carrying out the day-to-day administrative and operational functions of the LEITI.

The broad objective of LEITI is to assist in ensuring that all benefits due to the Government and people of Liberia on account of the exploitation and/or extraction of the country's minerals and other resources are:

- Verifiably paid or provided
- Duly accounted for; and
- Prudently utilized for the benefits of all Liberians and based on equity and sustainability.

## 3.0 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

---

### 3.1 Objective of Assignment

Identify the scope of reporting to be covered by the disclosures.

This Report is intended to propose the scope of LEITI's 13th report for the year ended on 30 June 2020, based on EITI Standard 2019 and in alignment with flexible EITI reporting. Upon the submission of this report to the MSG, the MSG will review, amend if necessary, and approve the proposed overview of applicable financial and non-financial disclosures per EITI Requirements 2 to 6 to be covered in LEITI's 13<sup>th</sup> Report.

The objectives of this report are:

- Identify information to be disclosed to meet EITI Requirements 2 to 6, including the review of applicable legal framework and fiscal regime(s); Licenses and contracts; exploration activities for the year under review; beneficial ownership information; production and exports information; comprehensive review of applicable

## Scoping Report: FY 2019 – 2020 / 13th LEITI Report

taxes and revenues (by project) from the extractive industry; information on state participation and state owned enterprises; transportation revenues; revenue management and expenditure; social and environmental expenditures; other relevant information.

- Review total extractive revenues, as well as production and export information and analyze the data to form the basis of defining a materiality threshold for MSG's consideration
- Propose a definition of the term "project" consistent with the definition provided in EITI Requirement 4.7.
- Propose applicable revenue and payments streams to be covered in the report based on the proposed materiality threshold, and the required level of disaggregation
- Assess the possibility of unilateral disclosures under the flexible reporting framework
- Propose the list of entities required under the materiality guidelines to participate in LEITI's 13th Report, including state agencies, state owned enterprises, and extractive companies
- Identify additional benefit streams from the extractive industries that should be disclosed (EITI Requirements 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6).
- Support the MSG in identifying existing disclosures by companies and government entities that collect, maintain, and report information per the EITI Standard.
- Support the MSG in examining the audit and assurance procedures used by companies and government entities participating in the EITI reporting process. This includes examining relevant laws and regulations, any planned or underway reforms, and assessing whether these procedures are in line with international standards
- Develop a draft reporting template for consideration and approval by the MSG for information that will need to be collected by government and company reporting entities.
- Identify off budget revenue streams and expenditures and provide explanation for their non allocation through the national budget in alignment with the International Monetary Fund's Government Finance Statistics (GFS) classifications for extractives revenues.
- Propose options for strengthening EITI Disclosure Principles under the EITI Open Data Policy requirement (Requirement 7.2.c) to ensure accessibility, reliability and complementarity with existing government and company systems

To achieve the objectives of this report, the Independent Administrator undertook the following actions:

- Reviewed secondary information and previous LEITI reports (Reconciliation reports, validation reports, corrective action plans, annual reports, and workplans) to gain a deeper understanding of Liberia's extractive sector, including Mining, Oil and Gas, Agricultures and Forestry sectors

## Scoping Report: FY 2019 – 2020 / 13th LEITI Report

- Reviewed the various legislations that governs the sectors to understand the overall context of Liberia's extractive sector as well a legal obligations and requirements, including fiscal regime, revenue streams, social payments, infrastructure provisions and barter agreements, beneficial ownership disclosure, etc.
- Analyzed raw data sets for total extractive revenue receipts in the extractive sector to define appropriate materiality threshold for MSG's consideration.
- Analyzed raw data based on proposed materiality to shortlist significant revenue stream and list of companies that are required to submit information.
- Reviewed validation reports and recommendations to identify areas that needs improvements in the entire LEITI process.
- Assessed mainstreaming feasibility study to understand EITI data publication principles, including reliability, comprehensiveness, and timeliness of data.

### 3.2 Document Review

The documents listed below were reviewed to gain a deeper understanding of the assignment. The overall aim was to understand the overall context of the extractive sector in Liberia. The document review process assisted in the gathering contextual information for this assignment

The following documents were examined.

- List of all (extractive) active licenses during the period under review
- All revenue receipts made by all extractive companies (including those in Agriculture, mining, oil and gas, and forestry) during the period under review.
- The basis for the estimation of each revenue stream
- Model Petroleum Agreement
- Reports on EITI seminars and workshops held
- All policies, laws and regulations that govern the extractive sector
- Previous LEITI Reconciliation Reports
- The Liberia Revenue Code Act 896
- Previous reporting and data collection templates
- Audit regulations pertaining to the extractive sector
- The Audited Financial Statements of NOCAL
- Relevant web sites
-

## 4.0 CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION

---

### 4.1 Legal and Institutional Framework, including Allocation of Contracts and Licenses

#### 4.1.1 Current Legal Framework, Institutional Framework and Fiscal Regime

##### Mining Sector

##### Legal Framework

The legal and regulatory environment for the mining sector in Liberia is governed by multiple pieces of legislation, policies, regulation, and other administrative guidance documents. There are multiple institutions involved in the governance of mining activities in Liberia, but the primary agency is the Ministry of Lands and Mines. We have summarized key legislations and regulations below:

##### Laws

- **Minerals and Mining Law (2000):** The Minerals and Mining Law of 2000 is the primary law that governs the conduct of mineral activities, including exploration, development, and mining operations on ground surface, soil or subsoil, streams, rivers, watercourses, territorial waters, and continental shelf of Liberia. Specifically, the Law provides or the basis for the definition of ownership of mineral resources in Liberia, allocation of rights (including reconnaissance, prospecting, and exploration licenses), allocation of rights for mineral operation, and environmental protection. <https://mlmeliberia.files.wordpress.com/2018/08/liberia-minerals-and-mining-law-2000.pdf>
- **Mineral Policy of Liberia (2010):** The Mineral Policy of Liberia provides the policy directions to ensure equitable and optimal exploitation of Liberia’s mineral resources to achieve a broad-based sustainable growth and socio-economic development. In essence, it sets out the expectations for the sector to contribute to Liberia’s economy and more broadly to social regeneration and the enhancement of a democratic culture. <https://mlmeliberia.files.wordpress.com/2018/08/liberia-mineral-policy.pdf>
- **Revenue Code of Liberia (2000) and as Amended in 2011:** The Law stipulates determinative legal provisions for mining taxation in Liberia. Specifically, Sections 700 to 739 covers overall taxation in the sector, including the definition of key mining taxation terms, corporate income tax, royalties, surface rents, withholding tax, dividends, capital allowance, and other tax related structures. <https://mlmeliberia.files.wordpress.com/2018/10/revenue-code.pdf>
- **Environmental Protection and Management Law (2000):** The Law establishes a legal framework for the overall protection and management of the environment by the Environment Protection Agency of Liberia in partnership with regulated Ministries and organizations and in a close and responsive relationship with the

people of Liberia. Specifically, it provides the legal basis for the conduct of Environmental Impact Assessments, Audit and Monitoring of mining projects; setting of Environmental Standards that ensures safe and secure mining activities in Liberia; protection of biodiversity and national heritage sites, maintenance of pollution controls; implementation of International Environment Protocols; among other administrative processes in the mining sector.

<https://mlmeliberia.files.wordpress.com/2018/10/environmental-code.pdf>

- **Land Rights Act (2014):** The Law provides a framework for the legal definition of land ownership, use, and overall administration, including dispute resolution and transfer of land ownership. Specifically, it prescribes means by which each land category in Liberia can be acquired, used, transferred, or otherwise managed.

<https://mlmeliberia.files.wordpress.com/2018/10/land-rights-act.pdf>

- **Model Mineral Development Agreement (2008):** The model agreement provides a model contract to guide contract development and negotiation between the Government of Liberia and potential investors in the mining sector.

No new legislation was enacted for the mining sector in the year under review (July 2019 to June 2020).

### Regulations

The application of various legislation has been guided by the following Regulations

Table 4.1: Key Regulations for Mining Sector in Liberia

Regulations	Highlights of Regulations
Regulations Governing Exploration under a Mineral Exploration License under the Minerals and Mining Law (2000) <a href="https://mlmeliberia.files.wordpress.com/2018/08/liberia-exploration-regulationseffective-2010.pdf">https://mlmeliberia.files.wordpress.com/2018/08/liberia-exploration-regulationseffective-2010.pdf</a>	The Exploration Regulations govern the administration of exploration licenses issued under the Liberia Minerals and Mining Law.

#### 4.1.2 Institutional Framework

The mining sector is regulated by multiple institutions with clear mandates and responsibilities. These include responsibilities in allocation of rights, application of taxations, environmental management, export and imports of materials, financial related activities, among others. The primary institutions responsible include:

- **Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)**

The Ministry of Mines and Energy (MLME) is responsible for the coordination and formulation of mineral and energy policies and legislation. The Ministry plays a dual role as a policy maker and regulator of mineral

activities, particularly the development of policies, laws, allocation of rights between the government of Liberia and potential investors, as well as the day-to-day regulation of the mineral sector. Further, the Ministry monitors and enforces compliance of all policies, laws and regulations pertaining to research, exploration, development and exploitation of mineral, water, and energy resources in Liberia. <https://mme.gov.lr/about/>

- **Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP)**

The Ministry of Finance and Development Planning bears the responsibility to formulate, institutionalize and administer economic development, fiscal and tax policies for the promotion of sound and efficient management of financial resources of Liberia. With regards to the Mining sector, the ministry plays a leading role in the formulation of fiscal terms. The ministry contributes to contract negotiations.

- **Liberia Revenue Authority (LRA)**

The LRA’s mandate is to enforce all applicable tax laws in Liberia, including those in the minerals sector. Through its Natural Resources Division under the Domestic Tax Division, the LRA conducts tax assessments and issues invoices for all companies that own or operates in the ministry mining sector, the collection of all tax liabilities. Further, its Customs Division, under the Customs code and regulations, bears responsibility for the collection of import and export duties and the facilitation of exportation/importation of any outputs/inputs related to the mining sector in Liberia. <https://revenue.lra.gov.lr/natural-resources-businesses/>

- **Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia (EPA)**

EPA is responsible for the management of the environment, as it relates to the mineral sector. To achieve this, EPA co-ordinates with other relevant agencies including MME to monitor, supervise and consult with relevant stakeholders on all activities pertaining to the protection of the environment and the sustainable use of natural resources. The main functions with regards to mineral activities include the review of environmental laws and regulations; enforcement of required legislation on the conduct of Environmental Impact Assessments or equivalent; development of environmental and social monitoring reports, and overall oversight on environmental obligations of mining activities. <https://www.epa.gov.lr/content/statutory-mendate>

- **Other relevant institutions involved in the overall coordination and oversight of mineral activities include:**

- National Bureau of Concessions (NBC): Provides a data repository of all concessions including minerals. Further, the NBC monitor and develop reports on investor compliance with mineral concession obligations

#### 4.1.3 Fiscal Regime

Fiscal Term	Rate	Remarks
Royalty	Iron ore – 4.5% Gold and other base metals – 3% Commercial diamonds – 5%	Paid based on shipment or disposition LRC – Section 700 to 750

## Scoping Report: FY 2019 – 2020 / 13th LEITI Report

Fiscal Term	Rate	Remarks
Corporate Income Tax	30%	
Government equity participation		
Surface Rents	Exploration license – US\$ 0.20 per acre Mining License area Year 1 to 10 – US\$ 5 per acre Year 11 to 25 – US\$ 10 per acre	Annually but subject to inflationary adjustment
Cost Recovery for mining production assets	5 years straight line at 20% per year	
Mineral exploration license fees		
Application processing fees	Processing application or extending a license term – US\$ 5000 Suspension of exploration – US\$ 2500 Application to amend approved work program and budget - US\$ 2500 Application for pilot mining and recovery program – US\$ 10,000 Application for transfer or change of control - US\$ 2500	
<b>Stability Provisions</b>	15-year stability period on taxes including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Income tax rate</li> <li>• Royalty rate</li> <li>• Special rule for extended net operating loss carry-forwards</li> <li>• Special rule for depreciation and other cost recover mechanisms</li> <li>• Exemptions for input supplies</li> <li>• Exemption for property rates on Real property within a mineral exploration license area, a mining license area, or a petroleum area used for a mining project or petroleum project</li> <li>• Exemptions from import duties</li> </ul>	Section 17 of Liberia Revenue Code

### Oil and Gas Sector

#### Legal Framework

The oil and gas sector is considered nascent in Liberia as discovery of resources in commercial quantities is yet to be made. However, there is a clear policy, frameworks and a defined legal framework that guide the conduct of oil and gas activities. The key pieces of legislations include:

- **The 1986 Constitution of the Republic of Liberia:** The Constitution is the supreme law of Liberia. Under Article 7 of the Constitution, it requires the economy and natural resources of Liberia to be managed in a that ensure the maximum feasible participation of Liberian citizens under conditions of equality to advance the general welfare of the Liberian people and the economic development of Liberia.  
<http://judiciary.gov.lr/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/CONSTITUTION-OF-THE-REPUBLIC-OF-LIBERIA.pdf>
- **Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act (2014) and as Amended in 2019:** The Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act (PEPA) is the primary legislation for the oil and gas sector in Liberia. It establishes a fiscal and legal regulatory framework for the management and regulation of petroleum activities in accordance with Articles 7 and 22(b) of the Constitution of the Republic of Liberia. Specifically, it provides the basis for ownership of petroleum and petroleum rights; institutional arrangements, including the establishment of the National Oil Company of Liberia (NOCAL) and Liberia Petroleum Regulatory Authority (LPRA); licensing, tendering for and granting of petroleum agreements; definition of forms and types of petroleum agreement, state participation; citizen participation; environmental health and safety; and local content and participation. Under the original law, the allocation of petroleum rights was only to be conducted through international competitive tendering. However, in 2019 the law was amended to include allocation of rights through direct negotiation with potential investors and executive allocation to NOCAL. In addition, new blocks were configured in the same year to align with international standards.  
<https://www.lpra.gov.lr/index.php/publication/laws-regulations>
- **National Petroleum Policy of Liberia (2012):** The Petroleum Policy of Liberia was developed in 2012 with the overall goal of directing the management of Liberia's petroleum resources in an environmentally responsible manner, optimizing returns to achieve equitable distribution of accrued benefits.  
<https://www.lpra.gov.lr/index.php/publication/policies>
- **The National Oil Company of Liberia Act (2000) and as Amended in 2014:** The Law establishes NOCAL as the national oil company with the mandate to engage in petroleum exploration, development and production on behalf of the State; lift and market State's entitlement of crude petroleum taken in-kind; hold and manage all interests acquired by the State in all Petroleum agreements or production-sharing agreements; and encourage the development of national capabilities in all aspects of petroleum exploration, development and production, among other things. <https://www.nocal.com.lr/media/nocalAct>
- **Revenue Code of Liberia (2000) and as Amended in 2011:** The Law stipulates determinative legal provisions for the petroleum sector in Liberia. Specifically, Sections 740 to 799 covers overall taxation in the sector, including the definition of key Petroleum taxation terms, corporate income tax, royalties, surface rents, withholding tax, dividends, capital allowance, among other tax-related structures.  
<https://mlmeliberia.files.wordpress.com/2018/10/revenue-code.pdf>
- **Model Production Sharing Contract:** The model PSC is intended to guide contracting and negotiation processes between the government of Liberia, NOCAL and potential investors. It provides look-alike terms

and conditions of a PSC, including contractors’ obligations of NOCAL and the government of Liberia obligations; taxation and royalties; accounting methods and audit; State participation and Citizen Participation; among other relevant areas. <https://www.nocal.com.lr/media/psc>

- **Other legislations applicable to the oil and gas sector include:**
  - Environmental Protection and Management Law (2000)
  - Revenue Code of Liberia (2000) and as Amended in 2011

### Regulations

To enhance application of the legislations, several Regulations has been enacted for the Oil and Gas sector in Liberia. These include:

Table 4.2: Key Regulations for Oil and Gas Sector in Liberia

Regulations	Highlights of Regulations
<p>Regulations on the Disclosure of Ultimate Beneficial Ownership (2020) – Regulatory Instrument No. 0003/LPRA/20</p> <p><a href="https://www.lpra.gov.lr/index.php/publication/laws-regulations#">https://www.lpra.gov.lr/index.php/publication/laws-regulations#</a></p>	<p>The Regulations provide further direction on the implementation of Beneficial Ownership guidelines in the Oil and gas sector. Specifically, it provides clarity on the definition of a beneficial owner, parties authorized to collect BO information, thresholds for ownership reporting, obligations of companies that seek to acquire, own, or operate a petroleum license or exercise control over operating companies.</p> <p>It further provides details on applicable thresholds, BO information verification, enforcement rules, penalties for breaches and the publication of BO information</p>
<p>Regulations on pre-qualification of companies’ interest in acquiring offshore petroleum rights (2020) – Regulatory Instrument No. 0002/LPRA/20</p>	<p>The Regulations sets the guidelines and requirements for assessing expression of interest submitted by potential investors to acquire petroleum rights.</p> <p>It also expatiates on the requirements for technical and financial capacity of applicants to ensure that they effectively perform their contractual and legal obligations under petroleum agreements</p>

Regulations	Highlights of Regulations
Regulatory Instrument: Reconnaissance License Fees & Application Requirement for onshore Areas (2019) – Regulatory Instrument No. 0001/LPRA/19	The Regulations prescribe fees for the application of reconnaissance license and for the regulation of onshore areas.

#### 1.1.1.1. Institutional Framework

The regulation and oversight of the oil and gas sector is conducted in a multi-agency setting, even though the Liberia Petroleum Regulatory Authority bears the primary responsibility to coordinate activities in the sector. The following institutions plays different key roles in the sector:

- Liberia Petroleum Regulatory Authority (LPRA)**

LPRA is responsible for the overall regulation of upstream oil and gas activities. They conduct technical evaluation and research to advise on the opening of areas to petroleum operations. LPRA also manages the allocation of rights in coordination with other relevant agencies; and bears the mandate to enter into petroleum agreement on behalf of the State. Finally, LPRA reviews and approves licenses, and monitors and enforces compliance on petroleum operations through inspections, investigations, and audits.

<https://www.lpra.gov.lr/index.php>

- National Oil Company of Liberia (NOCAL)**

NOCAL is an oil company wholly owned by the state with the responsibility to manage the State’s interests in all petroleum agreements. It also engages in petroleum exploration, development, and production on behalf of the State. NOCAL is required under the Petroleum Law to lead the development of local capabilities in all aspects of upstream oil and gas activities, including ensuring the transfer of technology to Liberians.

<https://www.nocal.com.lr/about/>

- Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP)**

The Ministry of Finance and Development Planning bears responsibility to formulate, institutionalize and administer economic development, as well as manage fiscal and tax policies for the promotion of sound and efficient management of the country’s financial resources. With regards to the upstream oil and gas sector, MFDP plays leading role in the formulation of a fiscal terms and conditions during contract negotiations.

- Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia (EPA)**

EPA is responsible for the management of the environment in the upstream oil and gas sector. To achieve this, EPA co-ordinates with other relevant agencies including LPRA to monitor, supervise and consult with relevant stakeholders on all activities relating to oil and gas extraction, including decommissioning activities. The main functions with regards to oil and gas activities includes: the review of environmental laws and regulations; enforcement of required legislation on the conduct of Strategic Environmental Assessments or their equivalent; development of environmental and social monitoring reports and overall oversight of environmental obligations concerning oil and gas activities.

<https://www.epa.gov.lr/content/statutory-mendate>

- **Inter-Ministerial Hydrocarbon Technical Committee (HTC)**

HTC is an inter-Ministerial committee with the mandate to lead contract negotiations in the oil and gas sector. HTC comprises NOCAL (which chairs the committee), the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Finance, the Minister for Mines and Energy, the Legal Advisor to the President, the Minister of Labor, the Chairman of the National Investment Commission, and the Executive Director of the Environmental Protection Agency. With the power to negotiate petroleum agreements on behalf of the government, decisions on the conclusion of agreements become binding on all parties, including potential investors and government agencies with responsibilities in the oil and gas sector.

- **Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)**

The Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) is responsible for the coordination and formulation of energy policies and legislations, including upstream petroleum policies. With the establishment of LPRA, MME's responsibilities in the upstream sector centers on remains at policy formulation, legislative coordination, and contribution to contract negotiations at the level of the Inter-Ministerial Hydrocarbon Technical Committee. Through its bureau of Hydrocarbons, MME coordinates stakeholders on policy discussions related to the upstream petroleum sector. <https://mme.gov.lr/about/>

- **Liberia Revenue Authority (LRA)**

LRA's mandate is to enforce all applicable tax laws in Liberia, including those relating to the Upstream Petroleum sector. Through its Natural Resources Division under the Domestic Tax Division, LRA conducts tax assessments and issues invoices for all companies that own or operate in the oil and gas sector, for the collection all tax liabilities. Further, its customs Division, under the Customs code and regulations, bears responsibility for the collection of import and export duties, and the facilitation of exportation and importation of any outputs/inputs required in the upstream petroleum sector. <https://revenue.lra.gov.lr/natural-resources-businesses/>

#### 1.1.1.2. Fiscal Regime – Oil and Gas

Fiscal Term	Rate	Remarks
Royalty	10%	Paid based on shipment or disposition
Corporate Income Tax	30%	
Government equity participation		
Surface Rents	First exploration phase - US\$50 per sq. km Second exploration phase - US\$75 per sq. km Third exploration phase - US\$100 per sq. km Exploitation Areas - US\$150 per sq. km	Annually but subject to inflationary adjustments

Fiscal Term	Rate	Remarks
<b>Cost Recovery for mining production assets</b>	5-year straight line at 20% per year	
<b>Application processing fees</b>	Processing application or extending a license term – US\$ 5000 Suspension of exploration – US\$ 2500 Application to amend approved work program and budget - US\$ 2500 Application for pilot mining and recovery program – US\$ 10,000 Application for transfer or change of control - US\$ 2500	Based on the Model PSC
<b>Signature Bonus</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eight million Dollars (US\$8,000,000.00) within thirty (30) days of the Effective Date as signature bonus</li> <li>• Five million Dollars (US\$5,000,000) when the combined Total Production of Crude Oil from all Exploitation Areas within the Contract Area first reaches the average rate of thirty thousand (30,000) Barrels per day during a period of thirty (30) consecutive days.</li> <li>• Seven million Dollars (US\$7,000,000) when the combined Total Production of Crude Oil from all Exploitation Areas within the Contract Area first reaches the average rate of fifty thousand (50,000) Barrels per day during a period of thirty (30) consecutive days.</li> <li>• Ten million Dollars (US\$10,000,000) when the combined Total Production of Crude Oil from all Exploitation Areas within the Contract Area first reaches the average rate of one hundred thousand (100,000) Barrels per day during a period of thirty (30) consecutive days.</li> </ul>	Based on the Model PSC
<b>State Participation</b>	5% participation interest for State  5% citizen participation interest	
<b>Stability Provisions</b>	15-year stability period on taxes including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Income tax rate</li> <li>• Royalty rate</li> <li>• Special rule for extended net operating loss carry-forward</li> </ul>	Section 17 of Liberia Revenue Code

Fiscal Term	Rate	Remarks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Special rule for depreciation and other cost recovery</li> <li>• Exemption as per inputs supplies</li> <li>• Exemption of property rates on Real property within a mineral exploration license area, a mining license area, or a petroleum area and used for a mining project or petroleum project</li> <li>• Exemptions from import duties</li> </ul>	

## Forestry

### 1.1.1.3. Legal Framework

The Forestry sector has undergone historical reforms pre- and post-independence. The following details cover the various pieces of legislation that govern the forestry sector:

- **Conservation of the Forests of the Republic of Liberia (1953):** It provides the framework for the use of forest and wildlife resources and allows for the creation of government reserves, native authority reserves, commercial forests, national parks, and wildlife refuges. <https://www.fda.gov.lr/general/liberia-law-database>
- **Supplementary Act for the Conservation of Forests (1957):** The Supplementary Law also provides the framework for the use of forest and wildlife resources and allows for the creation of government reserves, native authority reserves, commercial forests, national parks, and wildlife refuges.
- **The Act that created the Forestry Development Authority (FDA) (1976):** The Act established the FDA as a semi-public autonomous corporation with the mandate to sustainably manage and conserve the forests and related resources of the country for the benefit of present and future generations. It also stipulated forest offences and penalties, made provisions for an Advisory Conservation Committee and specified powers of forest officers regarding trees in reserve areas.
- **Wildlife and National Parks Act (1988):** This Law identifies several protected areas and specifies policies and objectives regarding wildlife and conservation in Liberia.
- **National Forestry Reform Law (2006):** The Law provides for the management and conservation of the forest resources of Liberia. It covers the definition of ownership rights and other rights in forests; regulation of commercial and other use of forest resources, provision for the protection of the environment and wildlife in forest areas, regulation of the trade in forest products, and provision for various other matters relative to forestry and wildlife.

## Regulations

The following Regulations are applicable to the Forestry Sector:

- Regulation on Forest Products Processing and Marketing (FDA Regulation No. 112-08) - 2008
- Regulation on Environmental Impact Assessment (FDA Regulation 113-08) - 2008
- Regulation on Public Participation in Promulgation of Regulations, Codes, and Manuals (FDA Regulation 101-07) - 2007
- Regulation on Tender, Award, and Administration of Forest Management Contracts, Timber Sale Contracts, and Major Forest Use Permits (FDA Regulation 104-07) – 2009
- Regulation on Certain Forest Fees (FDA Regulation 107-07) - 2009
- Regulation on Bidder Qualifications (FDA Regulation 103-07) - 2009
- Regulation on Forest Land Use Planning (FDA Regulation 102-07) -2009
- Regulation Concerning Procedures to Access and Manage Funds on Behalf of Affected Communities by Community Forestry Development Committees (No. 111-10) - 2011
- Regulation on Rights of Private Landowners (FDA Regulation 110-07) - 2009

### 1.1.1.4. Fiscal Regime – Forestry

Fiscal Term	Rate	Remarks
Corporate Income Tax	25% for Agriculture sector except for Rice which is 15%	Based on net income
Loss Carry Forward	7 years	
Surface Rent	US\$ 2 per acre for developed land US\$ 1 per acre for undeveloped land	Annually but subject to inflationary adjustment
Carbon credit royalty	10% of the value of the credit	
<b>Stability Provisions</b>	15-year stability period on taxes including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Income tax rate</li> <li>• Royalty rate</li> <li>• Special rule for extended net operating loss carry-forward</li> <li>• Special rule for depreciation and other cost recovery</li> <li>• Exemption as per inputs supplies</li> <li>• Exemption of property rates on Real property within a mineral exploration license area, a mining license area, or a petroleum area and used for a mining project or petroleum project</li> <li>• Exemptions from import duties</li> </ul>	Section 17 of Liberia Revenue Code

## Agriculture

### 1.1.1.5. Legal Framework and Institutional Framework

As per the scope of this assignment, the agriculture sector comprises the oil palm and rubber subsectors.

The Ministry of Agriculture administers and supervises agricultural programs and provides extension services. The Ministry conducts inspections and enforces rules and regulations governing the agriculture sector. Its primary functions are to implement agricultural programs, protect farmer’s interests, encourage investment in the agricultural sector, and monitor overall activities including the movement of agricultural commodities into and out of the country. The ministry also focuses on trans-boundary commodity movements that are intended for the consuming public, or use on farms, large plantations, and the agribusiness sector in Liberia in collaboration with neighboring countries such as Sierra Leone, Guinea, Cote d’Ivoire, and other countries in the region.

With regards to rubber and oil palm concessions, MOA works closely with other relevant agencies to develop investment incentives to attract investors to the sector. Specifically, MOA works with the National Investment Commission (NIC) to develop and present investment packages to potential investors in rubber and oil palm.

After an expression of interests by a potential investor, an Inter-Ministerial Concession Committee (IMCC), set up by the President of the Republic, reviews the application, negotiates, and develops a concession agreement for approval and ratification by the President and the national legislature respectively.

Some of the key pieces of legislation that guide the Rubber sector include:

- **Rubber Development Fund Incorporated Act (2016):** This Act provides the framework to ensure the development and modernization of Liberia’s Rubber Industry in all aspects, including capacity building and manufacturing of rubber products as well as improving the performance and competitiveness of Liberian Rubber supply chain and value chain activities. The enactment of this law led to the repeal and replacement of the Rubber Industry Rehabilitation and Development Fund of Liberia (2003) and the Liberia Rubber Development Authority Act (2004).
- **Other relevant laws applicable to the Oil Palm and Rubber sector include the following:**
  - Land Rights Act (2014)
  - Environmental Protection and Management act of 2002
  - Environmental Protection and Management Law
  - National Wildlife Conservation and Protected Area Management Law

### 1.1.1.6. Fiscal Regime – Agriculture

Fiscal Term	Rate	Remarks
Corporate Income Tax	25%	Based on net income
Log Export Fees	Fees associated with the export of logs as a forestry product	
Area fees	US\$ 2.50 per hectare for Forest management Contracts	Annually but subject to inflationary adjustment

Fiscal Term	Rate	Remarks
	US\$ 1.25 per hectare for Timber sale contract	
Annual Coupe Inspection Fees	US\$ 50 per square kilometer block	
Timber export license fees	US\$ 100 for each license	Based on the Model PSC
Log Export Fees	<p>Any person exporting one or more Logs shall pay to the Government a log export fee according to the following formulas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For Logs from category A species, 10 percent of the market price of the Log, FOB Monrovia, as determined in the list approved by Regulations.</li> <li>• For Logs from category B species, 5 percent of the market price of the Log, FOB Monrovia, as determined in the list approved under Regulations</li> <li>• For Logs from category C species, 2.5 percent of the market price of the Log, FOB Monrovia, as determined in the list approved under Regulations.</li> </ul>	Based on the Model PSC

#### 4.1.2 License Allocation

The EITI Standard requires the disclosure of the processes that guide the award and transfer of licenses, the technical and financial criteria used in assessing a license application, and information about the recipient(s) of the license that has been transferred or awarded (including consortium members where applicable). The Standard also requires the disclosure of material deviation from the applicable legal and regulatory framework governing license transfers and awards.

#### Mining

The award of license awards in the mining sector is conducted in accordance with the Minerals and Mining Law (2000), under Chapters 5, 6, and 7. Liberia practice an open door negotiated system for allocating mineral rights on a first-come-first-serve basis. The types of licenses include Reconnaissance, Prospecting, Exploration and Mining Licenses. There are different classes of mineral licenses including Class A, B, and C.

1.1.1.7. Types of Exploratory Licenses

License Type	Validity Requirements
<b>Reconnaissance License</b>	Size does not exceed 2000 square kilometres Shall not engage in drilling or sinking of pits Maximum of 6 months tenure
<b>Prospecting License</b>	Not exceed 100 acres Submit proposed prospecting plan Maximum of 6 months tenure
<b>Exploration License</b>	One year renewable

1.1.1.8. Types of Mining Licenses

Mineral License Class	Operational Limits	Requirements
<b>Class A</b>	Large scale Mining	Required to complete exploration program and detailed map and descriptions based on actual survey Complete feasibility study 25 years tenure
<b>Class B</b>	Industrial operations	5 years license tenure
<b>Class C</b>	Operationally for predominantly small scall operation Maximum of 25 acres	One year renewable

License Application Process – Class B and C Licenses

Stage/Activity	Responsible Agency/Person
Application submitted to Minister's office	Applicant
Application recorded by Cadastre office and uploaded on MCAS	MME
Vetting of application by GIS technician and recommendation for validation	MME
Application forwarded to bureau of Mines for further vetting	MME

Scoping Report: FY 2019 – 2020 / 13th LEITI Report

Stage/Activity	Responsible Agency/Person
Application reviewed, vetted, and validated by Director of Mines	MME
Assistant Minister of Mines reviews and issues approval	MME
Application is forwarded by Bureau of Mines to Cadastre office to effect payment process	MME
Request for Payment delivered to applicant	MME
Payment made to LRA by applicant and receipt submitted to Bureau of Mines	Applicant
Cadastre receives payment confirmation, and prints license and sends to Bureau of Mines for signing	MME
License is issued to applicant	MME
License filed and included in Cadastre	MME

License Application Process – Class A Licenses

Stage/Activity	Responsible Agency/Person
Application submitted tot Minister’s office	Applicant
Application validated by Cadastre to ensure proposed land is not encumbered	MME
Submission of feasibility report	Applicant
Ministerial Vetting and approval of feasibility report	MME
License Granted	MME

Active Mining License as at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2020

Type of License	Number
Prospecting	6
Reconnaissance	1
Exploration License	9
Class A	5
Class B	36
Class C*	101

\*Not included in BO analysis

Total Licenses Awarded between July 2019 and June 2020

Type of License	Number
Prospecting	68
Reconnaissance	1
Exploration License	11
Class A	5
Class B	47
Class C	531

#### 1.1.1.9. Technical and Financial Criteria

MME is mandated by the Minerals and Mining Law (2000) to ensure that any potential investor or applicant who expresses interest in the exploitation of the Liberia’s minerals resources possesses the requisite technical and financial capacity to meet legal obligations under all mineral licenses or agreements. Section 6.5 of the Act regarding the process for granting of Class A Mining License stipulates:

*“that the Minister shall have been satisfied that the Operator possesses the necessary technical skill and experience, and the financial resources necessary, to permit it to carry out Mining Operations in keeping with the requirements of a Class A Mining License and of this Law”*

The same Law defines eligible applicant as: *“... shall mean the person eligible to receive the Mineral Right of the type applied for, pursuant to the provisions of Section 4.2 of this Law and who has demonstrated the technical and financial capacity required with respect to that Mineral Right”.*

Section 4.2 requires both financial and technical capacity of the licensee. This section stipulates that information furnished by the Licensee demonstrates to the reasonable satisfaction of the Minister that:

- (i) in accordance with Schedule 4.2(c)(i) the Licensee possesses or has access to the technical capacity to carry out its proposed work program;
- (ii) in accordance with Schedule 4.2(c)(ii) the Licensee possesses or will possess the financial capacity to carry out its approved work program and comply with its obligations under this regulation and the Mining Law.

There are, therefore, financial criteria which require MME to carry out financial checks on the licensee and, where appropriate, on the corporate group to which the licensee belongs. There is no set guidance on the determination of financial capabilities yet apart from background checks on licensee or its parent company other criteria such as technical including the licensee’s managerial competence is required. Further, request for the qualification and experience of senior management is to be complied.

The Independent Administrator will review applicable procedures used by MME in assessing licenses granted in the year under review.

#### 1.1.1.10. Material Deviations from Applicable Laws and Regulatory Framework

Per our initial inquiries to with MME, there were no material deviations from the applicable laws and regulations during the year under review. However, the Independent Administrator will further engage with the stakeholders to review the procedures for license allocations in the year under review.

#### Oil and Gas

The allocation of licensing allocation in the oil and gas sector is regulated by the New Petroleum Law (2014) and its amendments (2019). As per Section 14 of the Act, Petroleum rights allocation is done through international competitive tendering, direct negotiation, and executive allocation of rights to NOCAL.

#### 1.1.1.11. Licensing Petroleum Agreements

License Type	Key Sections in Legislation
<b>International Competitive Tendering</b>	Sections 15 of New Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act provides details on processes for competitive tendering
<b>Direct Negotiation</b>	Section 14 provides details on how to allocate petroleum rights through Direct Negotiation
<b>Executive Allocation to NOCAL</b>	Section 14 (c) provides details on how to allocate petroleum rights to NOCAL <a href="file:///C:/Users/samue/Downloads/Petroleum%20Law%20Amended-1.pdf">file:///C:/Users/samue/Downloads/Petroleum%20Law%20Amended-1.pdf</a>

#### Liberia’s First International Competitive Licensing Rounds (2020)

In April 2020, the government of Liberia through the LPRA and in collaboration with NOCAL announced the launch of its open competitive international tender for offshore blocks in the coveted frontier Harper Basin. The Licensing rounds offered nine (9) blocks in the Harper Basin, including Blocks LB25 through LB 33.

The process officially began in April 2020, with the launch of the bidding on April 15, 2020. The timelines are:

- Request for pre-qualification from April 10, 2020 to October 31, 2020 running parallel with data viewing, seismic sales and all promotional events including direct engagement with interested companies (mainly virtual meetings) and responses to questions relating to the bid round.
- Submission of bids for each block or multiple bids for multiple blocks - from November 1, 2020 to February 28, 2021.

Details of information on the bid rounds can be accessed here:

[https://www.lpra.gov.lr/media/attachments/2020/04/27/tender-protocol\\_bidround2020\\_liberia\\_final.pdf](https://www.lpra.gov.lr/media/attachments/2020/04/27/tender-protocol_bidround2020_liberia_final.pdf)

[https://www.lpra.gov.lr/media/attachments/2020/04/27/pre-qualification\\_form.pdf](https://www.lpra.gov.lr/media/attachments/2020/04/27/pre-qualification_form.pdf)

<https://www.lpra.gov.lr/>

The Independent Administrator will review the bids rounds during the data collection stage to provide more information and assess compliance with the requirement of the EITI 2019 Standard.

### **COVID 19 Induced Changes in the Petroleum Sector**

In response to Covid-19, the LPRRA adjusted requirements for signature bonuses from a minimum of 8 million United States Dollars payable in one tranche to a more flexible option. Under these new adjustments there will be no minimum requirement, thereby allowing companies to submit bids describing their proposals for a signature bonus. The arrangement allows the industry to determine the signature value for each block based on the submissions made.

<https://www.lpra.gov.lr/index.php/media-1/press-releases/item/102-liberia-responds-to-covid-19-impact-on-the-oil-industry-adjusts-bid-evaluation-criteria-to-lure-investment-in-the-harper-basin>

### Agriculture and Forestry

#### 1.1.1.12. Concession Allocations in the Agriculture and Forestry Sector

The allocation of concessional rights and licenses in the Agriculture and Forestry Sectors are governed by the Public Procurement and Concessions Act (PPCA) of 2005 as amended and restated in 2010.

[http://ppcc.gov.lr/doc/PPCA%20\\_Sept%2013%202010%20\\_FINAL.pdf](http://ppcc.gov.lr/doc/PPCA%20_Sept%2013%202010%20_FINAL.pdf)

The Independent Administrator will further assess the process during data collection for the Report.

#### 4.1.3 License Registry and Contracts

The EITI Standard requires the maintenance of timely and comprehensive information regarding each of the licenses pertaining to companies within the agreed scope of EITI implementation. Such information includes the following

- License holder(s).
- Where collated, coordinates of the license area. Where coordinates are not collated, the government is required to ensure that the size and location of the license area are disclosed in the license register and that the coordinates are publicly available from the relevant government agency without unreasonable fees and restrictions. The disclosures should include guidance on how to access the coordinates and the cost, if any, of accessing the data. The government should also document plans and timelines for making this information freely and electronically available through the license register.
- Date of application, date of award and duration of the license

## Scoping Report: FY 2019 – 2020 / 13th LEITI Report

- In the case of production licenses, the commodity being produced

With regards to contracts, implementing countries are encouraged to publicly disclose any contracts and licenses that provide the terms attached to the exploitation of oil, gas, and minerals before the stated date. This applies to contracts granted, entered, or amended before 1 January 2021. Implementing countries are required to disclose any contracts and licenses that are granted, entered, or amended from 1 January 2021.

### Mining

LME publishes information about all active licenses in the mining sector. Further, the Independent Administrator received a list of active licenses as of June 2020 from LME. A review of the Cadastral reveals that information provided on each license includes the license commencement date, application date, expiry date, license code, name of license owner, type of license, status of license, type of commodity and location of license, as required by the EITI Standard. <https://portal.mme.gov.lr/license>.

With regards to contracts, the LEITI Act requires all natural resource contracts to be published. These contracts are published on LEITI's website.

The Independent Administrator will further engage with the relevant stakeholders to understand the government's policy and practice on contract disclosure in the mining sector. We understand that LEITI has commissioned a study on contract disclosure to further understand all the necessary barriers to the disclosure of contracts. The Independent Administrator will review the report to gain a better understanding of the contract disclosure in the mining sector.

### Oil and Gas

Section 63 and 64 of the New Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act, 2014, requires compliance with LEITI's Act and the Freedom of Information Act (2010). The sections also require the publication of all petroleum rights, including all annexes and schedules. For FY 2019, Deeco Oil and Gas held a reconnaissance license, which expired in May 2019. Deeco Oil and Gas license was not found on LEITI's website.

### Forestry

Not all forest contracts are published on LEITI's website. The Independent Administrator requested detailed licensing information from FDA, and at the time of this writing, only partial information had been received.

### Agriculture

Not all agriculture contracts are published on LEITI's website. The Independent Administrator requested detailed licensing information from MoA, and at the time of this writing, the ministry had not responded to the Independent Administrator's request for information. The Administrator reviewed information from other sources to compile licensing information on the sector. MoA needs to confirm this listing during the data collection phase of this work, <https://www.leiti.org.lr/publications/document-type/agriculture>

#### 4.1.4 Beneficial Ownership

As per the EITI Standard, implementing countries are required to request and companies are required to publicly disclose, beneficial ownership information. This applies to corporate entity(ies) that apply for or hold a participating interest in an exploration or production oil, gas, or mining license or contract and should include the identity(ies) of their beneficial owner(s), the level of ownership, and details about how ownership or control is exerted. Any significant gaps or weaknesses in reporting on beneficial ownership information must be disclosed, including naming any entities that failed to submit all or parts of the beneficial ownership information.

Liberia is considered a new player in terms of the implementation of BO disclosure. BO is implemented across different sectors; however, all stakeholders have agreed to one comprehensive central register to be hosted and managed by the Liberia Business Registry.

LEITI has taken a proactive step and demonstrated its unrelenting effort towards the establishment of a BO register. Consultations of stakeholders began in 2015 when the Liberia Business Registry was identified as the implementing agency. The initial consultations centered on establishing a register. LEITI also provided extensive education to various stakeholders, particularly in the mining, oil and gas, forestry, and agricultural sectors. The development of the register began with much-anticipated success; however, the Pilot report demonstrated a lack of understanding by stakeholders, and the absence of a legal framework to make BO data provision mandatory rather than voluntary.

The legislative frameworks that guide the implementation of beneficial ownership disclosure in Liberia partly follow international requirements/standards but are fragmented between multiple agencies of the government. The administration of BO disclosure takes place across numerous government agencies with different regulatory frameworks and intended objectives. LEITI, LPRA, FIU, LBR, and LRA all have some form of legislative or administrative mandates that require the collection and maintenance of BO information. Each agency is at a different BO implementation level. The common goal is to enhance tax administration by minimizing tax avoidance and evasion, and improving the adherence to international standard and requirements, including EITI, EU Anti-money laundering, and FATF standards. BO disclosure enhances transparency in doing business and improves the investment climate. Despite the different intended aims (of various agencies) of BO disclosure implementation, it is understood from discussions with these agencies that the BO register's particulars and the details sought by each agency bear similar features.

BO Standard	Details on Liberia's Regime
<b>Liberia's definition of Beneficial Owner</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Business Corporation Act (BCA) as Amended in 2020 provides definition</li> <li>▪ LPRA Regulations on Ultimate BO provides definition for BO: Beneficial Owner means the natural person(s) who ultimately owns directly or indirectly (shares or voting rights), exercises ultimate effective controls, or economically benefits from the income or assets of a company including a Politically Exposed Person (PEP).</li> </ul>
<b>BO Disclosure Thresholds</b>	LPRA's Regulations provide details on shareholding thresholds but these regulations are limited when compared to standard practice:

BO Standard	Details on Liberia’s Regime
<b>Sector Coverage of BO Disclosure Regime</b>	BCA provisions contain BO disclosure requirements or all sector of the economy, while LPRA regulations only apply to upstream oil and gas sector.
<b>Politically Exposed Persons</b>	LPRA’s Regulations provide clear definitions and family/ close associates of PEPs.
<b>Public Accessibility</b>	BO information collected by LPRA is expected to be public information, however no decision has been made as to how that will affected be in practice
<b>Sanctions and Enforcement</b>	LPRA’s law provides clarity on sanctions and penalties

The Independent Administrator will review the current BO implementation efforts to provide detailed updates in the main reports. We will also ask reporting entities during data collection to provide information on BO.

#### 4.1.5 State Participation

The EITI Requirement 2.6 state that: Where state participation in extractive industries gives rise to material revenue payments, implementing countries must disclose:

- An explanation of the role of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) in the sector and prevailing rules and practices regarding the financial relationship between the government and SOEs, i.e., the rules and practices governing transfers of funds between the SOE(s) and the state, retained earnings, reinvestment, and third-party financing. This should include disclosures of transfers, retained earnings, reinvestment and third-party financing related to SOE joint ventures and subsidiaries. For EITI implementation, a state-owned enterprise (SOE) is a wholly or majority government-owned company that is engaged in extractive activities on behalf of the government. Based on this, the multi-stakeholder group is encouraged to discuss and document its definition of SOEs, considering national laws and government structures.
- Disclosures from the government and SOE(s) of their level of ownership in mining, oil and gas companies operating within the country’s oil, gas and mining sector, including those held by SOE subsidiaries and joint ventures, and any changes in the level of ownership during the reporting period.’

#### Mining

Section 9.22 of the Minerals and Mining Law (2000) stipulates that the Government of Liberia shall receive free equity interest in all Class A Mining Operations at a rate between 10 and 15 percent of authorized, issued, and outstanding share capital existing at any time and from time to time without dilution. Based on the last LEITI report (compiled from the companies reports) according to the companies’ reports, the government owns a minimum of 15 percent shareholding in Arcelor Mittal even though according to the MDA (2005), the government is expected to have a holding of 30 percent.

The Independent Administrator will further review government ownership in all mines and disclose potential dividend payments or liabilities pertaining to the government.

#### Oil and Gas

The Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Law (2014) stipulates that the government of Liberia through NOCAL will own equity interest of 10 percent and citizen participation of 10 percent in every petroleum agreement. We understand that there are no current active Petroleum Agreement in the oil and gas sector.

## 4.2 Exploration and Export

### 4.2.1 Exploration

Implementing countries are required to disclose an overview of extractive industries, including any significant exploration activities.

The Independent Administrator will collect information on the key exploration activities in all sectors as per EITI requirements.

### 4.2.3 Production and Exports

Implementing countries are required to disclose timely production data, including production volumes and values by commodity. This data could be further disaggregated by region, company, or project, and include sources and methods for calculating production volumes and values.

### 4.2.4 Oil and Gas

The oil and gas sector is still in the exploration phase and is yet to discover oil and gas in commercial quantities

### 4.2.5 Mining, Forestry, Agriculture

The Independent Administrator will collect data on production and exports, disaggregated by sector, company, project, commodity, volume, value, and by region/area during the year under review. Given that this report will be done under the flexible reporting framework, MLM, FDA and MoA shall provide during the data collection phase the information on production during FY 2019/2020.

## Revenue Collection

### 4.3.1 Comprehensive Disclosure of Taxes

Based on our review of LEITI's 2019 reconciliation report, taxes and revenues in the extractive sector are collected by multiple agencies. Hence, the systematic disclosure of these taxes and revenues falls under their remit. The table below provides the details of each agency and their associated responsibility.

Sector	Type of Payment	Receiving Entity	Final Account or Receiving Entity
All Sectors	Signature bonus/fees; Corporate Income Tax; Withholding taxes including personnel, non-resident, board fees, third parties; ECOWAS Trade levy; Import Levy; Fines; Work permit fees; vehicle registration fees; Resident permit fees; Pre shipment/destination inspection; General Services Tax; Dividends to GOL; Research vessels tonnage tax; supply vessels annual	LRA	Consolidated Fund

Sector	Type of Payment	Receiving Entity	Final Account or Receiving Entity
	tonnage tax; Aircraft inspection fees; customer user fees; other administrative fees		
All Sectors	Fees and Charges paid to NPA	NPA	NPA
All Sectors	Annual Social Contributions (County and Community)	Communities	Communities
Forestry	Auction fees; stumpage fees; bid premiums; log export fees; chain of custody management fees; Area fees; forest product fees; waybill fees; non timber forest products fees; Timber Export License fees; Block inspection fees	LRA	Consolidated Fund
Agricultural Companies	Rubber sales taxes; surface rentals; block inspection fees;	LRA	Consolidated Fund
Mining Companies	Royalty; Surface rentals; Mineral License fees	LRA	Consolidated Fund
Mining Companies	Contribution to the scientific Research Fund	LRA	MME
Oil and Gas Companies	Social Welfare Contributions; Surface Rentals; Annual training and technology fees; Joint Operating Company (JOC) fees; Hydrocarbon Development Fund	NOCAL	Consolidated Fund
Oil and Gas Companies	Contributions to Rural Energy Fund	NOCAL	REFUND
Oil and Gas Companies	License Application Fees	LPRA	LPRA
Oil and Gas Companies	Contribution to the University of Liberia (UL)	NOCAL	UL

#### 4.4 Revenue Allocation

##### 4.4.1 Distribution of Extractive Revenues

The Standard requires a disclosure of the distribution of revenues from extractive industries. Implementing countries should indicate which extractive industry revenues, whether cash or in-kind, are recorded in the national budget. Where revenues are not recorded in the national budget, the allocation of these revenues must be explained, with links provided to relevant financial reports as applicable, e.g., sovereign wealth and development funds, sub-national governments, state-owned enterprises, and other extra-budgetary entities. Multi-stakeholder groups are encouraged to reference national revenue classification systems and international standards such as the IMF Government Finance Statistics Manual.

The Independent Administrator will review all revenue distribution channels across the sectors to report on revenues recorded in the national budget as well as revenues not recorded in the national budget.

A review of the previous LEITI reports shows that aside the Consolidated Fund, other related Funds have been set up to receive extractive revenues. These are:

## Scoping Report: FY 2019 – 2020 / 13th LEITI Report

- Mineral Development Fund
- Scientific Research Fund
- Hydrocarbon Development Fund
- Rural Energy Fund

### 4.4.2 Transfers by Central Government to Subnational Government

We understand that there are no arrangements for transfers of extractive revenues from central government to subnational governments except for Forestry Payments (Area Fees, Contract Administration Fees, and Stumpage fees).

Revenue Stream	Total	GoL	County	Community	SGS	Protected Area Network
Area Fee	100%	40%	30%	30%		
Contract Administration Fees	100%	40%	30%	30%		
Stumpage Fees	100%	55%			35%	10%

## 5.0 PROPOSED SCOPE

This section outlines the scope of LEITI's 13<sup>th</sup> Report after our initial engagements with LEITI's stakeholders, mainly LRA, MME, MoA, LPRA, and NOCAL, etc. Our approach to define the scope of the 13<sup>th</sup> Report commenced with review of existing contextual information and previous LEITI reports. We also engaged with relevant Government Agencies to collect relevant information on the size of the petroleum, mining, forestry and agriculture sectors and their respective contributions to the government's revenues.

### Fiscal Year

As per the EITI Standard: 'Implementing countries are expected to publish regular and timely information in accordance with the EITI Standard and the agreed work plan (1.5) on an annual basis.

- The multi-stakeholder group should agree the accounting period covered by the EITI disclosures.
- The data must be no older than the second to last complete accounting period

The 13th EITI Report for Liberia cover Fiscal Year July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020 accordance with the Flexible Reporting Framework adopted by the International EITI Board.

### Level of Disaggregation

As per EITI Requirement 4.7, EITI data should be disaggregated by individual project, company, government agency and revenue stream. By EITI definition, a project is defined as operational activities that are governed by a single contract, license, lease, concession, or similar legal agreement, and form the basis for payment liabilities with a

## Scoping Report: FY 2019 – 2020 / 13th LEITI Report

government. Nonetheless, if multiple such agreements are substantially interconnected, instances which are considered a single project must be identified.

Based on this, we suggest that the LEITI MSG considers the following definition of the term “Project” under the scope of this assignment:

*“A Project is defined as operational activities that are governed by a single contract, agreement, concession, license, lease, permit, title, or mineral production activities that share a single processing facility and form the basis for payment liabilities with the government. If multiple agreements are substantially interconnected and geographically integrated (contracts, licenses, leases or concessions or related agreements) with substantially similar terms that are signed with a government, giving rise to payment liabilities as joint ventures, production sharing agreement or other overarching legal agreements, they can be governed by a single contract”.*

If the definition is approved by the MSG, the data requests to government agencies and companies will be developed in line with this definition.

### 5.1 Extractive Companies

The following companies across the four sectors were confirmed by government agencies to have made payments in the year under review – July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

#### 5.1.2 Mining Sector

All mining licenses are grouped in one of the following categories: Class A, B, C, Prospecting, Exploration, and Reconnaissance. 350 mining entities reported payments to the government for FY 2019, totaling US\$55,057,230. Thirty companies account for 97.17% of total payments. We noted also that four companies disclosed under the mining sector, with tax payments totaling US\$1,906,759, belong to other sectors. They are highlighted below.

After excluding the four mischaracterized companies, total tax payments fall to UD\$ 53,152,471, with 26 companies accounting for 97.07% of the total payment for the sector.

Table 5.1

Count	Taxpayer	EPA	LRA	LCAA	Total	Cumulative %
1	Arcelor Mittal(Liberia) Ltd		30,350,495		30,350,495	55.13%
2	Euronimba Liberia Limited		7,001,173		7,001,173	67.84%
3	Bea Mountain	81,350	5,496,890		5,578,240	77.97%
4	MNG Gold	31,500	3,440,623	16,400	3,488,523	84.31%
5	Hummingbird Resources (Liberia ) Inc.		1,705,659		1,705,659	87.41%
6	Cggc Mining Services (Liberia) Company Ltd	2,025	876,323		878,348	89.00%
7	Deko Mining Corp.		857,288		857,288	90.56%
8	Chevron Liberia D Liberia Limited		830,474		830,474	92.07%
9	Easy Oil And Gas Inc.		474,095		474,095	92.93%
10	Green Petroleum Liberia Ltd.		449,596		449,596	93.75%

## Scoping Report: FY 2019 – 2020 / 13th LEITI Report

11	China Union Investment		215,957		215,957	94.14%
12	Madina Rock Crusher Inc	2,700	183,268		185,968	94.48%
13	Chevron Liberia (Holding) Limited		150,594		150,594	94.75%
14	Afric Diam Company		129,310		129,310	94.98%
15	Tietto Minerals (Liberia) Ltd		119,044		119,044	95.20%
16	Gold Global Technology Inc.	15,025	84,284		99,309	95.38%
17	Bcm Investments Ltd. (Lib.)		97,362		97,362	95.56%
18	Kapeks Liberia		89,900		89,900	95.72%
19	Ever Bright	5,725	76,393		82,118	95.87%
20	Gold Business Center (Gbc).		75,773		75,773	96.01%
21	Maya Diam Gold Inc.		74,403		74,403	96.14%
22	West Africa Gold & Diamond Inc.		74,064		74,064	96.28%
23	Golden Bar Trading		73,953		73,953	96.41%
24	Lee Yam Diamond Manufacturer		71,485		71,485	96.54%
25	Alex Gee Group Of Companies	15,025	49,052		64,077	96.66%
26	Stellar Diamonds Liberia Incorporated		62,825		62,825	96.77%
27	Golden View Trading Inc		60,650		60,650	96.88%
28	Kbl Mining Company		54,938		54,938	96.98%
29	Blue Sky Corporation		51,710		51,710	97.08%
30	Redlight Ali Trading Group, Inc.		50,203		50,203	97.17%
31-350	Others	64,575	1,495,121	-	1,559,696	
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>217925</b>	<b>54,822,905</b>	<b>16,400</b>	<b>55,057,230</b>	

### Disclosure Options

- A. Do not exclude four incorrectly categorized companies
  - i. In all 350 companies – **100 %** disclosure
  - ii. Disclose the top thirty companies which account for 97.17% of sector revenues
- B. Exclude four incorrectly categorized companies
  - i. Include all 346 companies – **100%** disclosure
  - ii. Disclose the top twenty-six companies which account for 97.01% of the tax payments from the sector

**Recommendation:** Exclude the four wrongly characterized entities and disclose payment information for the top twenty-six companies accounting for 97.01% of sector revenues, or all companies with payments equivalent to or above US\$50,000.

Further, we recommend that all mining companies with payments of US\$50,000 or greater disclose exploration, production, export, state participation, infrastructure and barter arrangements, environmental and social expenditures, and employment data as defined by the EITI 2019 Standard.

For Beneficial Ownership, EITI requires that all entities that applied for a license should disclose information. Accordingly, 77 companies applied for and received 132 licenses. As at June 30, 2020, 56 were active, 7 canceled, 65 expired, and 4 surrendered. All 77 companies should provide BO information consistent with the EITI Standard.

### 5.1.2 Oil Sector

None of the government’s reporting entities disclosed payment information for the oil sector. Per the mining analysis above, four entities appear to belong to the oil and gas sector. Detailed analysis showed that Chevron Liberia D Liberia Limited and Chevron Liberia (Holding) Limited were the only entities involved in the exploitation or exploration of the country’s extractive resources.

Table 5.2

Taxpayer	Tax Kind	Total
Chevron Liberia D Liberia Limited	CIT Regular (25%)(200b2C)	830,374
	LBR - Dissolution fee	100
Easy Oil And Gas Inc.	GST on imported petroleum	122,868
	Import duties on petroleum products	161,189
	Road Maintenance Fee - Petroleum Import	190,038
Green Petroleum Liberia Ltd.	Admin.Interest on WH Residents	15
	BIN - Resident permit of renewal (non ECOWAS)	700
	CIT Regular (25%)(200b2C)	289
	GST on imported petroleum	115,754
	Import duties on petroleum products	142,954
	LBR - Re-registration fee	40
	Other fees and charges	40
	Other import duties	5,218
	Road Maintenance Fee - Petroleum Import	170,008
WH (Res.) on salaries and wages	14,576	
Chevron Liberia (Holding) Limited	CIT Petroleum (30%)(200b2A)	150,494
	LBR - Dissolution fee	100
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,904,759</b>

### Disclosure Options

- A. Disclose Chevron Liberia D Liberia Limited and Chevron Liberia (Holding) Limited under the oil and gas sector.

**Recommendation:** Chevron Liberia D Liberia Limited and Chevron Liberia (Holding) Limited should disclose exploration, production, export, state participation, infrastructure and barter arrangements, environmental and social expenditures, and employment data as defined by EITI 2019 Standard.

## Scoping Report: FY 2019 – 2020 / 13th LEITI Report

For Beneficial Ownership, EITI requires that all entities that applied for a license should disclose information. Deeco Oil and Gas holds a Reconnaissance license which expired in May 2021. Deeco Oil and Gas was active during the reporting period and should disclose BO information.

### 5.1.3 Agriculture Sector

Agriculture recorded 404 entities with total tax payments of UD\$19,594,556. 16 (4%) out of 404 entities accounted for 95.15% of total tax payments. Notably, the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Authority contributed UD\$1,196,046 or 6.1% of tax payments. While Agriculture is included under LEITI's scope, its fisheries sub-sector is not.

Excluding tax payments from the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Authority, total payments for the sector fall to US\$18,398,510.

Table 5.3

	Taxpayer	LRA	NPA	LCAA	Total	Cumulative %
1	Firestone Liberia Incorporated	5,472,931	404,233		5,877,164	29.99%
2	Mano Palm Oil Plantation (Liberia) Inc.	3,320,057			3,320,057	46.94%
3	Golden Veroleum (Liberia) Inc	2,172,641	172,860	25,888	2,371,389	59.04%
4	Liberian Agricultural Company	1,702,504			1,702,504	67.73%
5	National Fisheries And Aquaculture Authority	1,196,046			1,196,046	73.83%
6	Libinco Oil Palm	577,390	159,273		736,663	77.59%
7	Cavalla Rubber Corporation	570,250			570,250	80.50%
8	Inter-Continental Fishing Company	549,201			549,201	83.31%
9	Maryland Oil Palm Plantation Inc	476,751			476,751	85.74%
10	Golden Sifca	417,603			417,603	87.87%
11	The Leed Group Of Enterprises, Inc	289,770			289,770	89.35%
12	Salala Rubber Corporation	288,608			288,608	90.82%
13	Mano Palm Oil Ind./ Ghassan Fadel	251,557			251,557	92.10%
14	Weth Hunger Hilfe	246,278			246,278	93.36%
15	Equatorial Palm Oil	175,342			175,342	94.26%
16	Sonit (Liberia),Inc	174,290			174,290	95.15%
17-404	Others	951,081	-	-	951,081	100.00%
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>18,832,302</b>	<b>736,366</b>	<b>25,888</b>	<b>19,594,556</b>	

### Disclosure Options

A. Disclose payment details for all taxpayers – **100%** disclosure

B. disclose payment details for the 16 agriculture entities which accounted for 95.15% of tax payments for the sector.

**Recommendation:** LEITI excludes payments from the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Authority and report on detailed payments of the 16 entities which accounted for 95.15% of tax payments.

All Agriculture entities with payments of US\$170,000 or greater should disclose exploration, production, export, state participation, infrastructure and barter arrangements, environmental and social expenditures, and employment data as defined by the EITI 2019 Standard.

## Scoping Report: FY 2019 – 2020 / 13th LEITI Report

For Beneficial Ownership, EITI requires that all corporate entities “...that applied for or hold participating interests ...” should disclose BO information. Given the emphasis of the EITI on oil and gas and mining and the challenges with BO data collection in prior disclosure efforts. We recommend that LEITI suspends BO disclosure on the agriculture sector in this reporting cycle and focuses on the mining and oil sectors.

### 5.1.4 Forestry Sector

The Forestry Sector recorded 137 entities with total tax payments of UD\$8,503,127. Twenty-seven out of 137 entities accounted for 97.41% of total tax payments.

Table 5.4

	Taxpayer	EPA	LRA	NPA	Total	Cumulative %
1	Mandra Forestry Liberia Inc.		1,585,460	130,520	1,715,980	20.18%
2	Alpha Logging & Wood Processing Inc		943,995	770,652	1,714,646	40.35%
3	International Consultant Capital (Icc)		694,972	215,836	910,808	51.06%
4	Geblo Logging, Inc		849,667		849,667	61.05%
5	Booming Green Liberia Inc		531,312	120,389	651,701	68.71%
6	Sing Africa Plantation Liberia		366,145	21,974	388,120	73.28%
7	Brilliant Maju Inc.		349,828		349,828	77.39%
8	African Wood & Lumber Co.		215,655		215,655	79.93%
9	Tetra Enterprise, Inc.		184,151		184,151	82.09%
10	Westnaf Limited		157,362		157,362	83.94%
11	West Africa Forest Development Inc		135,548	7,054	142,602	85.62%
12	Shangyou Wood Ind. Dev. Lib		134,757		134,757	87.21%
13	L & R Resources Inc.		127,744		127,744	88.71%
14	Renaissance, Inc.		113,140		113,140	90.04%
15	Euro-Liberia Logging Company		39,117	48,143	87,260	91.07%
16	Bbr Overseas, Inc.		74,055		74,055	91.94%
17	Liberia Estate Development, Inc.		66,641		66,641	92.72%
18	Liberia Ruby Light Forestry Investment Incorporated		57,685		57,685	93.40%
19	Coveiyalah Investment Enterprises, Inc		53,877		53,877	94.03%
20	Akewa Group Of Companies Lib. Inc		50,251		50,251	94.62%
21	Innovations For Poverty		48,163		48,163	95.19%
22	Kris Int'L Liberia Ltd		41,632		41,632	95.68%
23	Nagrifor Company Limited		35,730		35,730	96.10%
24	Liberia Tree And Trading Company Inc		33,643		33,643	96.50%
25	Power Star Trading Liberia		28,588		28,588	96.83%
26	Magna Logging Corporation, Inc.		28,413		28,413	97.17%
27	Green Wood Resource Company		21,790		21,790	97.42%
28-137	Others	10462	208,774	-	219,236	100.00%
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10,462</b>	<b>7,178,098</b>	<b>1,314,567</b>	<b>8,503,127</b>	

We note that Alpha Logging and Wood Processing Inc owns two distinct TIN, one each under Mining (500000955 and Forestry (500033652). Below are payments recorded under Mining.

## Scoping Report: FY 2019 – 2020 / 13th LEITI Report

TIN	Tax Kind	Tax Payer	Total
500000955	BIN - Resident permit (non ECOWAS)	AIPHA LOGGING & WOOD PROCESS INC.	300
	WH (Res.) on salaries and wages	AIPHA LOGGING & WOOD PROCESS INC.	150
	BIN - Resident permit of renewal (non ECOWAS)	AIPHA LOGGING & WOOD PROCESS INC.	8,250
	MOL - Other work permit	AIPHA LOGGING & WOOD PROCESS INC.	4,200
	BIN - Adjustment / change of status	AIPHA LOGGING & WOOD PROCESS INC.	3,000
	BIN - Resident permit (ECOWAS)	AIPHA LOGGING & WOOD PROCESS INC.	4,570
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>20,470</b>

### Disclosure Options

- A. Disclose payment details for all taxpayers – **100%** disclosure
- B. Disclose payment details for the 27 forestry entities which accounted for 97.24% of tax payments for the sector.

### **Recommendation:**

- Disclose detail payment information for the 27 companies
- Include payments for Alpha Logging and Wood Processing Inc found under the Mining sector.
- All Forestry entities with payments of US\$20,000 or greater should disclose exploration, production, export, state participation, infrastructure and barter arrangements, environmental and social expenditures, and employment data information as defined by the EITI 2019 Standard.

For Beneficial Ownership, EITI requires that all corporate entities “...that applied for or hold participating interests ...” should disclose BO information. Given the emphasis of the EITI on oil and gas and mining and the challenges with BO data collection in prior disclosure efforts. We recommend that the LEITI suspends BO disclosure on the Forestry in this report circle and focuses on mining and oil sectors.

### **5.2 Disclosure Requirents for Government Agencies**

The EITI Standard requires: “Implementing countries must ensure that all government entities receiving material revenues from oil, gas and mining companies are required to comprehensively disclose these revenues in accordance with the agreed scope. Government entities should only be exempted from disclosure if it can be demonstrated that their revenues are not material.”

Based on the scope proposed above, the following:

Government agencies should be required to report the revenues received from extractive industries during the FY 2019/2020 and other contextual data. Our scoping has identified the following agencies:

- Liberia Revenue Authority (LRA)
- National Oil Company of Liberia (NOCAL)
- National Port Authority (NPA)
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

- Liberia Petroleum Regulatory Authority (LPRA)
- Liberia Civil Aviation Authority (LCAA)

### 5.3 Revenue Streams

As per the EITI Standard, the multi-stakeholder group is required to agree which payments and revenues are material and must therefore be disclosed, including appropriate materiality definitions and thresholds. Payments and revenues are considered material if their omission or misstatement could significantly affect the comprehensiveness of the disclosures. A description of each revenue stream, materiality definitions and thresholds should be disclosed. In establishing materiality definitions and thresholds, the multi-stakeholder group should consider the size of the revenue streams relative to total revenues. The multi-stakeholder group should document the options considered and the rationale for establishing the definitions and thresholds.”

The analysis below shows the revenue streams received by the government agencies, and forms part of the materiality definition proposed by the Independent Administrator.

#### 5.3.2 Analysis by Tax Kind

There are 132 distinct tax kinds reported across government agencies (EPA, LRA, LCAA, and NPA) for the oil, forestry, mining, and agriculture sectors. NPA, EPA, and LCAA did not provide tax codes for each tax kind. The combined tax payments across all sectors for FY 2019 was US\$83,154,913. Of the 132 tax kinds, 72 accounted for 99.86% of all tax payments.

Table 5.6

Count	Tax Kind	EPA	LRA	NPA	LCAA	Total	Cumul ative %
1	WH (Res.) on salaries and wages		21,543,452			21,543,452	25.91%
2	Royalties Iron ore 4.5% (mineral mining)		13,573,695			13,573,695	42.23%
3	Signature bonuses (mineral mining)		10,500,000			10,500,000	54.86%
4	WH (Res.) on payments for serv. rendered		5,068,820			5,068,820	60.95%
5	Social contributions (mineral mining)		3,360,000			3,360,000	64.99%
6	Royalties Gold and other base metals 3% (mineral mining)		3,101,388			3,101,388	68.72%
7	Log And Wood Product Export Fee (FDA Regulation 107-7 Section 44-45) (Forestry - Fmcs)		2,671,985			2,671,985	71.94%
8	Stumpage Fees Gol Share (FDA Regulation 107-7 Section 22B) (Forestry - Fmcs)		2,666,293			2,666,293	75.14%
9	Cit Regular (25%)(200B2C)		2,333,381			2,333,381	77.95%
10	Customs user fees		1,585,442			1,585,442	79.86%

Scoping Report: FY 2019 – 2020 / 13th LEITI Report

11	WH (non-Res.) on payments for services rendered		1,461,945		1,461,945	81.61%
12	Gst On Imported Goods (Excluding Petroleum)		1,087,173		1,087,173	82.92%
13	WH by GOL 1%.2 & 4% (resident)		1,009,154		1,009,154	84.14%
14	WH (Res.) of income on rubber sales 4%		1,002,731		1,002,731	85.34%
15	Surface rental - Land in mineral exploration area \$0.20/acre (mineral mining)		814,324		814,324	86.32%
16	Import Duties On Goods Other Than Rice And Petroleum		744,321		744,321	87.22%
17	Logs Handling			695,202	695,202	88.05%
18	Other import duties		688,948		688,948	88.88%
19	Ecowas Trade Levy		620,363		620,363	89.63%
20	Annual Lease			617,581	617,581	90.37%
21	Royalties Gold and other base metals - Other (Agreements) (mineral mining)		606,177		606,177	91.10%
22	Marine Operations			556,360	556,360	91.77%
23	MOL - Other work permit		478,000		478,000	92.34%
24	Annual Vehicle Registration Sticker		425,372		425,372	92.85%
25	Road Maintenance Fee - Petroleum Import		360,046		360,046	93.29%
26	MOL - Regular work permit		343,000		343,000	93.70%
27	Surface rental (agriculture)		337,357		337,357	94.10%
28	Other exports		329,432		329,432	94.50%
29	Import duties on petroleum products		304,143		304,143	94.87%
30	GST on imported petroleum		238,622		238,622	95.15%
31	Bin - Resident Permit Of Renewal (Non Ecowas)		231,750		231,750	95.43%
32	ESIA Permit Fees	228,387			228,387	95.71%
33	Cocoa and coffee		223,592		223,592	95.98%
34	BIN - Resident permit (non ECOWAS)		222,600		222,600	96.24%
35	Royalties Commercial Diamonds - Other (Agreements) (mineral mining)		214,864		214,864	96.50%
36	Wh (Res.) On Rent		183,919		183,919	96.72%
37	Farm use in urban areas		171,500		171,500	96.93%
38	Vehicle License Plates		160,674		160,674	97.12%
39	Lbr - Re-Registration Fee		152,646		152,646	97.31%
40	Other fees/licenses		151,000		151,000	97.49%
41	CIT Petroleum (30%)(200b2A)		150,494		150,494	97.67%
42	Mineral dealership		145,000		145,000	97.84%
43	Customs Penalties And Fines		121,841		121,841	97.99%

## Scoping Report: FY 2019 – 2020 / 13th LEITI Report

44	Gold license fees		120,063			120,063	98.13%
45	Surface rental - Year 11-25 - Land in mining area \$10.00/acre (mineral mining)		117,750			117,750	98.28%
46	Other fees and charges		115,438			115,438	98.41%
47	Other fees (mineral mining)		114,374			114,374	98.55%
48	Quarry license fees		90,000			90,000	98.66%
49	Handling of Oil Palm			80,474		80,474	98.76%
50	MOA - Export permit (agriculture)		67,030			67,030	98.84%
51	Business registration fees		65,959			65,959	98.92%
52	Bin - Renewal Re-Entry Permit (Non Ecowas)		65,475			65,475	99.00%
53	Presumptive (small tax) (4%)(200c)		62,230			62,230	99.07%
54	Anchorage			60,000		60,000	99.14%
55	WH (non-Res.) on Interest. Dividends. Royalties. License Fees. and similar payments		58,905			58,905	99.21%
56	BIN - New re-entry permit (non ECOWAS)		52,150			52,150	99.28%
57	Support to higher education institutes (agriculture)		50,000			50,000	99.34%
58	Domestic goods tax		47,983			47,983	99.39%
59	WH (Res.) on Interest. Dividends. Royalties. License Fees. and similar payments		45,198			45,198	99.45%
60	Service Tax		39,879			39,879	99.50%
61	Storage			38,311		38,311	99.54%
62	BIN - Adjustment / change of status		36,100			36,100	99.59%
63	Excise Tax On Cosmetics (Imported)		34,656			34,656	99.63%
64	Timber Export License Fee (Fda Regulation 107-7 Section 42C) (Forestry - Fmcs)		33,096			33,096	99.67%
65	Admin.Penalties On Wh Residents		31,617			31,617	99.71%
66	Aviation Development Fees				30,288	30,288	99.74%
67	Gold Broker License Fees		22,500			22,500	99.77%
68	Royalties Commercial Diamonds 5% (mineral mining)		18,142			18,142	99.79%
69	Royalties Iron ore - Other (Agreements) (mineral mining)		17,029			17,029	99.81%
70	Moa - Phytosanitary Certificates		15,000			15,000	99.83%
71	Bin - Airport Visas		14,700			14,700	99.85%
72	Admin.Interest On Wh Residents		11,460			11,460	99.86%
73-132	Others		101,127	3,005	12,000	116,132	100.00%
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>228,387</b>	<b>80,833,305</b>	<b>2,050,933</b>	<b>42,288</b>	<b>83,154,913</b>

## Disclosure Options

## Scoping Report: FY 2019 – 2020 / 13th LEITI Report

- A. Include all tax kinds and capture **100%** of payments.
- B. Capture top 72 tax kinds, where applicable, across all sectors. This will account for 99.86% of tax payments.

**Recommendation:** The report reporting template captures the 72 tax kinds, and any other payments equivalent to or greater than US\$10,000.

### **5.4 Social and Economic Spending**

The Standard requires the disclosure of transactions related to material mandatory social expenditure by companies. Where such benefits are provided in kind, it is required that implementing countries disclose the nature and the deemed value of the in-kind transaction. Where the beneficiary of the mandated social expenditure is a third party, i.e., not a government agency, it is required that the name and function of the beneficiary be disclosed.

Where material payments (relating to the environment) by companies to the government are mandated by law, regulation, or contracts that govern the extractive investment, such payments must be disclosed.

The Independent Administrator will review information submitted by companies on both mandatory social payments and environmental payments.

### **5.5 Quasi Fiscal Expenditure (QFE)**

In many countries, especially resource rich countries, State Own Enterprises (SOEs) tend to undertake spending on behalf of the State in terms of either providing critical infrastructure, payments for social services, debt services, guarantees, or subsidies. These expenditures tend not to be recorded in the national budgets and face common governance challenges such as risk of fraud, corruption, inadequate transparency, and lack of auditing. If not identified and well quantified, this can have a significant impact on the national economy as well as government's fiscal position. These off-budget expenditures have been termed as Quasi Fiscal Expenditures (QFEs). The 2019 EITI Standard requires implementing countries' MSGs to develop a reporting process with a view to achieving a level of transparency commensurate with other payments and revenue streams. This reporting process should include SOE subsidiaries and joint ventures.

Based on the 2019 LEITI Report, the MSG agreed that any public social expenditure such as payments for social services, public infrastructure, fuel subsidies and national debt servicing, etc. made by NOCAL i.e., outside of the national budgetary process be regarded as a quasi-fiscal expenditure.

The Independent Administrator will assess such payments or expenditures by NOCAL during the data collection phase.

### 5.6 Contribution of Extractive Sector to the Economy, including ASM

The EITI 2019 Standard requires implementing countries to disclose information about the contribution of the extractive industries to the economy for the fiscal year covered by EITI implementation. It is required that this information includes:

- a) The size of the extractive industries in absolute terms and as a percentage of GDP as well as an estimate of informal sector activity, including but not necessarily limited to artisanal and small-scale mining.
- b) Total government revenues generated by the extractive industries (including taxes, royalties, bonuses, fees, and other payments) in absolute terms and as a percentage of total government revenues.
- c) Exports from the extractive industries in absolute terms and as a percentage of total exports.
- d) Employment in the extractive industries in absolute terms and as a percentage of the total employment. The information should be disaggregated by gender and, when available, further disaggregated by the company and occupational level.
- e) Key regions/areas where production is concentrated.

The Independent Administrator will collect secondary data to analyze the information as per the requirements of the EITI Standard.

### 5.7 Additional Information to be Disclosed Under EITI Flexible Reporting Requirements

As per the contract between LEITI, and the Independent Administrator, the 13<sup>th</sup> LEITI report is expected to be conducted under the EITI Flexible Reporting Framework, which means there will be no requirement for reconciliation of data collected by the Independent Administrator. Further, the Independent Administrator will highlight actions taken by the government as a response to the impact of COVID 19 on the sector, including changes to, or suspension of legislation, regulatory frameworks, fiscal regimes, processes of licensing or allocation of rights, fees and charges, state participation policies, exploration activities, revenues, commodity prices, budget re-alignment, revisions to expected extractive revenues, or reforms in social payments, etc.

### 5.8 Data Quality and Assurance

For the 13<sup>th</sup> Report, the Independent Administrator proposes the following approach to satisfy data quality and assurance processes as required under EITI Requirement 4.9.

#### Data Template Submitted by Extractive Companies

- The Independent Administrator will request all completed data templates to be signed by an authorized senior manager
- Extractive companies should have their completed templates signed by two senior managers. Extractives companies **may obtain confirmation from a registered external auditor** that the figures and information

## Scoping Report: FY 2019 – 2020 / 13th LEITI Report

reported in the Reporting Templates are in accordance with instructions issued by LEITI, are complete and agree with the entity's accounts for FY 2019/2020.

While not required, extractive companies may submit their audited financial statements as part of the data submission process.

### State-Owned Enterprise (SOE)

- The Independent Administrator will request all SOE completed data templates to be signed by an authorized senior manager. If there are changes to the reporting templates, a senior authorized is required to signed on these changes.
- Templates must be certified by the GAC in keeping with conditions set forth in an Agreed-Upon Procedures between LEITI and the GAC.

### Government Agencies

- The Reporting template must be signed off by an authorized senior officer. For any changes to the information provided on the original data collection templates, supporting documents and/or confirmations from reporting entities will have to be made available to the Independent Administrator.
- Templates must be certified by the GAC in keeping with conditions set forth in an Agreed-Upon Procedures between LEITI and the GAC.

## 6.0 ANNEXES

### 6.1 Register of Licenses

#### Mining

Count	Application Code	License Code	License Holder	Application Date	Start Date	Expiry Date	Duration (Years)	License Type	Area (Sq. Km)	Latitude	Longitude	Minerals	License Status
1	APL-I-5541	A15001	China Union (Hong Kong) Mining Co.	13-Sep-11	13-Sep-11	13-Sep-36	25	Class A				Iron Ore	Active
2	APL-I-5282	CLA 1987/15	Mng Gold Exploration Inc.	9-Sep-15	14-Mar-10	15-Mar-35	25	Class A				Gold	Active
3	APL-I-5434	CLA 2028/05	Mittal Steel (Liberia) Holdings Ltd.	4-Aug-10	21-Sep-05	20-Sep-30	25	Class A				Iron Ore	Active
4	APL-I-5447	CLA 2711/14	Putu Iron Ore Mining Inc.	17-Sep-10	27-Jun-14	2-Sep-35	21	Class A				Iron Ore	Active
5	APL-I-5431	CLA 5000/09	Bea Mountain Mining Corp	5-Sep-01	29-Jul-09	28-Jul-33	24	Class A				Gold	Active
6	APL-I-5665	AM2000318	Tuma Group Of Companies	29-Mar-18	13-Jul-18	13-Jul-23	5	Class B				Gold	Active
7	APL-I-5727	AM2000418	Jok Group Of Companies	28-Mar-18	4-Sep-18	4-Sep-23	5	Class B				Gold	Active
8	APL-I-5725	AM2000518	Jok Group Of Compaines	28-Mar-18	4-Sep-18	4-Sep-23	5	Class B				Gold	Active
9	APL-I-5525	AM2000618	Jatoken Group Inc	27-Oct-16	18-Sep-18	1-Mar-27	8	Class B				Zircon	Active
10	APL-I-5610	AM2000718	Huali Company () Limited	31-Jul-17	25-Sep-18	25-Sep-23	5	Class B				Gold	Active
11	APL-I-5853	AM2001419	Sakamico Mining Company	20-Sep-19	1-Oct-19	16-Feb-27	7	Class B				Gold	Active
12	APL-I-5863	AM2001819	Stt Heavy Mineral Resource Limited	2-Oct-19	4-Oct-19	3-Oct-24	5	Class B				Zircon	Active
13	APL-I-5857	AM2001919	Alex Gee Group Of Companies	15-Aug-19	29-Oct-19	28-Oct-24	5	Class B				Gold	Active
14	APL-I-5905	AM2002019	Gold Global Technology Inc	16-Oct-19	28-Nov-19	27-Nov-24	5	Class B				Gold	Active
15	APL-I-2472	CBL 2472/14	Da Tang Mining Company Inc.	18-Feb-11	23-Mar-18	2-Apr-23	5	Class B				Gold	Active
16	APL-I-2709	MBL 1008/14	Hualee International Corporation Ltd	24-Feb-14	2-May-13	19-Jul-26	13	Class B				Sand	Active
17	APL-I-3392	MBL 1191/14	Jiu Zhou International Inc.	23-Jun-14	16-Jul-14	13-Apr-26	12	Class B				Sand	Active
18	APL-I-3360	MBL 1218/14	Grassfield Sand Mining Corp.	6-Jun-14	4-Aug-13	22-Feb-27	14	Class B				Sand	Active
19	APL-I-3424	MBL 1235/14	Kbl Mining Company Inc.	26-Jun-14	15-Aug-14	2-Sep-24	10	Class B				Gold	Active
20	APL-I-3528	MBL 1255/14	Kbl Mining Company Inc.	26-Jun-14	27-Aug-14	15-Sep-22	8	Class B				Gold	Active
21	APL-I-4023	MBL 1484/15	Lichi Inc.	4-Dec-14	27-Jan-12	29-Jun-23	11	Class B				Sand	Active
22	APL-I-4022	MBL 1485/15	Lichi Inc.	4-Dec-14	27-Jan-12	31-Mar-25	13	Class B				Sand	Active
23	APL-I-4225	MBL 1572/15	Marble & Granite Inc. (Corundum)	17-Dec-14	11-Sep-13	10-Sep-23	10	Class B				Corundum	Active
24	APL-A-859	MBL 2358/16	Dynamic Mining Inc	11-Jul-16	8-Aug-16	8-Aug-21	5	Class B				Gold	Active
25	APL-I-5527	MBL 2667/17	Ever Bright Inc	10-Sep-15	10-Jan-17	9-Jan-27	10	Class B				Sand	Active
26	APL-I-5522	MBL 2986/17	Moyah Ltd.	27-Oct-16	12-May-17	12-May-22	5	Class B				Zircon	Active
27	APL-I-5543	MBL 2992/17	Africa Mines Ltd	18-Jan-17	6-Jun-17	6-Jun-22	5	Class B				Diamond	Active
28	APL-I-5609	MBL 3309/17	Construction & Mining Contractors	9-Jul-17	25-Sep-17	25-Sep-22	5	Class B				Zircon	Active
29	APL-I-5608	MBL 3310/17	Construction & Mining Contractors	10-Jul-17	25-Sep-17	25-Sep-22	5	Class B				Zircon	Active
30	APL-I-5613	MBL 3394/17	Central Quarry Inc.	31-Aug-17	16-Nov-17	16-Nov-22	5	Class B				Quarry	Active
31	APL-I-5612	MBL 3479/17	Alta International Group Inc.	6-Sep-17	24-Nov-17	24-Nov-22	5	Class B				Gold	Active
32	APL-I-5635	MBL 3519/18	Xin Tian Di Company Limited	15-Nov-17	12-Jan-18	12-Jan-23	5	Class B				Gold	Active
33	APL-I-5645	MBL 3525/18	Upright Incorporated	13-Dec-17	16-Jan-18	19-Jan-28	10	Class B				Sand	Active
34	APL-I-5621	MBL 3566/18	Cemex Llc.River Sand	3-Oct-17	23-Jan-18	23-Jan-23	5	Class B				Sand	Active

Scoping Report: FY 2019 – 2020 / 13th LEITI Report

35	APL-I-5644	MBL 3715/18	Jinren Corporation(Wang, Lan	12-Dec-17	25-Jan-18	10-Aug-25	8	Class B				Gold	Active
36	APL-I-3080	MQL 1091/14	Road Construction & Engineering Company	16-Apr-14	27-Feb-13	26-Feb-23	10	Class B				Rock	Active
37	APL-I-3570	MQL 1299/14	West Africa Rock Concrete Products Llc	9-Sep-14	26-Sep-14	17-Nov-26	12	Class B				Rock	Active
38	APL-I-3666	MQL 1336/14	Western Quarry Inc.	13-Oct-14	3-Nov-14	2-Nov-24	10	Class B				Rock	Active
39	APL-I-1600	MQL 1600/13	Sino- Investment Company Inc.	6-Jun-11	16-Aug-17	12-Nov-29	12	Class B				Rock	Active
40	APL-I-1938	MQL 1938/14	Madinah Rock Crusher Inc.	1-Dec-13	18-Jan-18	26-Feb-29	11	Class B				Rock	Active
41	APL-I-2187	MQL 2187/14	Brodies Holdings Limited	11-Nov-13	16-Jan-14	15-Jan-24	10	Class B				Sand	Active
42	APL-I-5852	MEL7003519	Earth Sat Engineering & Construction	9-Sep-19	24-Sep-19	23-Sep-22	3	Exploration	97.89			Basemetals, Gold	Active
43	APL-I-5854	MEL7003619	Equinox Minerals Liberia Limited	24-Sep-19	2-Oct-19	1-Oct-22	3	Exploration	225.98			Basemetals, Gold	Active
44	APL-I-5897	MEL7003820	Mabotee Mining Services	30-Oct-19	9-Jan-20	8-Jan-23	3	Exploration	106.09			Basemetals, Gold	Active
45	APL-I-5898	MEL7003920	Mabotee Mining Services	15-Nov-19	9-Jan-20	8-Jan-23	3	Exploration	238.5			Basemetals, Gold	Active
46	APL-I-5776	MEL7004020	Bsd Mining Lib Ltd	3-Dec-18	14-Feb-20	13-Feb-23	3	Exploration	437.05			Basemetals, Gold	Active
47	APL-I-5856	MEL7004120	Earth Sat Engineering & Construction	24-Sep-19	17-Feb-20	16-Feb-23	3	Exploration	115			Basemetals, Gold	Active
48	APL-I-5906	MEL7004220	Srg Liberia, Inc	30-Oct-19	27-Feb-20	26-Feb-23	3	Exploration	133.52			Graphite	Active
49	APL-I-5767	MEL8000119	Solway Mining Inc/ Solway Mining Liberia Ltd	3-Jan-19	14-Oct-19	13-Oct-22	3	Exploration	55.8			Iron Ore	Active
50	APL-I-5851	MEL9000919	Ya Ni Mining Inc.	22-Aug-19	9-Sep-19	8-Sep-22	3	Exploration	78.84			Gold	Active
51	APL-I-5891	PL10009519	Urban & Rural Services Inc.	8-Nov-19	11-Nov-19	20-Sep-22	3	Prospecting	90.18			Gold	Active
52	APL-I-5892	PL10009619	Urban & Rural Services Inc.	8-Nov-19	11-Nov-19	20-Sep-22	3	Prospecting	90.18			Gold	Active
53	APL-I-5907	PL10010519	Wee Mining Company	10-Dec-19	12-Dec-19	11-May-20	0	Prospecting	96.82			Gold	Active
54	APL-I-5908	PL10010619	Wee Mining Company	10-Dec-19	12-Dec-19	11-May-20	0	Prospecting	99.75			Gold	Active
55	APL-I-5909	PL10010719	Wee Mining Company	10-Dec-19	12-Dec-19	11-May-20	0	Prospecting	98.92			Gold	Active
56	APL-I-5910	PL10010819	Wee Mining Company	10-Dec-19	12-Dec-19	11-May-20	0	Prospecting	96.01			Gold	Active
57	APL-I-5325	MBL 2170/16	Westnaf Limited	12-May-15	19-Apr-16	19-Apr-21	5	Class B				Barite	Canceled
58	APL-I-5324	MBL 2177/16	Westnaf Limited	12-May-15	20-Apr-16	20-Apr-21	5	Class B				Barite	Canceled
59	APL-I-5894	MEL9001019	Gbarpolu Mining Company	14-Nov-19	14-Nov-19	14-Nov-19	0	Exploration	375.9				Canceled
60	APL-I-5845	PL10006819	Asia Development Investment (Block 2)	19-Aug-19	23-Aug-19	22-Jan-20	0	Prospecting	96.67			Other Minerals	Canceled
61	APL-I-5844	PL10006919	Asia Development Investment (Block 1)	19-Aug-19	23-Aug-19	22-Jan-20	0	Prospecting	96.12			Other Minerals	Canceled
62	APL-I-5846	PL10007019	Asia Development Investment (Block 3)	19-Aug-19	23-Aug-19	22-Jan-20	0	Prospecting	96.7			Other Minerals	Canceled

Scoping Report: FY 2019 – 2020 / 13th LEITI Report

63	APL-I-5847	PL10007119	Asia Development Investment (Block 4)	19-Aug-19	23-Aug-19	22-Jan-20	0	Prospecting	96.7			Other Minerals	Canceled
64	APL-I-5491	MBL 2333/16	Ezi Ltd (Israel Collins)	16-May-16	1-Aug-16	1-Aug-21	5	Class B				Coltan	Expired
65	APL-I-5492	MBL 2357/16	Dynamic Mining Inc	11-Jul-16	8-Aug-16	8-Aug-21	5	Class B				Gold	Expired
66	APL-A-860	MBL 2359/16	Dynamic Mining Inc	11-Jul-16	8-Aug-16	8-Aug-21	5	Class B				Gold	Expired
67	APL-I-5519	MBL 2647/16	S/S Prosperous Mining Company	15-Aug-16	19-Dec-16	19-Dec-26	10	Class B				Gold	Expired
68	APL-I-5532	MBL 2861/17	Sheng Xin Deyuan Mining Company Inc.	13-Dec-16	3-Apr-17	3-Apr-22	5	Class B				Gold	Expired
69	APL-I-5533	MBL 2924/17	Sheng Xin Deyuan Mining Company Inc.	13-Dec-16	6-Apr-17	6-Apr-22	5	Class B				Gold	Expired
70	APL-I-5719	PL10004819	Liberia Mineral Export Inc	22-May-18	5-Sep-19	30-May-21	2	Prospecting	92.87			Zircon	Expired
71	APL-I-5839	PL10005919	Earth Sat Engineering & Construction	1-Jul-19	17-Jul-19	16-Dec-19	0	Prospecting	96.4			Diamond, Gold	Expired
72	APL-I-5840	PL10006019	Alex Gee Group Of Companies	10-Jul-19	17-Jul-19	16-Dec-19	0	Prospecting	99.39			Gold	Expired
73	APL-I-5751	PL10006119	Tabieyes Investment	2-Nov-18	17-Jul-19	16-Dec-19	0	Prospecting	100				Expired
74	APL-I-5764	PL10006219	Scott-Tabi Group Liberia	26-Nov-18	17-Jul-19	16-Dec-19	0	Prospecting	93.52			Gold	Expired
75	APL-I-5763	PL10006319	Scott-Tabi Group Liberia	26-Nov-18	17-Jul-19	16-Dec-19	0	Prospecting	97.62				Expired
76	APL-I-5837	PL10006419	Mercy Mineral International, Inc.	21-Jun-19	7-Aug-19	6-Jan-20	0	Prospecting	93.54			Gold	Expired
77	APL-I-5843	PL10006519	Construction & Mining Contractors Inc.	22-Jul-19	14-Aug-19	13-Jan-20	0	Prospecting	98.22			Gold	Expired
78	APL-I-5842	PL10006619	Construction & Mining Contractors Inc.	22-Jul-19	14-Aug-19	13-Jan-20	0	Prospecting	99.98			Gold	Expired
79	APL-I-5850	PL10007219	Equinox Minerals Liberia Limited	1-Aug-19	13-Sep-19	12-Feb-20	0	Prospecting	96.66			Gold	Expired
80	APL-I-5849	PL10007319	Equinox Minerals Liberia Limited	27-Jun-19	13-Sep-19	12-Feb-20	0	Prospecting	89.71			Gold	Expired
81	APL-I-5848	PL10007419	Equinox Minerals Liberia Limited	27-Jun-19	13-Sep-19	12-Feb-20	0	Prospecting	97.04			Gold	Expired
82	APL-I-5858	PL10007519	Petronotoe Liberia Inc	20-Sep-19	1-Oct-19	29-Feb-20	0	Prospecting	90.95			quarry	Expired
83	APL-I-5859	PL10007619	Petronotoe Liberia Inc	20-Sep-19	1-Oct-19	29-Feb-20	0	Prospecting	73.44			quarry	Expired
84	APL-I-5865	PL10007719	Gemini Minerals Inc	2-Oct-19	9-Oct-19	8-Mar-20	0	Prospecting	94.63			Basemetals, Gold	Expired
85	APL-I-5864	PL10007819	Gemini Minerals Inc	7-Oct-19	9-Oct-19	8-Mar-20	0	Prospecting	82.88			Basemetals, Gold	Expired
86	APL-I-5870	PL10007919	Geodepot Solution Consulting Group, Inc.	4-Oct-19	10-Oct-19	9-Apr-20	0	Prospecting	97.68			Gold	Expired
87	APL-I-5871	PL10008019	Adams Group Of Companies	4-Oct-19	10-Oct-19	9-Apr-20	0	Prospecting	98.05			Gold	Expired
88	APL-I-5868	PL10008119	Notre Dame Investment Liberia Limited	8-Oct-19	10-Oct-19	9-Mar-20	0	Prospecting	88.34			Rock	Expired
89	APL-I-5869	PL10008219	Notre Dame Investment Liberia Limited	8-Oct-19	10-Oct-19	9-Mar-20	0	Prospecting	95.99			Rock	Expired
90	APL-I-5867	PL10008319	Notre Dame Investment Liberia Limited	8-Oct-19	10-Oct-19	9-Mar-20	0	Prospecting	92.32			Other Minerals	Expired
91	APL-I-5873	PL10008419	Samkum Liberia Inc.	15-Oct-19	24-Oct-19	23-Mar-20	0	Prospecting	96.84			Gold	Expired
92	APL-I-5882	PL10008519	Wee Mining Company	24-Oct-19	25-Oct-19	24-Mar-20	0	Prospecting	97.27			Gold	Expired

Scoping Report: FY 2019 – 2020 / 13th LEITI Report

93	APL-I-5883	PL10008619	Wee Mining Company	24-Oct-19	28-Oct-19	27-Mar-20	0	Prospecting	100.15			Gold	Expired
94	APL-I-5884	PL10008719	Wee Mining Company	24-Oct-19	28-Oct-19	27-Mar-20	0	Prospecting	93.32			Gold	Expired
95	APL-I-5885	PL10008819	Wee Mining Company	24-Oct-19	28-Oct-19	27-Mar-20	0	Prospecting	95.83			Gold	Expired
96	APL-I-5878	PL10008919	Mabotee Mining Services	24-Oct-19	28-Oct-19	27-Mar-20	0	Prospecting	100.18			Gold	Expired
97	APL-I-5879	PL10009019	Mabotee Mining Services	24-Oct-19	28-Oct-19	27-Mar-20	0	Prospecting	97.05			Gold	Expired
98	APL-I-5880	PL10009119	Mabotee Mining Services	24-Oct-19	28-Oct-19	27-Mar-20	0	Prospecting	96.25			Gold	Expired
99	APL-I-5881	PL10009219	Mabotee Mining Services	24-Oct-19	28-Oct-19	27-Mar-20	0	Prospecting	97.29			Gold	Expired
100	APL-I-5887	PL10009319	Golden Trip Group Limited	24-Oct-19	25-Oct-19	24-Mar-20	0	Prospecting	98.48			Gold	Expired
101	APL-I-5886	PL10009419	Golden Trip Group Limited	24-Oct-19	25-Oct-19	24-Mar-20	0	Prospecting	98.3			Gold	Expired
102	APL-I-5874	PL10009719	Sea Mountain Inc	15-Oct-19	13-Nov-19	12-Apr-20	0	Prospecting	98.31			Gold	Expired
103	APL-I-5875	PL10009819	Sea Mountain Inc	15-Oct-19	13-Nov-19	12-Apr-20	0	Prospecting	94.77			Gold	Expired
104	APL-I-5877	PL10009919	Sea Mountain Inc	15-Oct-19	13-Nov-19	12-Apr-20	0	Prospecting	93.02			Gold	Expired
105	APL-I-5876	PL10010019	Sea Mountain Inc	15-Oct-19	13-Nov-19	12-Apr-20	0	Prospecting	92.19			Gold	Expired
106	APL-I-5900	PL10010119	Dingler Investment Group Liberia Ltd.	14-Nov-19	21-Nov-19	20-Apr-20	0	Prospecting	99.94			Coltan, Gold	Expired
107	APL-I-5901	PL10010219	Dingler Investment Group Liberia Ltd.	14-Nov-19	21-Nov-19	20-Apr-20	0	Prospecting	99.61			Coltan, Gold	Expired
108	APL-I-5903	PL10010319	Dingler Investment Group Liberia Ltd.	14-Nov-19	21-Nov-19	20-Apr-20	0	Prospecting	97.13			Coltan, Gold	Expired
109	APL-I-5902	PL10010419	Dingler Investment Group Liberia Ltd.	14-Nov-19	21-Nov-19	20-Apr-20	0	Prospecting	92.84			Coltan, Gold	Expired
110	APL-I-5912	PL10010919	Gbarwor Mining Cooperation Societyinc.	19-Dec-19	24-Dec-19	23-May-20	0	Prospecting	88.96			Gold	Expired
111	APL-I-5913	PL10011019	Gbarwor Mining Cooperation Societyinc.	19-Dec-19	24-Dec-19	23-May-20	0	Prospecting	98.25			Gold	Expired
112	APL-I-5920	PL10011120	Or Inc	29-Jan-20	7-Feb-20	6-Feb-21	1	Prospecting	99			Gold	Expired
113	APL-I-5923	PL10011220	Palotay Mining Cooperative Society	3-Feb-20	6-Feb-20	6-Jul-20	0	Prospecting	96			Gold	Expired
114	APL-I-5919	PL10011320	Jinlong Mining Resource (Liberia) Technology Inc.	27-Jan-20	20-Feb-20	19-Jul-20	0	Prospecting	99			Gold	Expired
115	APL-I-5929	PL10011420	Hua Xing Mining Company	14-Feb-20	22-Feb-20	21-Jul-20	0	Prospecting	97.27			Gold	Expired
116	APL-I-5830	PL10011520	Meninena Quarry Inc	18-Jun-19	30-Jan-20	29-Jun-20	0	Prospecting	76.18			Rock	Expired
117	APL-I-5831	PL10011619	Meninena Quarry Inc	22-May-19	30-Dec-19	29-May-20	0	Prospecting	84.61			Rock	Expired
118	APL-I-5832	PL10011720	Meninena Quarry Inc	22-May-19	30-Jan-20	29-Jun-20	0	Prospecting	70.78			Rock	Expired
119	APL-I-5936	PL10011820	Ever Bright Inc.	28-Feb-20	5-Mar-20	4-Aug-20	0	Prospecting	63.54			Sand	Expired
120	APL-I-5943	PL10012020	Golden Trip Group Limited	2-Mar-20	17-Mar-20	16-Aug-20	0	Prospecting	97.72			Gold	Expired
121	APL-I-5945	PL10012120	Golden Trip Group Limited	9-Mar-20	17-Mar-20	16-Aug-20	0	Prospecting	95.55				Expired
122	APL-I-5950	PL10012220	Jimmy Doe Inc	18-Mar-20	27-Mar-20	26-Mar-21	1	Prospecting	98.84			Gold	Expired
123	APL-I-5953	PL10012320	Tian Yuan Ltd.	20-Mar-20	7-Apr-20	6-Sep-20	0	Prospecting	89.29			Gold	Expired
124	APL-I-5957	PL10012420	Belle Fasama Investment Company	31-Mar-20	7-Apr-20	6-Sep-20	0	Prospecting	96.94			Gold	Expired
125	APL-I-5952	PL10012520	Tian Yuan Ltd.	20-Mar-20	8-Apr-20	7-Sep-20	0	Prospecting	99.38			Gold	Expired
126	APL-I-5928	PL10012620	Consultant And Minerals Services	17-Feb-20	9-Apr-20	8-Sep-20	0	Prospecting	98.96				Expired
127	APL-I-5962	PL10013020	Star Diamond Inc.	27-Mar-20	27-May-20	26-Oct-20	0	Prospecting	87.65			Gold	Expired
128	APL-I-5866	MRL9000119	Poseidon Offshore Minerals Liberia Ltd	6-Sep-19	28-Oct-19	27-Oct-20	1	Reconnaissance	1813.84			Zircon	Expired

Scoping Report: FY 2019 – 2020 / 13th LEITI Report

129	APL-I-5860	AM2001519	Stt Heavy Mineral Resource Limited	2-Oct-19	4-Oct-19	1-Oct-20	1	Class B				Zircon	Surrender
130	APL-I-5861	AM2001619	Stt Heavy Mineral Resource Limited	2-Oct-19	4-Oct-19	3-Oct-24	5	Class B				Zircon	Surrender
131	APL-I-5862	AM2001719	Stt Heavy Mineral Resource Limited	2-Oct-19	4-Oct-19	1-Oct-20	1	Class B				Zircon	Surrender
132	APL-I-5893	MEL7003719	Longyuan Liberia Inc	12-Nov-19	13-Nov-19	8-Jul-20	1	Exploration	234.25			Basemetals, Gold	Surrender

## Forestry

Count	Application Code	Licence Holder	Location	Application Date	Start Date	Expiry Date	Duration (yrs)	License Type	Operating Hectar	License Status
1		Akewa Groups Of Companies	Grand Bassa		27-Mar-17	26-Mar-32	15	CFMA	33,335	Active
2		Akewa Groups Of Companies	Grand Cape Mount		10-Dec-19	10-Dec-34	15	CFMA	49,179	Active
3		African Wood & Lumber	Grand Bassa		17-Jan-19	17-Jan-34	15	CFMA	24,355	Active
4		African Wood & Lumber	Rivercess		15-Jan-19	15-Jan-34	15	CFMA	21,230	Active
5		Booming Green	Grand Bassa		17-Nov-18	16-Nov-33	15	CFMA-	12,611	Active
6		Brilliant Maju Inc.	Rivercess		17-Oct-19	30-Oct-33	15	CFMA	24,649	Active
7		Coveiyalah Investment Enterprises Inc	Gbarpoulu		25-Mar-19	25-Mar-33	15	CFMA	46,296	Active
8		Indo African Plantations Liberia Inc	Gbarpoulu		1-Aug-19	2-Jul-34	15	CFMA	32,635	Active
9		Indo African Plantations Liberia Inc	Gbarpoulu		22-Dec-18	22-Dec-33	15	CFMA	36,273	Active
10		L&S Resources Inc	Grand Bassa		12-Dec-18	12-Nov-33	15	CFMA	12,576	Active
11		Liberia Tree And Trading Company Inc	Nimba		18-Jan-11	17-Jul-36	15	CFMA	31,155	Active
12		Liberia Tree And Trading Company Inc.	Nimba		1-Oct-11	1-Sep-36	15	CFMA	35,000	Active
13		Mandra Forestry Liberia Ltd	Sinoe		5-Oct-17	5-Oct-32	15	CFMA	31,936	Active
14		Masayaha Logging	Grand Bassa		16-Aug-19	15-Aug-34	15	CFMA	35,337	Active
15		Sing Africa Plantations Liberia Inc,	Lofa		30-Jan-16	29-Jan-31	15	CFMA	444,444	Active
16		Starwood Inc	Rivercess		22-Feb-17	21-Feb-32	15	CFMA	8,833	Active
17		Sino Forest International	Sinoe		17-Jun-21	17-Jun-36	15	CFMA	39,009	Active
18		Tetra Enterprise Inc.	Grand Bassa		22-Feb-17	21-Feb-32	15	CFMA	36,637	Active
19		Universal Forestry Corporation	Nimba		22-Feb-17	22-Feb-32	15	CFMA	68,000	Active
20		West African Forestry Development Inc	Grand Bassa		21-Dec-18	21-Dec-33	15	CFMA	26,363	Active
21		Westnaf Limited	River Gee		1-Jan-19	26-Mar-25	6	Plantation	909	Active
22		Kisvan Timber	Rivercess		27-Feb-21	27-Feb-36	15	CFMA	19,091	Active
23		Horizon Logging Limited	Grand Gedeh		18-Jun-20	17-Jun-35	15	CFMA	40,164	Active
24		Alpha Logging & Wood Process Inc.	Lofa				25	FMC	119,240	Active
25		Euro Liberia Logging	Rivercess, Grand Gedah				25	FMC	253,670	Active
26		Geblo Logging	Grand Gedeh, Sinoe				25	FMC	131,466	Active
27		International Consultant Capital (ICC)	Nimba , Rivercess, Grand Gedeh				25	FMC	266,910	Active

### Agriculture

Count	License / Concession	Commodity	Start Date	Expiry Date	Duration (yrs)	Area (hectares)	Status
1	Firestone Rubber	Rubber	31-Mar-08	30-Mar-41	33	118.99	Active
2	Cavalla Rubber Corp	Rubber	17-Aug-11	16-Aug-61	50	74.1	Active
3	Liberia Agriculture Co	Rubber	03-Mar-59	22-Mar-29	70	300	Active
4	Salala Rubber Company	Rubber	01-Aug-59	31-Jul-29	70	100	Active
5	LIBCO (Cocopa) Rubber	Rubber	17-Dec-49	16-Dec-29	80	100	Active
7	Maryland Oil Palm Plantation	Oil Palm	17-Aug-11	16-Aug-36	25	21.736	Active
8	Golden Veroleum	Oil Palm	02-Sep-11	01-Sep-75	64	543.3	Active
9	LIBINCO	Oil Palm	06-Aug-08	05-Aug-48	40	34	Active
10	LFPI (Equatorial Palm Oil)	Oil Palm	06-Aug-08	05-Aug-33	25	19.795	Active

Oil

Count	License Holder	License Type	Start Date	Expiry Date	Duration (Yrs)	Commodity	Area	Location	Latitude	Latitude	Latitude
1	DEECO Oil and Gas	Reconnaissance	Jun-2019	May-2021	2						

## 6.2 Export Data

### Forestry

Exporter / Company	Species	Destination	Logs	Volume
Akewa Groups Of Companies	BRA	Viet Nam	12.0	123.8
	GIL	Viet Nam	27.0	115.8
	LOP	Viet Nam	11.0	124.3
	TAR	Viet Nam	53.0	193.0
<b>Akewa Groups Of Companies Total</b>			<b>103.0</b>	<b>556.9</b>
Almawood	BER	Bangladesh	2.0	7.2
	ERY	Bangladesh	17.0	42.9
	GIL	Bangladesh	2.0	4.6
	LOP	Bangladesh	116.0	516.3
	LOV	Bangladesh	3.0	11.7
	NAU	Bangladesh	5.0	14.5
	PIP	Bangladesh	21.0	92.6
	TAR	Bangladesh	4.0	9.0
<b>Almawood Total</b>			<b>170.0</b>	<b>698.7</b>
Booming Green	(blank)	China	1.0	
	AMP	China	7.0	26.6
	ANH	China	20.0	67.6
	ANO	China	46.0	194.7
	ARA	China	1.0	2.8
	BEI	China	3.0	7.6
	BER	China	81.0	337.3
	BRA	China	191.0	1,849.9
	BRI	China	1.0	2.9
	CHL	China	10.0	39.4
	COP	China	2.0	14.2
	CYN	China	1,147.0	5,045.8
	DIA	China	21.0	80.3
	DID	China	2.0	4.5
	ENTA	China	9.0	81.7
	ENTC	China	3.0	54.0
	ENTCY	China	2.0	18.2
	ENTU	China	24.0	183.1

Exporter / Company	Species	Destination	Logs	Volume
L&S Resources Inc	AMP	Bangladesh	1.0	2.2
	ANH	Bangladesh	3.0	10.1
	ANO	Bangladesh	27.0	84.5
	BRA	Bangladesh	48.0	260.8
	CAL	Bangladesh	1.0	3.6
	CAN	Bangladesh	4.0	21.9
	DAN	Bangladesh	4.0	18.8
	DID	Bangladesh	15.0	46.7
	GIL	Bangladesh	52.0	157.9
	KLA	Bangladesh	6.0	15.1
	LOP	Bangladesh	392.0	1,800.2
	MAM	Bangladesh	1.0	5.0
	OLD	Bangladesh	15.0	53.2
	PIP	Bangladesh	4.0	12.5
	TAR	Bangladesh	7.0	14.2
	TET	Bangladesh	21.0	56.4
	TIE	Bangladesh	2.0	10.3
	<b>L&amp;S Resources Inc Total</b>			<b>603.0</b>
Magna Logging Corporation, Inc	AFRO	Bangladesh	4.0	39.3
	AMP	Bangladesh	5.0	30.5
	ANH	Bangladesh	13.0	60.9
	ANO	Bangladesh	4.0	22.6
	ANT	Bangladesh	1.0	6.8
	ARA	Bangladesh	5.0	21.8
	AUB	Bangladesh	1.0	10.4
	BER	Bangladesh	9.0	54.2
	BRA	Bangladesh	27.0	358.1
	CAL	Bangladesh	3.0	12.4
	COP	Bangladesh	2.0	11.8
	DAC	Bangladesh	5.0	15.8
	DAN	Bangladesh	30.0	181.9
	DIA	Bangladesh	5.0	27.8

Scoping Report: FY 2019 – 2020 / 13th LEITI Report

	ERY	China	15.0	54.5
	GIL	China	797.0	3,153.8
	GUA	China	7.0	49.1
	HAL	China	2.0	4.6
	HAN	China	1.0	5.9
	IRV	China	4.0	21.2
	KHI	China	1.0	11.9
	KLA	China	10.0	44.0
	LOP	China	652.0	4,180.0
	LOV	China	13.0	92.4
	MAM	China	1.0	3.9
	MANI	China	13.0	53.8
	NAU	China	23.0	125.8
	OLD	China	32.0	129.5
	PAK	China	1.0	3.4
	PAR	China	90.0	346.1
	PER	China	3.0	10.3
	PIP	China	9.0	45.6
	PTE	China	2.0	4.8
	TAR	China	63.0	207.0
	TEI	China	2.0	8.0
	TET	China	25.0	102.7
<b>Booming Green Total</b>			<b>3,337.0</b>	<b>16,668.7</b>
Brilliant Maju Inc.	TEC	India	1,145.0	166.9
<b>Brilliant Maju Inc. Total</b>			<b>1,145.0</b>	<b>166.9</b>
East Atlantic Ridge Ltd.	TEC	China, Hong Kong	1,313.0	196.9
<b>East Atlantic Ridge Ltd. Total</b>			<b>1,313.0</b>	<b>196.9</b>
Freedom Group Liberia, Inc.	LOP	Bangladesh	988.0	4,479.4
<b>Freedom Group Liberia, Inc. Total</b>			<b>988.0</b>	<b>4,479.4</b>
Lttc Inc.	LOP	Singapore	131.0	671.3
<b>Lttc Inc. Total</b>			<b>131.0</b>	<b>671.3</b>

	DID	Bangladesh	9.0	58.2
	GIL	Bangladesh	43.0	189.6
	GUA	Bangladesh	4.0	24.2
	KLA	Bangladesh	7.0	37.7
	LOP	Bangladesh	17.0	168.9
	LOV	Bangladesh	1.0	10.8
	MAM	Bangladesh	1.0	3.0
	MANI	Bangladesh	13.0	74.5
	OLD	Bangladesh	13.0	73.9
	PAK	Bangladesh	2.0	14.2
	PAR	Bangladesh	30.0	148.0
	PIP	Bangladesh	1.0	12.3
	PTE	Bangladesh	8.0	30.6
	SAC	Bangladesh	1.0	4.4
	SYN	Bangladesh	2.0	10.8
	TET	Bangladesh	18.0	108.4
	TIE	Bangladesh	1.0	4.3
	UNK	Bangladesh	1.0	3.5
<b>Magna Logging Corporation, Inc Total</b>			<b>286.0</b>	<b>1,831.7</b>
Regnals Internationals Inc	TEC	India	884.0	61.6
<b>Regnals Internationals Inc Total</b>			<b>884.0</b>	<b>61.6</b>
Sing Africa Plantations Liberia Inc	ENTU	Bangladesh, India, Viet Nam	24.0	196.8
	LOP	Bangladesh, India, Viet Nam	105.0	982.3
	TAR	Bangladesh, India, Viet Nam	60.0	175.6
<b>Sing Africa Plantations Liberia Inc Total</b>			<b>189.0</b>	<b>1,354.7</b>
Stadium Inc	CYN	China	19.0	111.8
	NAU	China	22.0	131.1
<b>Stadium Inc Total</b>			<b>41.0</b>	<b>242.9</b>
Westnaf Limited	TEC	India	34,279.0	8,242.9
<b>Westnaf Limited Total</b>			<b>34,279.0</b>	<b>8,242.9</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>43,469.0</b>	<b>37,745.9</b>

Mining – not submitted

Agriculture – not submitted

Oil and Gas – not submitted

### 6.3 Production

#### Forestry

Operator	Resource Area Name	Number of Logs	Volume of Logs(m3)
African Wood & Lumber Co	Marblee And Karblee Community Forest	1,109	8,921.4
Alpha Logging And Wood Processing Inc	Fmc A	2,491	18,175.1
Booming Green	Zuzohn Community Forest	735	5,581.4
Brilliant Maju Inc.	Ziadue & Teekpeh Community Forestry	2,150	13,275.4
Build Liberia Inc.	Blib Plantation	1,161	165.8
Delta Timber Corporation	Cfma Nimopoh	19	123.6
Euro Liberia Logging Company	Fmc F	1,566	15,435.1
Geblo Logging Inc	Fmc I	1,745	15,942.8
L&S Resources Inc	Gheegbarn-2 Community Forest, (Whogbarn)	1,677	9,742.3
Mandra Forestry Liberia Ltd	Sewacajua Cfma	4,572	33,735.5
Masayaha Logging	Worr Community Forest	114	1,274.2
Regnals Internationals Inc	Cavalla Reforestation Plantation	1,756	259.6
Sing Africa Plantations Liberia Inc	Bluyeama Cfma	2,000	14,501.0
Starwood Inc.	Kpogblen Community Forest	172	1,162.5
Tetra Enterprise Inc.	Garwin Community Forest	4,264	22,459.3
West African Forestry Development Inc	Gheegbarn1	1,781	11,234.4
Westnaf Limited	Glaro Reforestation Plantation	24,638	8,521.5
	Glaro Reforestation Plantation-Compartment-3	5,563	1,570.1

Scoping Report: FY 2019 – 2020 / 13th LEITI Report

Mining – not submitted

Agriculture – not submitted

Oil and Gas – not submitted



## 6.5 Reporting Templates

### Entity Information Sheet



#### Identification Sheet

Full legal name of the company					
TIN					
Date of the company establishment					
Company's Capital (in USD)					
Contact address (registered office for legal entities)					
Employment 2019/2020	Average number of direct domestic employees	Male	Female	No. in Snr. Mgt. Position	Aggr. Annual Sal. Domestic / Foreign
	Average number of direct foreign employees				
	Average number of direct employees	0			

Core business	
Secondary activities	

Active Licenses	Code	Type	Resources	Area (ha)	Location

Please state if the 2017/18 financial statements have been audited (yes/no)	
Name of the 2017/18 financial statements Auditor	

*The soft copy of the audited financial statements should be submitted along with the reporting templates. If the audit report is publicly available, it is sufficient to include the reference or the link.*

**Management sign-off**

I, undersigned, for and on behalf of the reporting entity confirm that all information provided in the above declaration is accurate and reliable.

\_\_\_\_\_ Name

\_\_\_\_\_ Position

\_\_\_\_\_ sign or tick box

Scoping Report: FY 2019 – 2020 / 13th LEITI Report



EITI Payment/Receipt Report  
(From July 1, 2019- June 30, 2020)

Name of the Government Agency)		Reporting template prepared by		Position	
Email address				Tel.	
Ref.	Type of payment/Revenue	Government Agency	2019/20 Paid/Received Amount		Comments
			USD	LBD	
1	WH (Res.) on salaries and wages	LRA			
2	Royalties Iron ore 4.5% (mineral mining)	LRA			
3	WH (Res.) on payments for serv. rendered	LRA			
4	Royalties Gold and other base metals 3% (mineral mining)	LRA			
5	Signature bonuses (mineral mining)	LRA			
6	Social contributions (mineral mining)	LRA			
7	Log And Wood Product Export Fee (Fda Regulation 107-7	LRA			
8	Stumpage Fees Gol Share (Fda Regulation 107-7 Section 22	LRA			
9	Customs user fees	LRA			
10	Cit Regular (25%)(200B2C)	LRA			
11	Surface rental - Land in mineral exploration area \$0.20/ac	LRA			
12	WH (non-Res.) on payments for services rendered	LRA			
13	WH (Res.) of income on rubber sales 4%	LRA			
14	Gst On Imported Goods (Excluding Petroleum)	LRA			
15	Ecowas Trade Levy	LRA			
16	Logs Handling	NPA			
17	Other import duties	LRA			
18	Import Duties On Goods Other Than Rice And Petroleum	LRA			
19	WH by GOL 1%.2 & 4% (resident)	LRA			
20	Annual Lease	NPA			
21	MOL - Other work permit	LRA			
22	Road Maintenance Fee - Petroleum Import	LRA			
23	BIN - Resident permit (non ECOWAS)	LRA			
24	Import duties on petroleum products	LRA			
25	Marine Operations	NPA			
26	Other exports	LRA			
27	Annual Vehicle Registration Sticker	LRA			
28	Vehicle License Plates	LRA			
29	MOL - Regular work permit	LRA			
30	Royalties Gold and other base metals - Other (Agreements)	LRA			
31	GST on imported petroleum	LRA			
32	ESIA Permit Fees	LRA			
33	Royalties Commercial Diamonds - Other (Agreements) (mi	LRA			
34	Surface rental (agriculture)	LRA			
35	Other fees (mineral mining)	LRA			
36	Bin - Resident Permit Of Renewal (Non Ecowas)	LRA			
37	Mineral dealership	LRA			
38	Surface rental - Year 11-25 - Land in mining area \$10.00/ac	LRA			
39	Lbr - Re-Registration Fee	LRA			
40	Farm use in urban areas	LRA			
41	Wh (Res.) On Rent	LRA			
42	Handling of Oil Palm	NPA			
43	Other fees/licenses	LRA			
44	Gold license fees	LRA			
45	Cocoa and coffee	LRA			
46	Surcharge on imported petroleum (aso)	LRA			
47	WH (Res.) on Interest, Dividends, Royalties, License Fees	LRA			
48	Other fees and charges	LRA			
49	Quarry license fees	LRA			
50	BIN - New re-entry permit (non ECOWAS)	LRA			
51	CIT Petroleum (30%)(200b2A)	LRA			
52	Support to higher education institutes (mineral mining)	LRA			
53	Business registration fees	LRA			
54	Customs Penalties And Fines	LRA			
55	MOA - Export permit (agriculture)	LRA			
56	Bin - Renewal Re-Entry Permit (Non Ecowas)	LRA			
57	WH (non-Res.) on Interest, Dividends, Royalties, License	LRA			
58	Support to higher education institutes (agriculture)	LRA			
59	Domestic goods tax	LRA			
60	Gold Broker License Fees	LRA			
61	Other significant payments (> 10,000 USD)	ALL			
<b>Total direct payments</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

Social Payments					
62	Corporate Social Responsibility in kind payments				Value/cost of the contribution
63	Corporate Social Responsibility cash payments				
<b>Total social payments</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

47. Type of mineral/product extracted	1.	[Name]	[Volume]	Tonnes	[Value]	US\$
		2.			Tonnes	
	3.			Kg		US\$
	4.			Tonnes		US\$
	.....			....		US\$
48. Type of mineral/product sold/exported	1.	[Name]	[Volume]	Tonnes	[Value]	US\$
	2.			Tonnes		US\$
	3.			Kg		US\$
	4.			Tonnes		US\$
	...			....		US\$

**Management sign-off**  
I acknowledge for and on behalf of the above Entity's responsibility for the truthful and fair presentation of the attached reporting template in accordance with the reporting guidelines. Specifically, I confirm the following:

- The information provided in respect of amounts paid/received is complete and has been faithfully extracted from the Entity accounting records;
- All the amounts paid/received are supported by genuine receipts and substantiated by documentary evidence;
- The amounts paid/received exclude payments/income made before 1 July 2019 and payments/income made after 30 June 2020.
- The classification of amounts paid/received on each line is accurate and does not include amounts due to be reported on other lines
- The amounts paid/received do not include amounts paid/received on behalf of other Entities
- The amounts paid/received only include amounts paid/received by the Entity
- The accounts of the Entity on which the figures are based have been audited and an unqualified audit opinion issued thereon in accordance with International Standards on Auditing

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Position  
\_\_\_\_\_  
sign or tick box

**Auditors Certification**  
I, (name), registered external auditor, have examined the foregoing LEITI reporting template of (insert name of Mining Company/Government Agency) and can confirm the completeness and accuracy of the extraction of the payments data included on the reporting template from the audited accounting records/financial statements of the Entity for the period(s) [stat dates] under International Auditing Standards.

Based on this examination, we confirm that the transactions reported therein are in accordance with instructions issued by LEITI, are complete and are in agreement with books of account for the respective period.







Production Data



**Minerals Production Details**  
(From July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020)

Commodity	Company	Project (MDA/ Concession / License)	Unit	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20
																0
																0
																0
																0
																0
																0
																0
																0

**Management sign-off**  
I, undersigned, for and on behalf of the reporting entity confirm that all information provided in the above declaration is accurate and reliable.

\_\_\_\_\_ Name

\_\_\_\_\_ Position

\_\_\_\_\_ sign or tick box



Infrastructure and Barter



**Infrastructure Provisions and Barter arrangements**

(From July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020)

Description of the project / infrastructure	Location of the project	Total budget of the project / infrastructure	Cost of the project / infrastructure between from 01 July 2019 to 30 June 2020	cumulative cost of the project / infrastructure between until 30 June 2020	Legal provision of the project / infrastructure ( agreement, decree, etc..)
<b>Total</b>		0	0	0	

**Management sign-off**

I, undersigned, for and on behalf of the reporting entity confirm that all information provided in the above declaration is accurate and reliable.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Position

\_\_\_\_\_  
sign or tick box

Description of the project / infrastructure	Location of the project	Total budget of the project / infrastructure	Cost of the project / infrastructure between from 01 July 2019 to 30 June 2020	cumulative cost of the project / infrastructure between until 30 June 2019	Legal provision of the project / infrastructure ( agreement, decree, etc..)
<b>Total</b>		0	0	0	



**Legal Ownership Declaration Form**

Company	Participation at June 30, 2020	Participation at June 30, 2021	Where there have been changes in the level of government and SOE(s) ownership during the FY 2019/2020, the government and SOE(s) are expected to disclose the terms of the transaction, including details regarding valuation and revenues
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.00%</b>	<i>The total should be equal to 100%</i>

**Management sign-off**

I, undersigned, for and on behalf of the reporting entity confirm that all information provided in the above declaration is accurate and reliable.

	Name	
	Position	
	sign or tick box	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Legal Ownership Declaration Form**  
(From July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020)

Owner name	Nationality	% Interest	Publicly Listed entity (Yes/no)
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.00%</b>	<i>The total should be equal to 100%</i>

**Management sign-off**

I, undersigned, for and on behalf of the reporting entity confirm that all information provided in the above declaration is accurate and reliable.

\_\_\_\_\_ Name

\_\_\_\_\_ Position

\_\_\_\_\_ sign or tick box



**Politically exposed person (PEP) Declaration Form**  
(From July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020)

PEP Definitions:

**Definition of PEP** : "Politically Exposed Person" (PEP)- means an individual who is or has been entrusted domestically (or by a foreign country or international organization providing aid to Liberia) with a prominent public function, for example Heads of State of Government, Senior Politicians, Members of the National Legislature or parliament (where applicable), Judicial or Military Officials, senior executives of state owned corporations or enterprises (excluding middle and junior officers), important political party officials, etc. For purposes of this Regulation, a PEP ceases to be considered a PEP at least five (5) years after leaving a public office.

PEP disclosure

Identity of PEP	BO n°1	BO n°2	BO n°3	BO n°4	BO n°5	BO n°6
Full name as it appears on national identity card						
Month and year of birth						
Nationality						
Country of residence						
Date when beneficial interest was acquired						
Service address						
<b>Political Connection</b>						
Name of public office holder						
Public office position and role						
Date when office was assumed						
Date when office was left, if applicable						
If the PEP beneficial owner is not the public office holder, PEP beneficial owner's connection with the public office holder						

**Management sign-off**

I, undersigned, for and on behalf of the reporting entity confirm that all information provided in the above declaration is accurate and reliable.

\_\_\_\_\_ Name  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Position  
 \_\_\_\_\_ sign or tick box



**Beneficial Ownership Declaration Form**

(From July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020)

BO Definitions:

**Definition of Beneficial Owner:** Beneficial Owner means the natural person(s) who ultimately owns directly or indirectly (shares or voting rights), exercises ultimate effective controls, or economically benefits from the income or assets of a company including a Politically Exposed Person (PEP).

**Definition of Controlling Person :** Controlling Person” means any natural person who holds directly or indirectly (eg. through a chain of entities) more than 25 percent of the shares or voting rights of an entity as a beneficial owner. To the extent there is doubt that the person with the controlling ownership interest is the beneficial owner or where no natural person that exerts control through ownership interests can be identified, the Controlling person of the entity is the natural person (if any) that is exercising control of the entity through other means. In the case of a partnership or similar structures, controlling person means any natural person who exercises control through direct or indirect ownership of the capital or profits of the partnership, voting rights in the partnership, or who otherwise exercise control over the management of the partnership of similar arrangement.

BO disclosure

Identity of beneficial owner	BO n°1	BO n°2	BO n°3	BO n°4	BO n°5	BO n°6
Full name as it appears on national identity card						
Month and year of birth						
Nationality						
Country of residence						
Date when beneficial interest was acquired						
Service address						
Method of Control (select from 1-5 below)						

**Select from:**

1. The individual holds, directly or indirectly a shares in the company.
2. The individual holds, directly or indirectly a voting right in the company.
3. The individual holds the right, directly or indirectly, to appoint or remove a majority of the board of directors of the company.
4. The individual has the right to exercise, or actually exercises, influence or control over the company.
5. The trustees of a trust or the members of a firm that is not a legal person meet one or more of the other specified conditions in their capacity as such or would do if they were individuals, and the individual has the right to exercise, or actually exercises, significant control or influence over the activities of that trust or firm.

Management sign-off

I, undersigned, for and on behalf of the reporting entity confirm that all information provided in the above declaration is accurate and reliable.

\_\_\_\_\_ Name  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Position  
 \_\_\_\_\_ sign or tick box



**Additional information required by EITI flexible reporting in response to COVID-19**

EITI requirement	Additional information to be disclosed in the FY 2019-20 / 2020-21 EITI report	Government agency	Description
<b>Requirement 2.1: Legal framework and fiscal regime</b>	- Legal or regulatory changes, including moratoriums, in response to Covid-19.	All Government agencies	
	- Adjustments to the fiscal regime, incentives or relief requested by or given to companies (e.g. force majeure, modified consultation).	All Government agencies	
<b>Requirement 2.2: Contract and license allocations.</b>	New license/contract awarded during the period	MLME, LPRA, FDA, MoA and NBC	
	Delays or postponements of license or contracts awards.	MLME, LPRA, FDA, MoA and NBC	
	Alternative approaches to licensing in light of social distancing requirements.	MLME, LPRA, FDA, MoA and NBC	
<b>Requirement 2.3: Register of licenses</b>	Suspended licenses or operations in view of Covid-19.	MLME, LPRA, FDA, MoA and NBC	
<b>Requirement 2.4: Contracts</b>	Changes in licensing and contract negotiations or amendments to contracts, revisions on work schedules if they are annexed to the contract.	MLME, LPRA, FDA, MoA and NBC	
<b>Requirement 2.6: State participation</b>	Changes in state participation and policies for state-owned enterprises in response to the impact of the Covid-19 crisis.	All Government agencies and SOEs	
	Ad-hoc SOE payments and transfers related to the Covid-19 crisis.	All Government agencies and SOEs	
	Amendments to the rules and practices related to SOEs' operating and capital expenditures, procurement, subcontracting and corporate governance in response to COVID-19 crisis.	All Government agencies and SOEs	
	- Additional SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures agreed in response to the impact of the Covid-19 crisis.	All Government agencies and SOEs	
<b>Requirement 3.1: Exploration</b>	- A narrative overview of sector developments and industry outlook in light of Covid-19 and the commodity price downturn.	MLME, NOCAL, LPRA, FDA and MoA	
	- Effects of Covid-19 and the decline in prices on exploration or development plans.	MLME, NOCAL, LPRA, FDA and MoA	
<b>Requirement 3.2 and 3.3: Production and Exports</b>	Effects of Covid-19 on projected and actual production and export, disaggregated by commodity, company and project	MLME, NOCAL, LPRA, FDA and MoA	
	Production volumes and values disaggregated by company and project	MLME, NOCAL, LPRA, FDA and MoA	
<b>Requirement 4.1 and 4.7: Comprehensive disclosure of taxes and revenues and Level of disaggregation</b>	Effects of Covid-19 on projected and actual revenues and taxes from the extractive industries	MFDP and LRA	
	Analysis of potentially foregone revenues where fiscal relief has been provided or is being considered to the extractive industry in 2020.	MFDP and LRA	
<b>Requirement 4.2: State's share of production or other revenues collected in-kind</b>	Effects of Covid-19 and the declining commodity prices on expected revenues from the sale of the state's share of production and other revenues collected in-kind. This could include analysis of the potentially foregone revenues from commodity sales as a result of the declining prices.	All Government agencies and SOEs	
<b>Requirement 4.3: Infrastructure provisions and barter arrangements</b>	- New or renegotiated infrastructure agreements related to Covid-19 relief operations.	MFDP, LRA, MLME, NOCAL, LPRA, FDA and MoA	
	New or renegotiated resource-backed loans.	MFDP, LRA, MLME, NOCAL, LPRA, FDA and MoA	
<b>Requirement 4.4: Transportation revenues</b>	- Changes to extractive commodities transportation arrangements in light of the Covid-19 crisis.	MFDP, LRA, MLME, NOCAL, LPRA, FDA and MoA	
	- Outlook for transportation arrangements, revenues and any relevant extractive industries supply chain disruptions in light of Covid-19 related movement restrictions.	MFDP, LRA, MLME, NOCAL, LPRA, FDA and MoA	
<b>Requirement 4.6: Sub-national payments</b>	Projected and actual subnational direct payments and possible implications for local government budgets.	MFDP and LRA	
<b>Requirement 5.1: Distribution of the extractive industries revenues</b>	Budget re-alignments for extractive industry revenues earmarked for Covid-19 relief.	MFDP and LRA	
<b>Requirement 5.2: Sub-national transfers</b>	- Projected and actual subnational transfers and possible implications for local government budgets and local communities.	MFDP and LRA	
	- The management of subnational transfers by local governments and any changes in response to the Covid-19 crisis.	MFDP and LRA	
<b>Requirement 5.3: Revenue management and expenditures</b>	Revisions to revenue and budget projections in response to Covid-19 crisis (including breakeven commodity price assumptions).	MFDP and LRA	
	Rescue funding, stimulus packages, or subsidies related to the sector or its state-owned enterprises in response to Covid-19 crisis.	MFDP and LRA	
	Shifts in sector-specific borrowing in response to Covid-19 crisis.	MFDP, LRA, MLME, NOCAL, LPRA, FDA and MoA	
	Exceptional uses of sovereign wealth funds in response to Covid-19 crisis.	MFDP and LRA	
<b>Requirement 6.1: Social and environmental expenditures</b>	- Reforms in legal and contractual social expenditure requirements in light of the Covid-19 crisis.	MFDP, LRA, MLME, NOCAL, LPRA, FDA and MoA	
	- Social expenditures allocated by companies to support Covid-19 measures in areas of operation.	MFDP, LRA, MLME, NOCAL, LPRA, FDA and MoA	
	- Changes to companies' social expenditure plans and possible impacts on local governments and local communities.	MFDP, LRA, MLME, NOCAL, LPRA, FDA and MoA	
<b>Requirement 6.3: The contribution of the extractive industries to the economy</b>	- Impact of Covid-19 and declining commodity prices on exports and employment (including resulting from movement restrictions and cross-border quarantines).	MFDP, LRA, MLME, NOCAL, LPRA, FDA and MoA	
	- Impact of the commodity price downturn on the extractive sector and general economic outlook.	MFDP, LRA, MLME, NOCAL, LPRA, FDA and MoA	
	- Geographic information on the impact of the Covid-19 crisis on the location of extractive activities.	MFDP, LRA, MLME, NOCAL, LPRA, FDA and MoA	
<b>Requirement 6.4: Environmental impact of extractive activities</b>	Shifts in regulatory rules or enforcement related to environmental protection, climate mitigation, Free, Prior and Informed Consent and other consultations	MFDP, LRA, MLME, NOCAL, LPRA, FDA and MoA	