



PH-EITI NATIONAL CONFERENCE 2021

Resiliency in Transparency

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Key findings of the Seventh PH-EITI Report

Hon. Bayani H. AgabinUndersecretary, Department of Finance & Chair, Philippine EITI

The Seventh PH-EITI Report

- contextual information and financial data on the country's mining, oil, gas and coal industries
- continuing commitment to implement the EITI, the global standard for extractives transparency and accountability.
- produced by a team of four consultants, including an independent administrator for the reconciliation of government and industry data.











The Seventh PH-EITI Report

- covers data and information from fiscal year 2019, and early 2020 for some components, and includes chapters on:
 - (i) contextual information
 - (ii) reconciliation
 - (iii) industry outlook
 - (iv) thematic report on the social development and management program fund for mining communities.













Contextual
Information &
Reconciliation
Chapters

Contextual Information Chapter

- overview of the extractive industries in the country
- information on sectoral development
- updates on the legal and institutional framework
- extractive sector's contribution to the economy
- information about environmental funds,
- beneficial ownership
- gender-related data from the reporting companies.















Contextual Information Chapter

The legal, regulatory, and contractual frameworks remain the same













Legislative and administrative measures

- TRAIN Law provides for the progressive increases of excise taxes
- SEC MC No. 15 mandated domestic corporations to disclose to the SEC their beneficial ownership information.
- Ban on open pit mining remained effective & clarified through the MGB's issuance of the Memorandum Circular No. 19-08.
- RA No. 11256 exempted small-scale miners and accredited traders from income and excise taxes for the sale of gold to BSP











Legislative and administrative measures

- MGB issued several memorandum orders to guide mining projects in managing their operations and deal with the effects of COVID-19 and natural calamities.
- Executive Order No. 130, s. 2021 lifted the nine-year moratorium on new mineral agreements
- Legislative proposals also abound in Congress for the passage of a new fiscal regime for mining









Legislative and administrative measures

- For coal, oil, and gas
 - Republic Act No. 11285 (2019) promotes energy efficiency and conservation
 - Exec. Order No. 30 (2017) activation of the Energy Investment Coordinating Council (EICC)
 - Intergovernmental Joint Steering Committee was convened to tackle the proposed areas for exploration and the suggested sharing scheme.











Overall, in 2019:







operating metallic mines

nonmetallic mines

processing plants

3,389 small quarries and sand and gravel operations covered by **LGU** permits













Overall, in 2019:









newly approved and registered mining exploration permits

petroleum service contracts

coal operating contracts

PCECP predetermined areas for offshore petroleum exploration and development













The 7th Report notes that the contribution of mining, oil, gas, and coal to national GDP in 2019 was less than 1 percent (0.6%).











GVA in Mining and **Quarrying, by Industry** Group, 2017-2019

(Unit in Million Pesos), at current prices

	Industry/Industry Group	2017	2018	2019
1	Copper Mining	9,369	9,992	8,880
2	Gold	25,501	24,963	26,101
3	Chromium	135	374	315
4	Nickel	12,229	13,555	15,619
5	Other Metallic Mining	663	607	619
6	Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Condensate	32,025	38,411	36,395
7	Stone Quarry, Clay, Sandpits	22,935	26,312	28,378
8	Other Non-Metallic Mining	31,099	31,970	27,913
	GVA in Mining and Quarrying	133,955	146,185	144,220













Coverage of the Reconciliation Process

40

Metallic mining projects 28

Nonmetallic mining projects

Oil and Gas **Projects** (3 companies)

National Agencies

Local Government Units













Participating National Agencies





























List of revenue streams covered in the 7th Report for the mining sector

Revenue Stream and Other Taxes

Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners

Withholding tax - Final

Improperly accumulated retained earnings tax (IAET)

Output VAT

Customs duties

Excise tax on imported goods (e.g. petroleum products)

VAT on imported materials and equipment

Government share from oil and gas production

Annual rental fees for retained area after exploration

Local business tax

Revenue Stream and Other Taxes

Real property tax - Basic

Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)

Tax on sand, gravel and other quarry resources

Occupation fees

Mayor's permit

Community tax

Royalty on mineral reservation

Wharfage Fees

Royalty for IPs













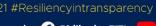


List of mandatory environmental and social expenditures

Metallic and Nonmetallic Mining

- Annual EPEP Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program
- Annual Work and Financial Plan (WFP) for FMR/DP Actual Expenditure
- Compensation for claims for Damages from MWTF
- Environmental Trust Fund Actual expenditure
- Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund Actual expenditure
- Mine wastes & Tailing fees (MWTF)
- Monitoring Trust Fund Actual expenditure
- Rehabilitation Cash Fund Actual expenditure
- Safety and Health Programs Actual expenditure
- Annual SDMP Social Development and Management Programs
 - DHNC Development of Host and Neighboring Communities
 - DMTG Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences
 - IEC Information, Education & Communication













List of revenue streams

Oil and Gas

BIR

- Corporate income tax
- Withholding tax Final
- Withholding tax Profit remittance to principal

BOC

Customs duties

DOE

Government share from oil and gas production

LGU

- Local business tax (head office and mine site)
- Real property tax Basic (head office)
- Real property tax Special Education Fund (SEF) (head office)





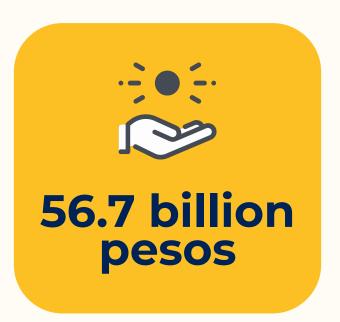






Reconciled revenues from the mining, oil, and gas industries for **FY 2019**

lower by 14% than the reconciled revenues reported for 2018

















Overall variance after reconciliation

0.1%



0.8% 2019



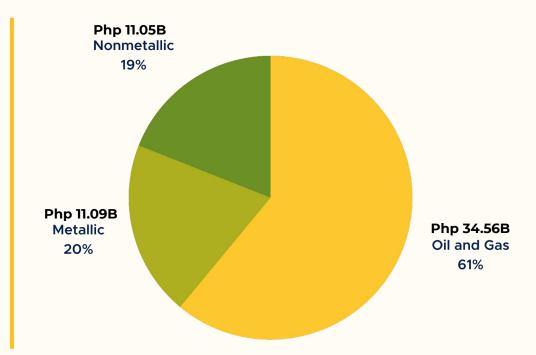




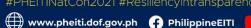




Revenue Share Per Sector













Revenue **Stream Highest** Collection

Metallic and Nonmetallic Mining

- **Output VAT**
- Corporate Income Tax
- Excise Tax on Minerals

Agency

Bureau of Internal Revenue

Biggest contributors

- Limestone
- Nickel

Oil and Gas

Government Share from Oil and Gas Production

Agency

Department of Energy



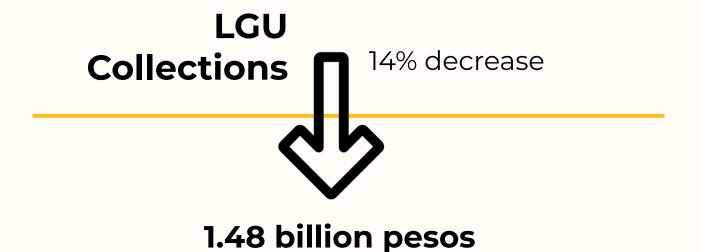
























Highest LGU Earners

- 1. Region 13 476 million pesos
- 2. Region 2
- 3. Region 3











CARAGA **Biggest** Contributor

1. Taganito Mining - Php 126M

- 2. Platinum
- 3. Philsaga
- 4. Carrascal
- 5. CTP Construction and Mining











Decrease in reconciled revenues in metallic mining: 8%

Php 11.66B 2018



Php 11.09B 2019

BIR recorded the highest decrease (Php 675M)













Increase in reconciled revenues in nonmetallic mining: 5% / Php 11.05B

Expanded coverage 28 projects in 2019 from 25 in 2018 increases in reconciled revenue for BOC (Php 224M) and BIR (Php 605M).











Oil and Gas Sector

contributed 35 billion pesos to government revenues



22% lower than the previous year









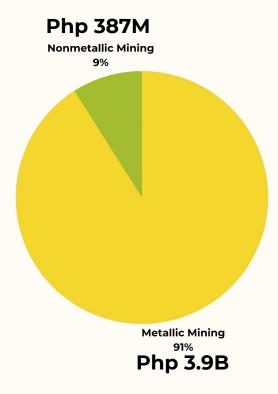


Mandatory Environmental & Social Expenditures

4.3 billion pesos in reconciled environmental and social expenditures of the mining sector



20% higher than the reconciled figures of 2018















The final copy of the report will be available online at the PH-EITI website: **ph-eiti.dof.gov.ph/country-reports**















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