

## **Slide 1**

IED  
Innovation  
Environment  
Development  
Africa

### The management of natural resources in Mauritania Case Study: The petroleum sector

Mr Bâ Papa Amadou  
Permanent Secretary, National Committee of the Initiative for Transparency in the Extractive  
Industries

---

## **Slide 2**

Mauritania is a Sahelo-Saharan country of about 3 million inhabitants. Covering an area of 1031 000 square kilometers, it lies between Morocco and Algeria to the north, Senegal to the south and Mali to the east. Towards the west, on the other hand, lies the Atlantic Ocean which stretches over 700 kilometres of coastline.

It was created as such in 1902 by French colonization.

It is a bridge, a country linking black Africa and the Maghreb.

Mauritania obtained its independence within the framework of the wave of independencies in 1960 (28 November)

Nouakchott is and has been the capital since 1957.

---

## **Slide 3**

Mauritania is an extremely rich country (iron, gold, copper, diamonds, fish resources etc) but paradoxically it still remains poor (practically 1 out of 2 Mauritians are affected by poverty)

This equates to a problem of good governance.

Mauritania is also a country which is rich in oil:

2001: discovery of the first oilfield (Chinguetti) by the Australian company Woodside.

Oil reserves estimated at 135-150 million barrels at an initial forecast of 75 000 barrels per day over a period of 8 to 9 years. But 8 to 10 000 barrels per day.

Production commenced in February 2006 and the first tanker left the country in March of the same year destined for China.

---

## **Slide 4**

Other oilfields have been located at Thiof, Banda, Tevet and exploration continues with Dana Petroleum, Total, E&P and many other operators in the Taoudenni Basin and on-shore.

With regard to the production of hydrocarbons the outlook for Mauritania is thus promising.

My presentation will focus on three main aspects:

- 1 The judicial and fiscal system of the petrol sector
- 11 The institutional framework
- 111 Outlook

---

## Slide 5

### 1 THE JUDICIAL AND FISCAL SYSTEM OF THE PETROL SECTOR

The regulation of the sector aims to fix the rules of the game in written law:

From whence

- Ordonnance 88.151 defining the legal and tax system
- PCP type 1994
- Law on the simplified taxation system
- 2006 Law on Petroleum Revenue Management

---

## Slide 6

### 11 THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Three main elements

- Mauritania's membership of EITI (Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative)
- The CNSRH Monitoring Committee for Revenue from Hydrocarbons (Comité National de Suivi des Revenus des Hydrocarbures)
- The FNRH (Hydrocarbon Revenue Fund)

---

## Slide 7

### 1 MAURITANIA'S MEMBERSHIP OF EITI (EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE)

Main principles driving EITI

EITI: Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

EITI is a coalition of governments, companies, civil society groups, investors and international organisations that support increased good governance in countries rich in natural resources through the detailed publication and verification of company payments and government revenues from gas and mining activities

The membership of any company of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative requires the implementation of certain principles and criteria (See book sources) – [www.eitransparency.org](http://www.eitransparency.org)

---

## Slide 8

Mauritania: membership of EITI within a particular socio-political context  
(the democratic transition of 3 August 2005/11 March 2007)

- September 2005: official membership of EITI
- January 2006: Establishment of the National EITI Committee
- First meeting of the National EITI Committee
- June – December 2006: Selection of an independent expert
- March 2007: Publication of the first national EITI report exercise 2005
- July 2007: Publication of the second national EITI report exercise 2006  
(see [www.cnitie.mr](http://www.cnitie.mr) and [www.mauritania.mr/itie](http://www.mauritania.mr/itie))
  
- Establishment of a new National EITI Committee (law no 2009-231/PM)
- Repeal and replacement 1 law 2006-001 of 13 January 2006 as amended by law no 2006-029 of 1 March 2006 on the creation, organization and operation of the National EITI Committee
- Designation of new members of the National EITI Committee  
(decree no 3720/PM/2009 on the terms and designation of members of the  
National EITI Committee
- January 2010: SNIM (largest parastatal in Mauritania) membership of EITI

---

## Slide 9

### 11 THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF HYDROCARBON REVENUES

Establishment of a National Committee for the Monitoring of Hydrocarbon Revenues  
(CNSRH Monitoring Committee for Revenue from Hydrocarbons)  
Placed under the chairmanship of the Director of Treasury and Public Accounting.

Mission:

- To ensure the forecasting, monitoring and verification of the mobilization of state revenue derived directly or indirectly from the “upstream” sector (exploration, recovery and production of crude oil and natural gas). In particular, it should produce a monthly schedule of 12 months of daily income and a timeframe on the following quarter.
- Verify adherence of the policy statements of income with the model developed within the framework of the implementation of the EITI.
- Ensure that the State revenues being monitored by the CNSRH are those of the FN[S]RH as defined by Article 3 of Ordonnance 2006-08 on the establishment of the FNRH.

This monitoring provided by the CNSRH gives rise to the holding of a monthly meeting

---

## Slide 10

3) Establishment of an FNRH

The FNRH is an off-shore account opened with the Bank of France on behalf of the Mauritanian state and is remunerated and receives all the revenues from oil. The FNRH operation is under the control of Parliament. The FNRH is managed so that it is possible to have an idea of its status for example the balance as at March 31, 2010 is approximately US\$33,956 (US\$33 956 373,44) or the equivalent of 8.99 billion ouguiya (UM 8991 647 686,91)

---

## **Slide 11**

### 111 Achievements/Outlook

- National EITI reports (2005 and 2006)
- Establishment of the three-year programme of work (in progress)
- Selection of the independent Administrator tasked with drawing up the EITI reports for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009
- Ratification of the EITI process anticipated for the month of September 2010 (in progress)
- Organisation of training sessions and regional EITI awareness workshops
- Audit of the MDTF
- Lobbying for the introduction of the fisheries sector in the scope of EITI
- Establishment of the website of the National Committee ([www.cnitie.mr](http://www.cnitie.mr))

---

## **Slide 12**

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

---