

### Appendix 3: Number of Changes Adopted During Review Process

Country	Number of suggested changes by peer reviewer	Number of questions changed after peer and internal review
Algeria	0	0
Angola	2	1
Azerbaijan	22	21
Bolivia	7	7
Botswana	3	1
Brazil	11	6
Cameroon	8	11
Chile	3	8
China	5	4
Colombia	15	15
DRC	4	4
Ecuador	7	1
Equatorial Guinea	10	7
Gabon	0	8
Ghana	11	10
Indonesia	6	4
Iran	3	5
Iraq	0	0
Kazakhstan	16	14
Kuwait	6	5
Liberia	6	12
Malaysia	11	11
Mexico	9	4
Mongolia	21	25
Nigeria	14	15
Norway	10	9
Papua New Guinea	0	0
Peru	1	2
Russia	10	4
Saudi Arabia	15	9
Sierra Leone	4	3
South Africa	0	10
Sudan	0	0
Tanzania	6	1
Timor-Leste	8	8
Trinidad and Tobago	7	3
Turkmenistan	8	3
United States	9	8
Venezuela	27	24
Yemen	3	1
Zambia	5	0

### Glossary of Terms

**Annual or in-year report** – document published each year (annual) or quarterly or monthly (in-year), often by the ministry of the extractive sector, the central bank, or the resource companies, describing their activities and operations with regards to the extractive industry.

**Auditor’s report** – either an annual report issued by the Supreme Audit Institution attesting to the government agencies’ year-end final accounts, or a report from an internal or external audit agency that provides audited financial statements.

**Contract** – agreement between a state or any of the authorized agencies acting on its behalf and resource companies that regulates access to resources. We do not include procurement contracts for goods and services used in resource companies’ operations.

**Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)** – a global standard that promotes revenue transparency that has a methodology for monitoring and reconciling company payments and government revenues at the country level. Participants from governments, companies and national civil society groups oversee the process.

**EITI report** – document that discusses a country’s compliance with the standards and guidelines of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). The report is produced periodically by a commission composed of representatives from the range of extractive-industry stakeholders in the country.

**Environmental and social impact reports** – documents, which governments may require resource companies to prepare, that analyze the side effects of resource extraction on the surrounding communities and environment.

**Foreign direct investment (FDI)** – according to the International Monetary Fund, FDI is “[t]he acquisition of at least ten percent of the ordinary shares or voting power in a public or private enterprise by nonresident investors. Direct investment involves a lasting interest in the management of an enterprise and includes reinvestment of profits.”

**Freedom of information laws** – legislation specifying how citizens can obtain documents and data held by the state, as well as the limited exceptions a government can use to deny citizens’ requests.

**Generally Accepted Accounting Principles** – uniform minimum standards and guidelines to financial accounting and reporting.

**Generally Accepted Principles and Practices (GAPP or Santiago Principles)** – a set of voluntary principles and practices for the good governance of sovereign wealth funds agreed upon by the International Working Group of Sovereign Wealth Funds in 2008.

**Group of Twenty (G20)** – a group of countries established in 1999 to bring together systemically important industrialized and developing economies to discuss key issues in the global economy.

**International Financial Reporting Standards** – a set of financial reporting standards adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board.

**IMF Guide on Resource Revenue Transparency** – published in October 2007, the guide tailors the International Monetary Fund’s Code of Good Practices on Fiscal Transparency to the specific needs of resource-rich countries. The guide identifies a set of 130 practices, grouped into four pillars: clarity of roles and responsibilities; open budget process; public availability of information; and assurances of integrity.

**License** – an agreement between an international company and a host government concerning a specific geographical area and operations related to exploitation of natural resources.

**Petroleum, gas and mining statistical reports or databases** – periodically updated data sources produced and published by the ministry of the extractive sector, statistical agencies, regulatory agencies or by the state-owned company.

**Production sharing contracts (PSCs)** – agreements in which the contractor bears exploration costs and risks for development and production, in exchange for a share of the resulting production.

**Publicly available information** – information that any and all citizens might be able to obtain, either through a request to the public authority issuing the document or on the Internet.

**PWYP** – Publish What You Pay, a global civil society coalition that helps citizens of resource-rich developing countries hold their governments accountable for the management of revenues from the oil, gas and mining industries.

**Resource wealth** – both the reserves of and the revenue deriving from the extraction of oil, gas and minerals.

**Santiago Principles** – see Generally accepted principles and practices (GAPP)

**Special resource funds** – also referred to as “stabilization funds,” “savings funds,” or “future generations’ funds,” special resource funds are separate accounts set up by the government that are funded exclusively by natural resource revenues. They are designed to accumulate revenue when times are good; stabilize public spending; and finance public spending after the resources have been exhausted, thereby mitigating some of the negative consequences associated with natural resource dependence.

**Sub-national transfers** – in intergovernmental fiscal relations, sub-national transfers are payments from the central or national government to state, provincial, regional or local governments.

**Subsoil natural resources** – resources found underground below the topsoil. With the notable exception of the United States, subsoil resources typically belong to the state, not the owner of the land above.