

GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION

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QNRW :

ADMINISTERING FISCAL REGIMES FOR EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

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OUTLINE

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- Current administration for extractive industries
 - Types of tax and Legislative framework on natural resources
 - Framework for Natural resource administration
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1. Overview Mongolia





Area: 1,566,000 sq km

Government structure: Parliamentary republic

Religion: Tibetan Buddhism

Population: 3 Million Language: Mongolian

Economic indicators

- GDP 12.0 bn US\$
- GDP per capital 4,055 US \$
- Real GDP Growth ~ 4.4%
- Inflation: 7.2%
- Major industries:
 Copper, coal, livestock, cashmere,
 wool

Types of tax

Mineral resources

- Mineral resources royalty
- Common mineral resources royalty
- Petroleum resources royalty

Forests, animals, plant and water resources

Natural resources royalty



Legislative framework

- Mineral law
- Common mineral law
- Petroleum law
- Natural resource royalty law
- Air pollution payment law
- Water pollution payment law
- Related regulations





Framework for Natural resource administration

	Policy	Administration
Fiscal	Ministry of Finance	Tax DepartmentCustomsDepartment
Natural resource operations	Ministry of Mining Ministry of Environment, Green development and tourism	 Mineral Resources Authority Petroleum Authority Forestry Authority Water Authority



Implementation of natural resource taxes

Volume	or	weight	of
pro	du	ction	

- Natural resource royalty
- Petroleum resources royalty

Value of sales or production

- Mineral resource royalty
- Common mineral resource royalty

Supply of goods and services

Value added tax

Profits or gains

Corporate income tax

Transactions

• License fee

Payments

- Withholding tax
- Land payment
- Air & water pollution payment





Current tax procedures

- Registration
- Assessments
- Payments
- Audits
- Dispute resolution



Issues and challenges: Legal and policy framework issues

- A range of special tax provisions /loss relief, thin capitalization/
- Taxation and industry regulation, commercial roles are often confused
- Different kind of production sharing and concessionary contracts



Issues and challenges: Procedural issues

- Insufficient registering process /micro miners/
- Poor cooperation between departments
- Poor management of repayments, particularly value added tax
- A mixture of U.S dollar and local currency accounting
- Badly designed audit method



Issues and challenges: Capacity issues

- Tax administrators and inspectors are not familiar with natural resource industry processes and technical jargon
- Benchmark pricing disputes
- Not enough knowledge foreign languages used by multinational enterprises



Issues and challenges: Procedural issues

- Insufficient registering process /micro miners/
- Poor management of tax refund, particularly value added tax
- A mixture of U.S dollar and local currency accounting
- Badly designed audit method



Current considerations

- To coordinate fiscal policy to development of extractive industries
 - Management of some kind of contracts /production sharing and stabilized/
 - Investment policy
- To renew and amend laws related to the natural resource taxation
 - The Mineral law
 - General law of taxation
 - · Some regulations
- To improve cooperation between agencies and departments
 - Mineral resource Authority and Tax Department
 - · Mining ministry and Finance ministry
- To improve and renew tax audit technique and refund management
 - To build new VAT refund procedure and to renew the regulation
 - Special procedures for tax audits



Tax administration has been cooperating with international organizations such as IMF to improve our tax system for large tax payers (mainly mining).

This was called the LTO or large tax office reform program.



Measures to complete the LTO reform program

- Implement an international tax risks strategy.
- Provide large taxpayers with improved services, including more and better written guidance on how tax laws apply, full implementation of the KCM program, establish a regular consultative forum between the LTO and large businesses so as to better understand their needs and identify tax risks.
- Take stronger actions to promote good ethics and to deter and deal with malfeasance by tax officers.



Measures to sustain the LTO reforms

- Update existing LTO procedures as necessary to document improved procedures introduced by the project, centralize training materials, guides and procedures created for the project, and make them available online to all MTA staff for training and reference purposes.
- Review and update the quality assurance procedures to ensure that audit acts are consistent and reflect MTA policies on how the law applies.



Measures to sustain the LTO reforms

- Maintain the LTO's functional organization, staffing levels and staff capabilities to support and sustain the achievements that have been made since 2011.
- Improve LTO's approach to planning the transfer of staff into and out of the LTO, and to retaining the knowledge of trained officers.



Status of LTO reforms:

Progress Since 2011
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Thank you for attention



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