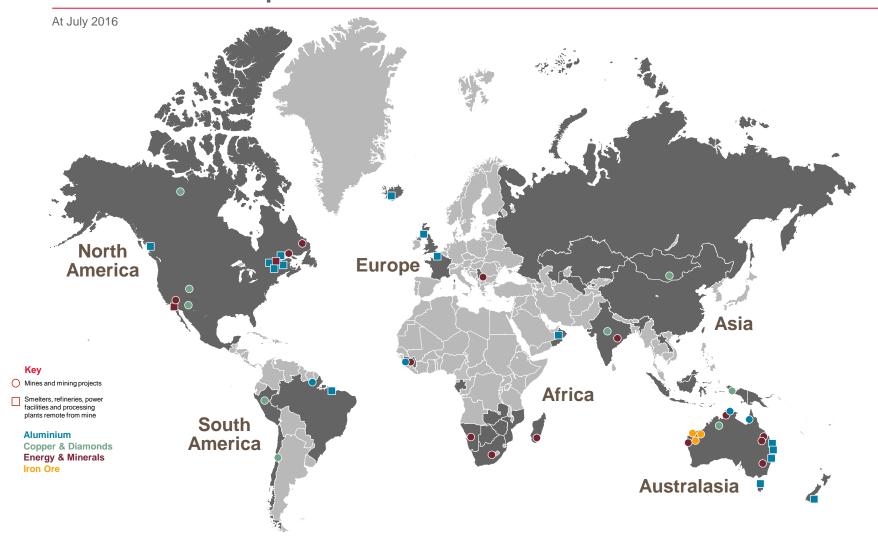
# The Benefits of Transparency – Rio Tinto's Experience

CONNEX International Conference on Capacity Building and Transparency Special Session: Efforts to Improve Transparency 15 September 2016



### Where we operate



### Our business

**Aluminium** 



Energy & Minerals



Copper & Diamonds



**Iron Ore** 







**Growth & Innovation** 









### Long, multifaceted relationship with Japan











## Earning our license to operate



### Our Taxes Paid report



### Transparency and the mining life cycle

Taxes paid in 2015

### 6 Payments to governments and the mining life cycle

Payments to governments vary over time depending on a project's or operation's stage in the mining life cycle

The types and total value of payments to governments made in respect of a mining project vary over time depending on the phase of the mining life cycle the project is at:

Exploration and evaluation Design and construction Department Decades Operation Deca

In the first phase, exploration and evaluation, payments to governments will typically include employment related taxes for small project teams. Payments may also be made for permits, fees and licences.

In the second phase, **design and construction**, payments to government significantly increase. Customs duties and other indirect taxes are imposed on the construction of the mine and acquisition

of plant. Higher employment related taxes reflect a larger workforce on the construction project.

In the **operating** phase, government royalty payments start shortly after commencement of operations.

Corporate income tax payments are profit based and may be subject to significant fluctuations resulting from commodity price volatility. In the early years of the operating phase, as annual tax allowances for capital construction expenditures are higher, there may be no corporate income taxes paid. As annual tax allowances for capital construction costs are amortised, corporate income tax payments increase. Import related payments decrease compared with the construction phase.

Payments to governments in the final **closure** and **post closure** phases will be significantly less than in the operating phase.

#### Case study

US\$ millions

■ Corporate income taxes
■ Government royalties

Employer payroll taxes
 Other payments

Escondida and Oyu Tolgoi are copper operations in Chile and Mongolia respectively. These operations' payments to governments over the period from 2011 to 2015 are summarised in the charts below.

#### Escondida

Rio Tinto has a 30% interest in Escondida, where mine construction started in the late 1980's and production began in 1990. As a long established mining operation, Escondida pays corporate income taxes including royalty related income taxes. The corporate income taxes paid are subject to fluctuations in operating profit, which is significantly impacted by commodity price volatility.

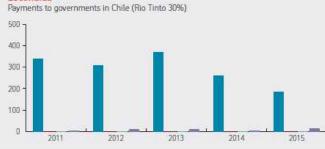
#### Ovu Tolgoi

Oyu Tolgoi has been operating since 2013. During the construction phase, Oyu Tolgoi made significant other payments to government (including customs duties and irrecoverable indirect taxes).

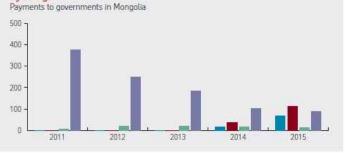
Payments of government royalties began with the commencement of operations in 2013.

Corporate income taxes paid in Mongolia is withholding tax on loan interest. The other payments in Mongolia in the chart below include tax prepayments by Oyu Tolgoi of US\$100 million in 2011.

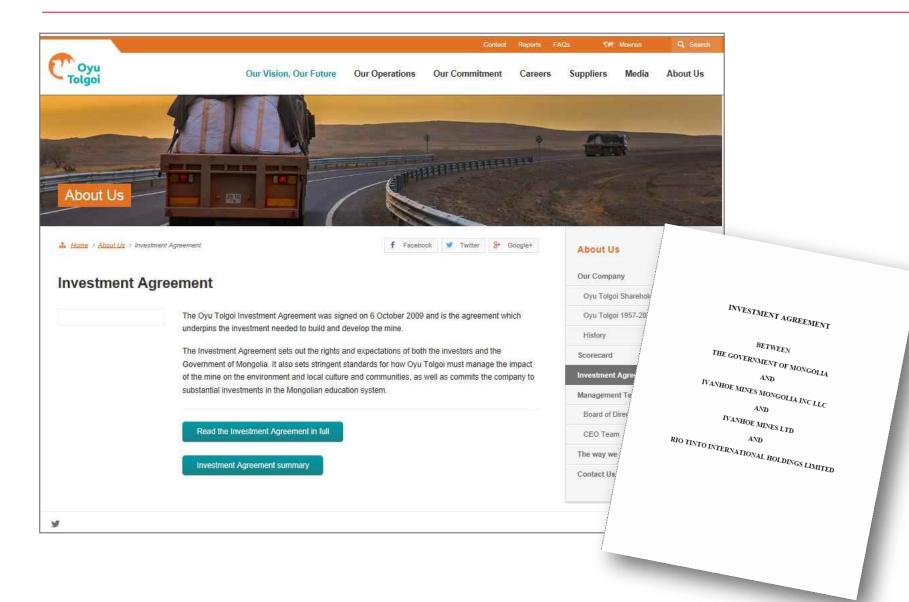
#### Escondida



#### Ovu Tolgoi



### Disclosure of contracts



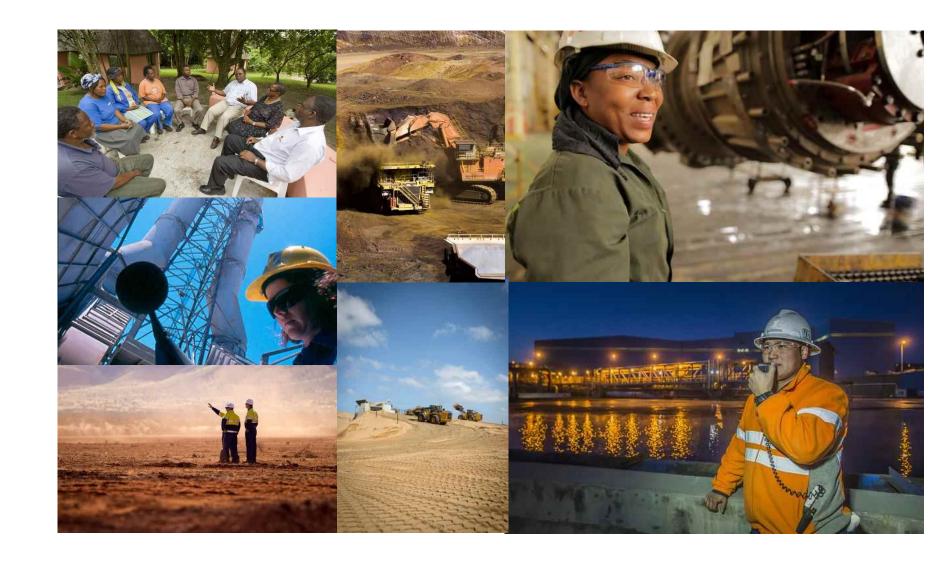
The EITI as a two-way street



## Benefits for generations to come



# Partnership through transparency



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