Timing and magnitude of natural resource revenues

How to read the graphs

The bar charts show high, low and midpoint estimates for revenue over the next ten years, in dollar terms and as a percentage of both GDP and government existing revenue.

The line charts show when the revenue is expected to come on stream. For example, in the case of Uganda, revenue is expected to start coming in around 2019; peak around 2026; and slowly decline until being exhausted around the late 2040s.

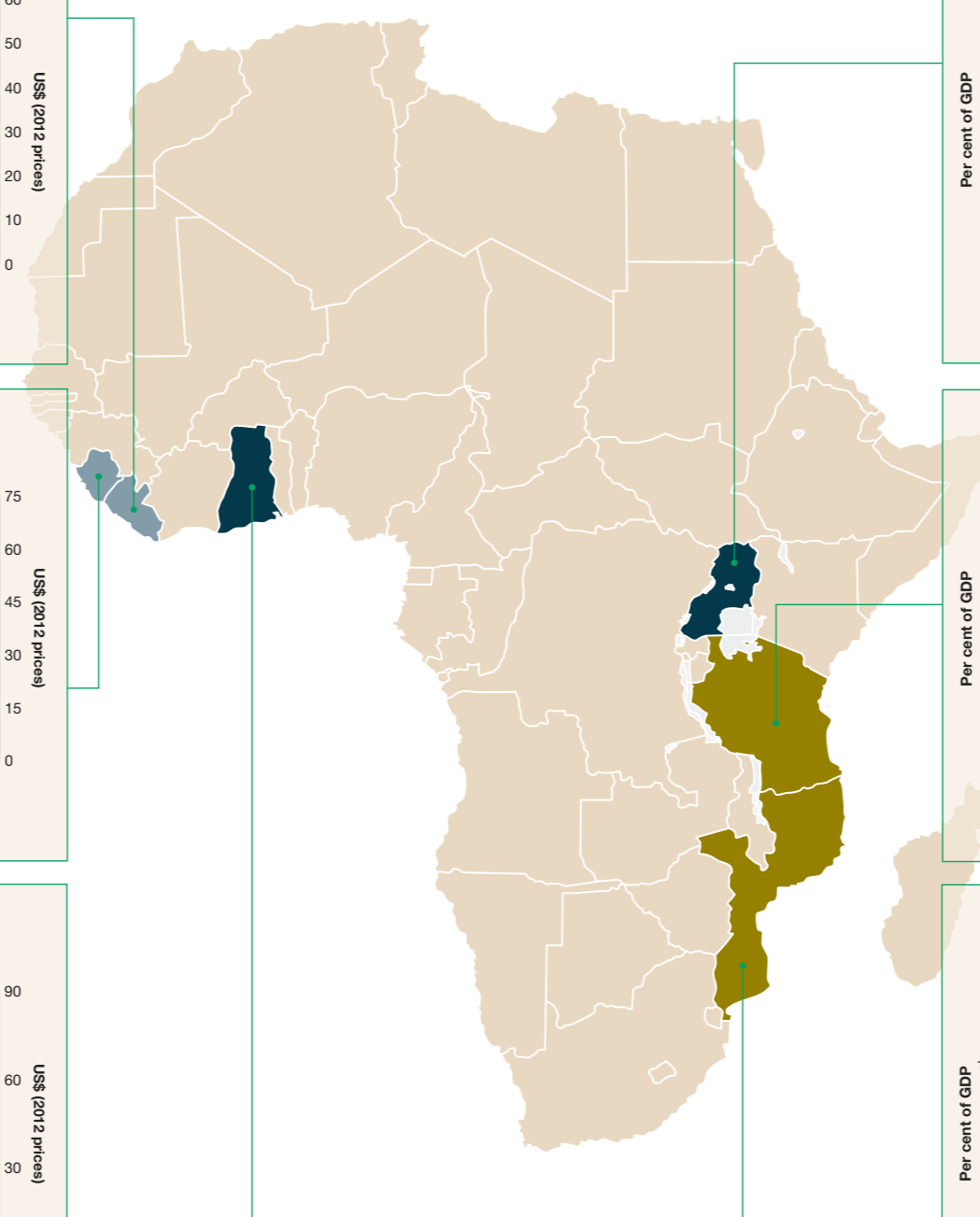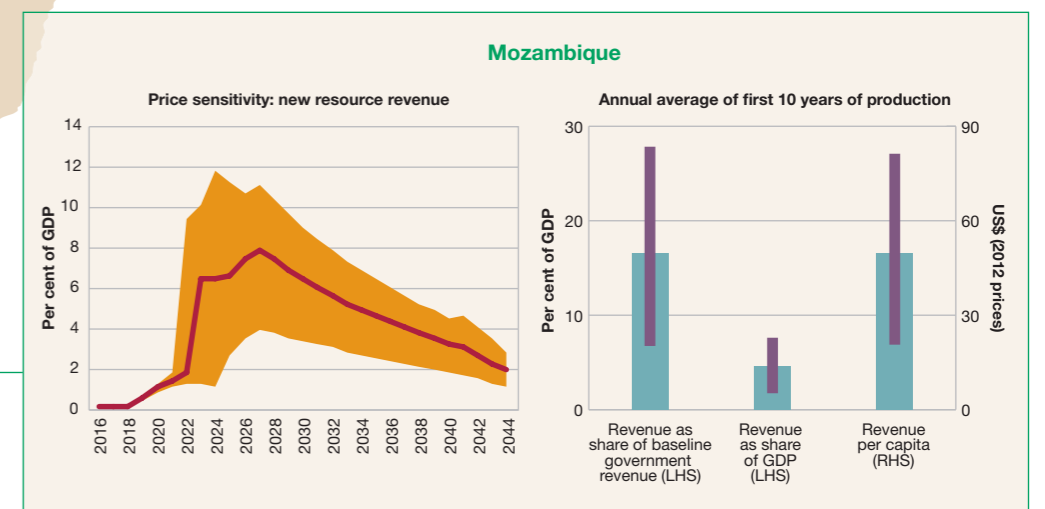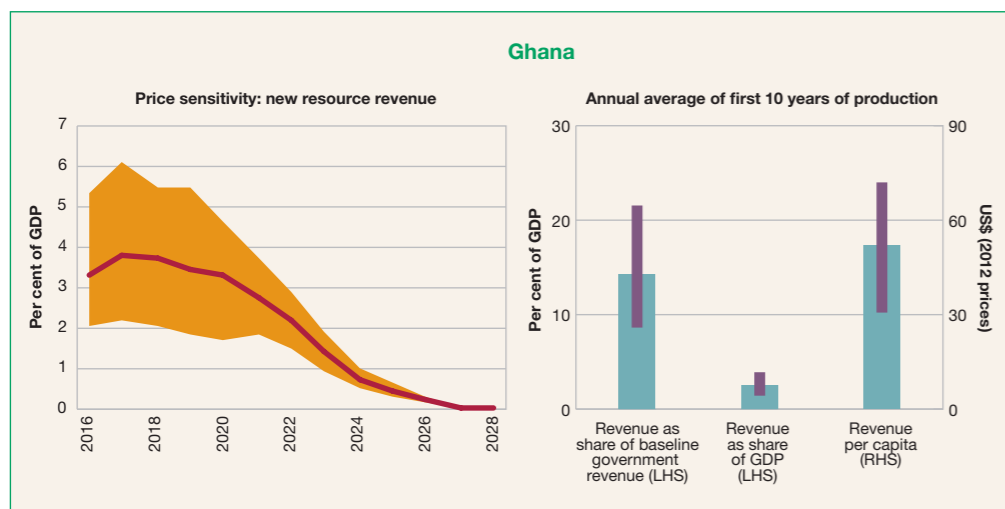The source of natural resource revenue is color-coded:
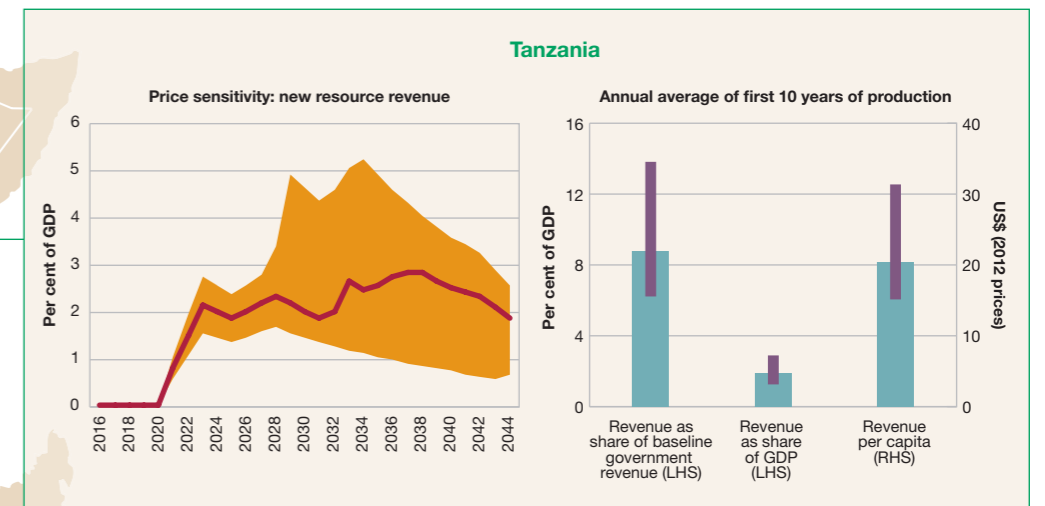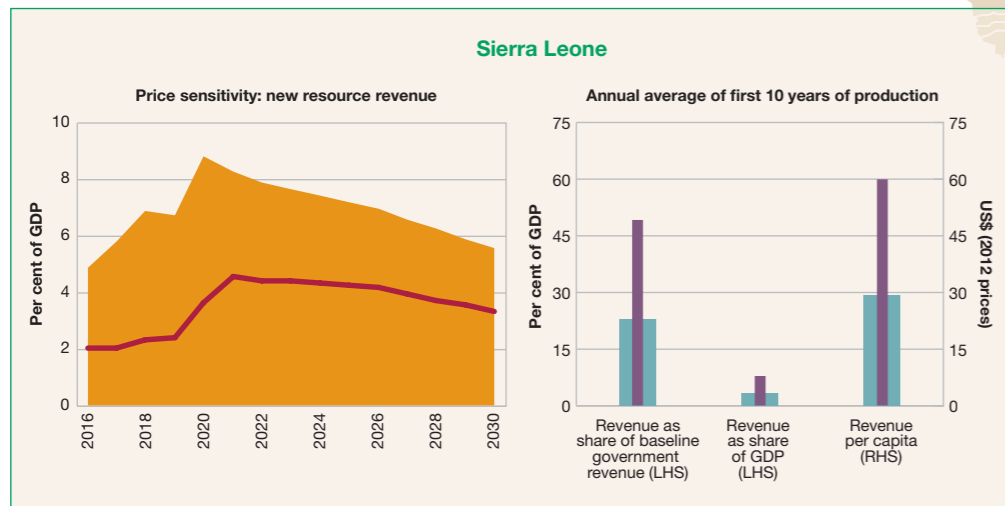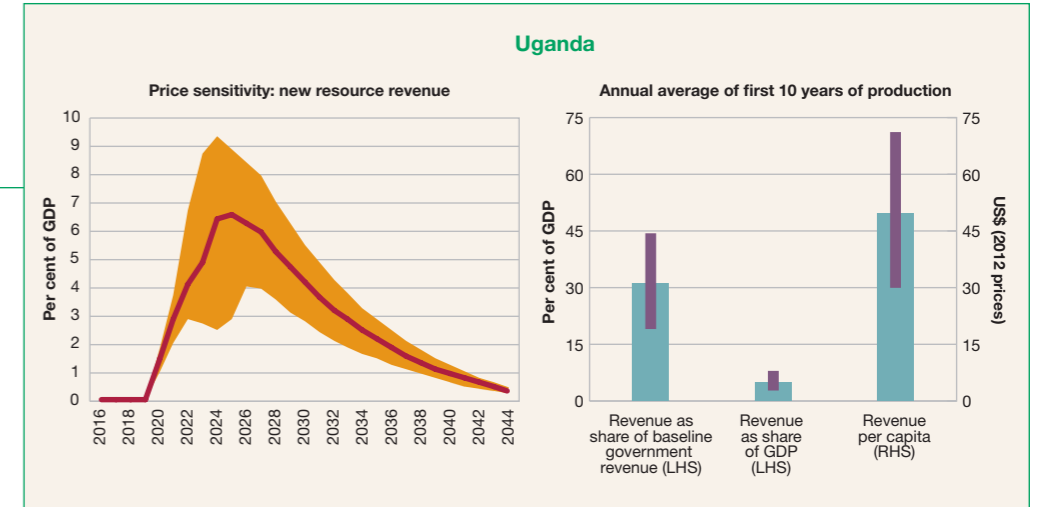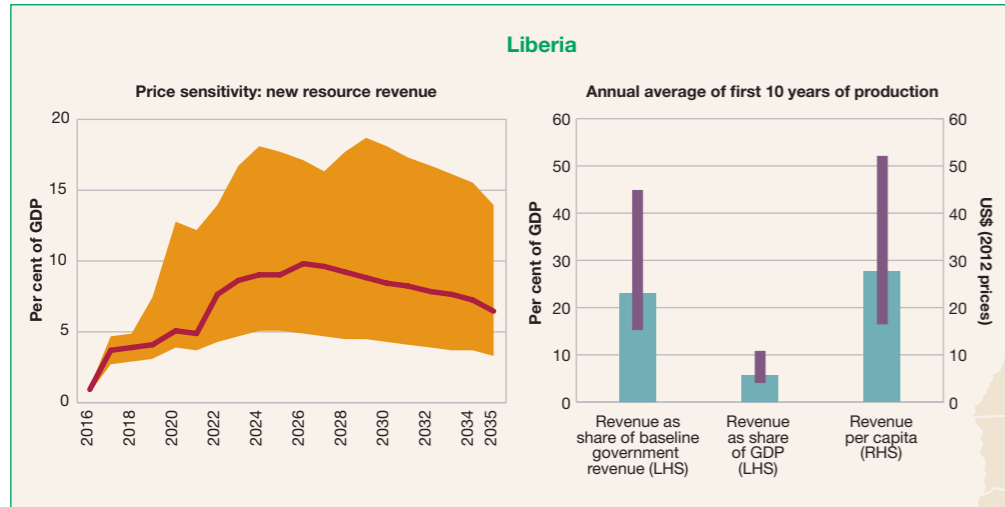
■ Oil   ■ Iron ore   ■ LNG

Price assumptions

The mid-point scenario is based on assumptions of constant prices of oil, gas and iron ore. These are:

· US$ 80 per barrel for crude oil;
· US$ 11.50 per million British thermal units (mmbtu) Free-on-board in East Africa with deliveries to Japan for LNG; and
· US$ 90 per dry metric tonne for iron ore.

The high and low price scenarios reflect variations in the mid-point price of +/- 25 per cent.

The price assumptions are color-coded: ■ Mid-point estimates   ■ High and low price scenarios

Liberia

Price sensitivity: new resource revenue (Per cent of GDP)

Annual average of first 10 years of production (Per cent of GDP / US$ (2012 prices))
- Revenue as share of baseline government revenue (LHS)
- Revenue as share of GDP (LHS)
- Revenue per capita (RHS)

Sierra Leone

Price sensitivity: new resource revenue (Per cent of GDP)

Annual average of first 10 years of production (Per cent of GDP / US$ (2012 prices))
- Revenue as share of baseline government revenue (LHS)
- Revenue as share of GDP (LHS)
- Revenue per capita (RHS)

Ghana

Price sensitivity: new resource revenue (Per cent of GDP)

Annual average of first 10 years of production (Per cent of GDP / US$ (2012 prices))
- Revenue as share of baseline government revenue (LHS)
- Revenue as share of GDP (LHS)
- Revenue per capita (RHS)

Uganda

Price sensitivity: new resource revenue (Per cent of GDP)

Annual average of first 10 years of production (Per cent of GDP / US$ (2012 prices))
- Revenue as share of baseline government revenue (LHS)
- Revenue as share of GDP (LHS)
- Revenue per capita (RHS)

Tanzania

Price sensitivity: new resource revenue (Per cent of GDP)

Annual average of first 10 years of production (Per cent of GDP / US$ (2012 prices))
- Revenue as share of baseline government revenue (LHS)
- Revenue as share of GDP (LHS)
- Revenue per capita (RHS)

Mozambique

Price sensitivity: new resource revenue (Per cent of GDP)

Annual average of first 10 years of production (Per cent of GDP / US$ (2012 prices))
- Revenue as share of baseline government revenue (LHS)
- Revenue as share of GDP (LHS)
- Revenue per capita (RHS)

For further details on the data sources and assumptions used in the calculations, see Paper 2 – Timing and magnitude of new natural resource revenue in Africa.

Social sector financing gaps and natural resource revenues

Liberia

New natural resource revenue compared with estimated health financing gap

Annual average 2016-25

Sierra Leone

New natural resource revenue compared with estimated health financing gap

Annual average 2016-25

Ghana

New natural resource revenue compared with estimated health financing gap

Annual average 2016-25

Uganda

New natural resource revenue compared with estimated health financing gap

Annual average 2016-25

Tanzania

New natural resource revenue compared with estimated health financing gap

Annual average 2016-25

Mozambique

New natural resource revenue compared with estimated health financing gap

Annual average 2016-25

Bar chart categories (repeated): 'Raw' revenue, Smoothed revenue over 30 years, Education sector financing gap, Health sector financing gap, Social protection financing gap

For further details on the data sources and assumptions used in the calculations, see Paper 4 – How to use natural resource revenue to improve health and education in Africa