

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative





Anti-corruption training

Licensing, contracts, and beneficial ownership disclosure



Septiembre, 2022 The global standard for the good governance of oil, gas and mineral resources.

What we will be discussing today

- I. Data to strengthen anti-corruption efforts: licenses
- II. The use of license data in identifying corruption risks.
- III. Beneficial ownership data: an essential element to address corruption
- IV. The use of beneficial ownership data in identifying corruption risks.

These sessions are posible due to the generous support from





I. Data to strengthen anticorruption: licenses

Legal framework and legal regime



Legal and fiscal framework and reforms

Contract and license allocation process



Process of awarding or transferring licenses



Information about the recipients



Technical and financial criteria

Any deviations





License holders





- Date of application
- Date of award
- Duration of the license



• Commodity that is being produced



Red flags that could be identified with these data

Preferential deals with the government

- A company's business suddenly takes off or falls apart when the government changes hands, suggesting its hidden owner's political connections were key to its success.
- A company wins a government contract or license for which it does not seem qualified based on its track record, age, or relatively unknown, inexperienced managers and shareholders.
- A company receives a contract, license or other favor—for example, a tax holiday or import duty waiver—that officials in the awarding government typically hand out as patronage.
- An unqualified indigenous company with unclear ties to officials receives a government contract or license purportedly in the interest of complying with the country's "local content" laws or policies.
- A company signs a deal at a discounted price or on a single-source basis, outside normal competitive auction or procurement processes.
- The government does not publicize the deal





The <u>use of data</u> in identifying corruption risks

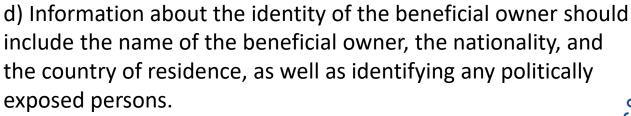
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II. Beneficial ownership data: an essential element to address corruption



Open registry of beneficial owners of the corporate entity(ies)

 that apply for or hold a participating interest in exploration or production









Country of residence



Politically exposed person

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Approaches in identifying risks

Red flags indicating Concealed Beneficial Owners

Source: Owning Up: Options for Disclosing the Identities of Beneficial Owners of Extractive Companies, Sayne, Westenberg, and Shafai (2015, 9)

Talk in the market

- Rumors circulate that a firm is actually a particular person's company, despite appearances, or is "inked" or "close to" a PEP.
- A news story, NGO report, or court case makes similar claims.
- Industry insiders or officials will not discuss who owns a company.
- A little-known person, company, or network of companies keeps cropping up in different deals, suggesting that one beneficial owner has stakes in all of them



Red flags indicating Concealed Beneficial Owners

Noncompliance with industry rules and standards not sanctioned by the government

The government does not sanction the company for following types of noncompliance:

- A company fails to file required paperwork.
- A company routinely breaks operational regulations.
- A company never performs its contractual obligations in full, or walks away from an unfinished, over-budget project.
- Underpayment or nonassessment of taxes and/or fees.

Suspect commercial relationships

• A company engages in high-value transactions with little obvious commercial justification





The use of b<u>eneficial ownership data</u> in identifying corruption risks

