Putting data into action

National Coordinators meeting 10-12 October 2022



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

Agenda

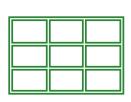
- What "EITI" data
- Examples of country data use
 - Visualisation
 - Discussion

How can we strengthen data use?



What is EITI data?









EITI Reports

Summary Data

Revenues, production, export and level of systematic disclosures Data as a result of EITI Implementation

Validation, APRs,...

Complimentary extractives and energy data



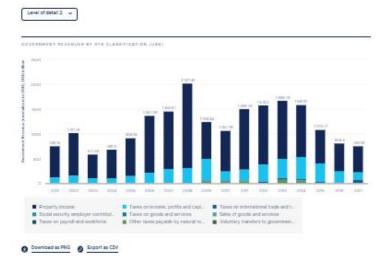
Visualising data

- Time series data tells more than one year
- Contextualise show shares of flows
- See how your summary data is being used
 use it, too!

6M 400 Production volume Export value 4.5M 300 200 3M USD 1.5M 100 2014 2015 2017 2018 2019

Iron production (Tonnes) and export values (USD)

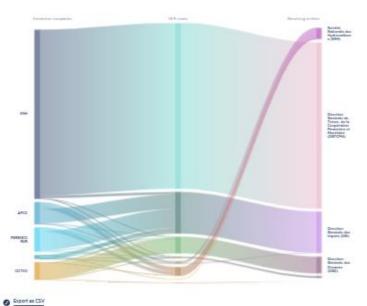
Revenue collection



Revenue distribution



REVENUES FAID BY TOP FIVE COMPERIES AND SECENTING ARTITLE (USD)





Data analyses: Country cases



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

Before diving in: for each analysis

Background: Context of the data analysed

Source of the data: systematic disclosures, EITI Reporting?

Requirement: What is the overall objective ?



Understanding the revenues of a coal mine in Afghanistan



EITI Requirement

- 3.2: Production by commodity
- 4.1: Comprehensiveness
- 4.7: Disaggregation

Data Sources

 Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Transparency Portal

Background:

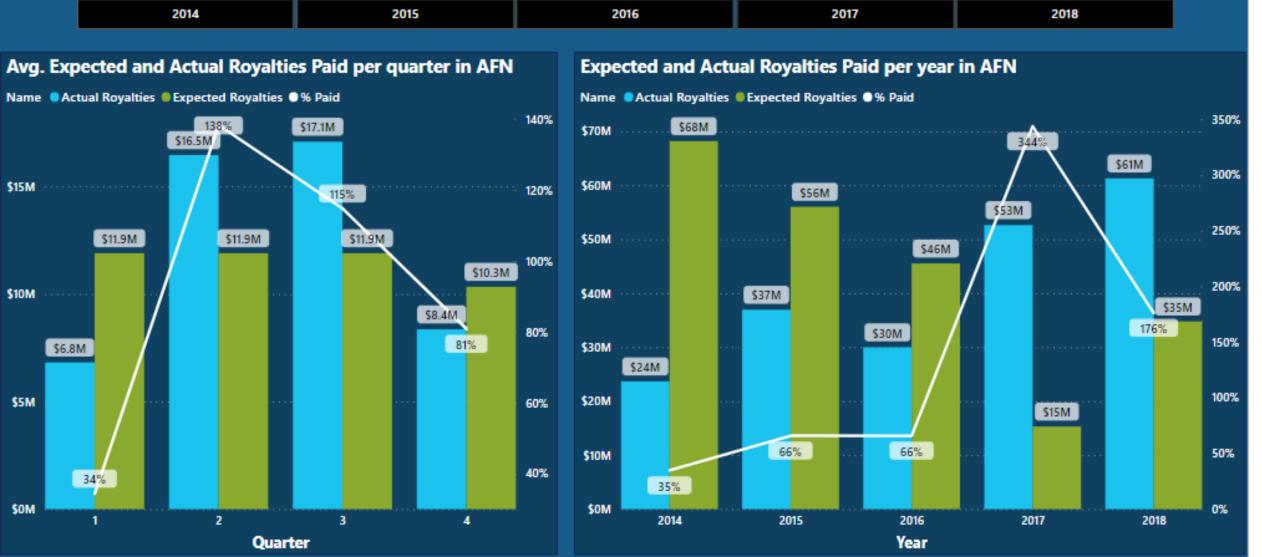
In 2019, Afghanistan published all mining contracts and Afghanistan's 2016-17 EITI Report provided a list of royalty rates per contract. The question of whether the government is collecting the revenues it is entitled to in accordance with the fiscal regime is of high public interest in Afghanistan, with civil society voicing concerns over foregone revenues in the press until August 2021.

Overall objectives:

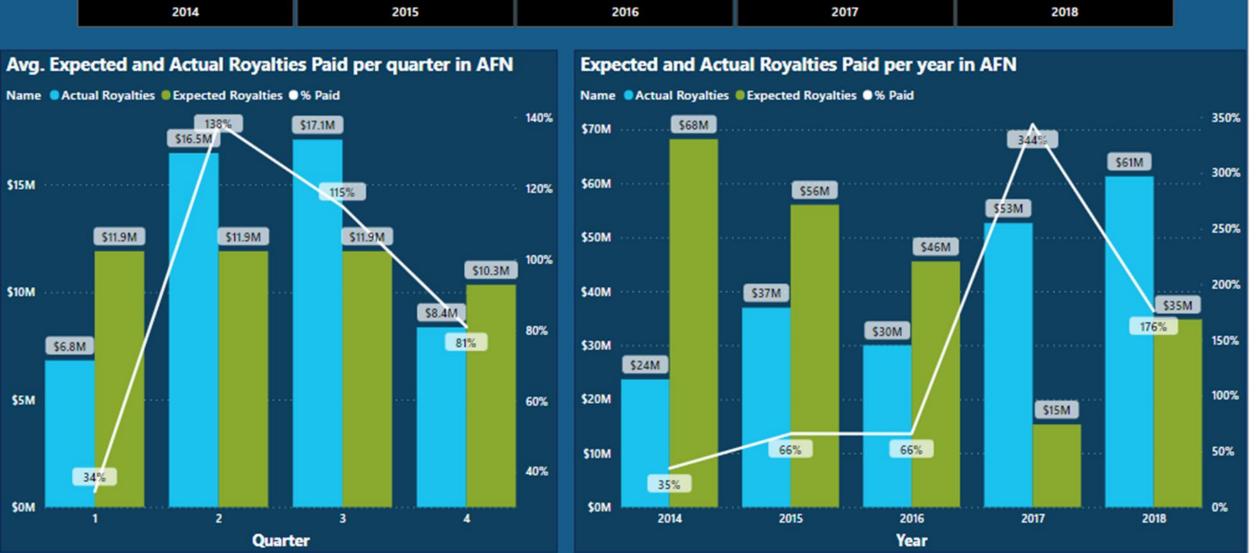
4.1: "ensure comprehensive disclosures of company payments and government revenues from oil, gas and mining as the basis for detailed public understanding of the contribution of the extractive industries to government revenues."

4.7: "[...] enables the public to assess the extent to which the government can monitor its revenue receipts [...], and that the government receives what it ought to from each individual extractive project."

Afghanistan - Payments to government per license (EXPL 2/2012)



Afghanistan - Payments to government per license (EXPL 2/2012)



Understanding oil-for-gas swaps in Côte d'Ivoire



EITI Requirement

- 4.2: In-kind Payments
- 4.3: Barter and Infrastructure agreements

Data Sources

Côte d'Ivoire 2015-2019
 EITI Reports

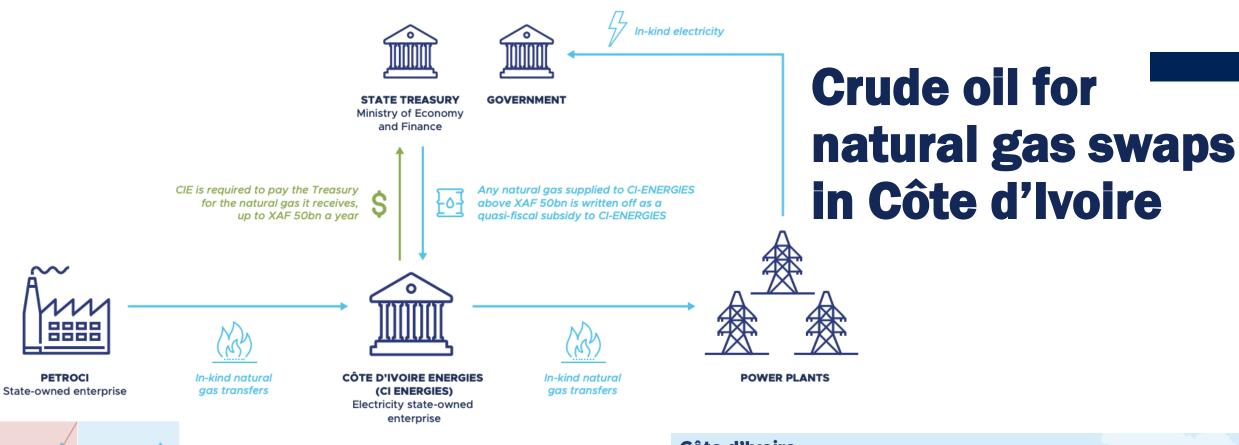


Background:

Côte d'Ivoire oil and gas sector is geared toward electricity generation, primarily domestic. For each block, oil and gas companies pay profit gas to the government through a swap with the national oil company PETROCI, in lieu for profit oil.

Overall objective of Requirement 4.3:

"ensure public understanding of infrastructure provisions and barter-type arrangements, which provide a significant share of government benefits from an extractive project [...]. "



Profit oil gas



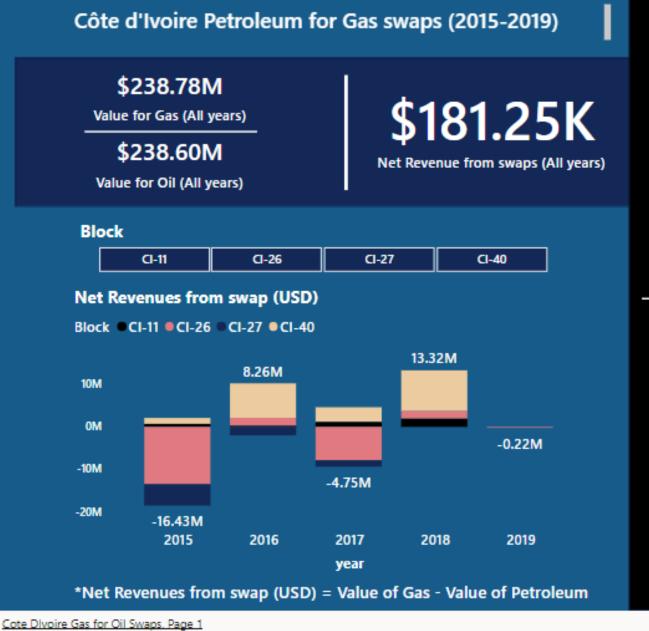
OIL COMPANIES

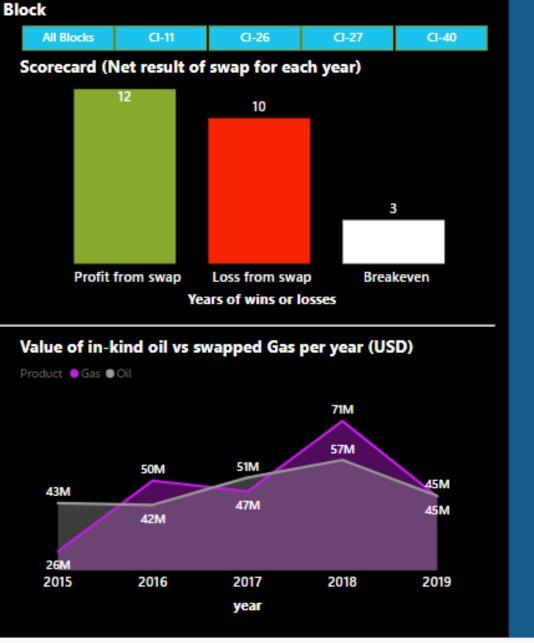
PETROCI has a swap agreement with oil companies whereby the companies pay profit gas instead of profit oil to PETROCI.

Côte d'Ivoire Swap agreements

Côte d'Ivoire's oil and gas sector is geared towards domestic electricity generation. Oil and gas companies pay profit gas to the government through a swap with the national oil company PETROCI, in lieu of profit oil. PETROCI also has an agreement with the domestic power plants to supply natural gas, which is paid for in part by the provision of electricity to the government. The cost of natural gas in excess of the electricity supplied must be paid for in cash (up to 50 billion CFA francs).

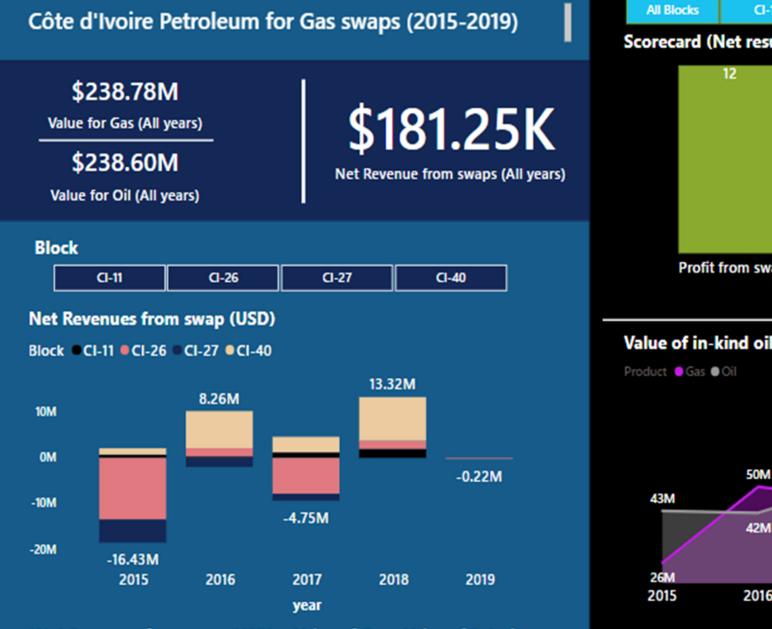
	Côte d'Ivoire petroleum for gas swaps								
	Blo		k CI-40	Block CI-26		Block CI-11		Block CI-27	
		Oil	Gas	Oil	Gas	Oil	Gas	Oil	Gas
2015	Volumes (bbl or MMBTU)	52,303.00	915,467.00	557,347.00	3,456,092.00	82,206.00	1,108,918.00	124,623.00	329,389.00
	Values (USD)	2,733,978.74	4,136,318.69	29,133,603.26	15,615,525.11	4,297,066.26	5,010,380.76	6,514,284.71	1,488,265.42
2016	Volumes (bbl or MMBTU)	252,389.00	3,959,166.00	480,658.00	4,610,105.00	47,356.00	478,812.00	248,481.00	1,750,860.00
	Values (USD)	10,315,483.93	18,444,962.24	19,645,150.44	21,477,556.80	1,935,504.55	2,230,689.31	10,155,758.62	8,156,906.43
2017	Volumes (bbl or MMBTU)	110,136.00	2,274,828.00	668,107.00	6,892,550.00	88,794.00	1,458,527.00	74,432.00	618,972.00
	Values (USD)	6,010,580.34	9,433,772.89	36,461,382.31	28,583,590.21	4,845,858.49	6,048,550.69	4,062,064.32	2,566,893.53
2018	Volumes (bbl or MMBTU)	108,371.00	2,879,556.00	665,312.00	8,048,836.00	59,837.00	1,030,987.00	0.00	0.00
	Values (USD)	7,458,092.22	17,019,461.65	45,786,771.84	47,572,214.48	4,117,982.34	6,093,593.50	0.00	0.00
2019	Volumes (bbl or MMBTU)	131,820.00	3,269,899.00	499,597.00	5,606,458.00	47,981.00	738,831.00	0.00	0.00
	Values (USD)	8,501,738.00	8,501,738.00	33,671,515.00	33,447,661.00	2,955,342.00	2,955,323.00	0.00	0.00





⊗ ⊽ Filters

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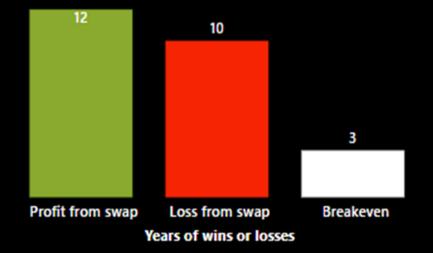


*Net Revenues from swap (USD) = Value of Gas - Value of Petroleum

Block



Scorecard (Net result of swap for each year)



Value of in-kind oil vs swapped Gas per year (USD)



45M

45M

PNG national oil company revenue management



EITI Requirement

4.5: SOE transactions

Data Sources

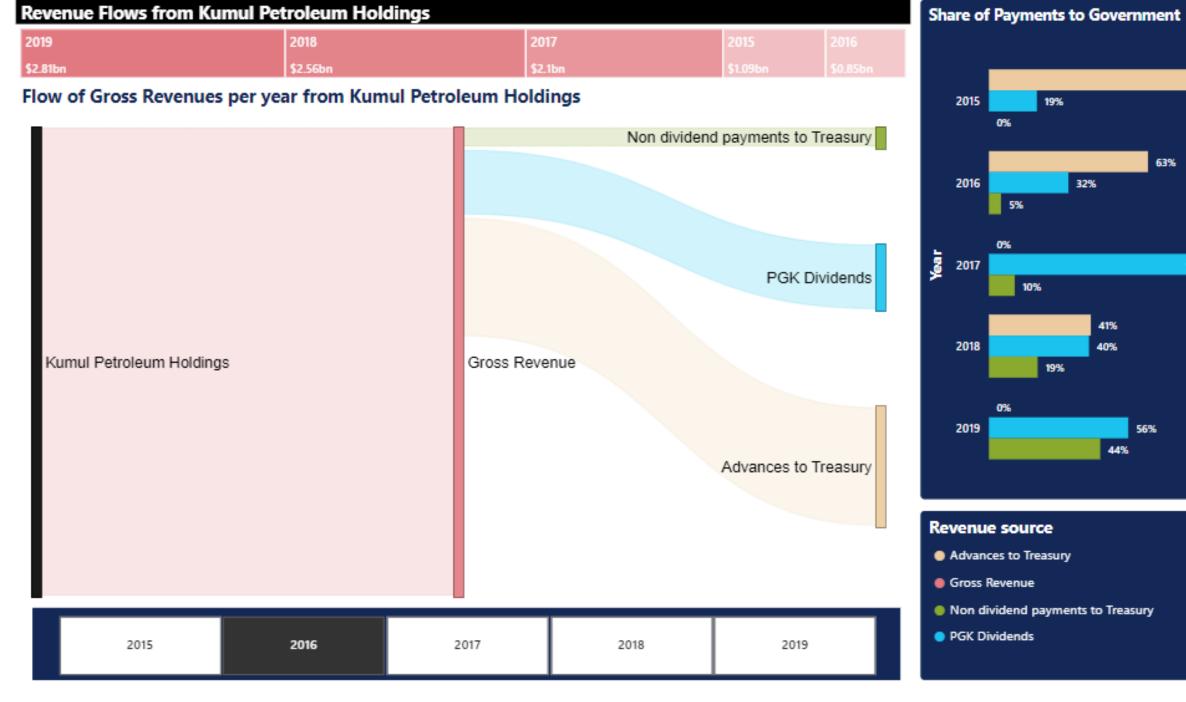
- PNG Summary Data Files
- PNG's 2015-2019 EITI Reports

Background:

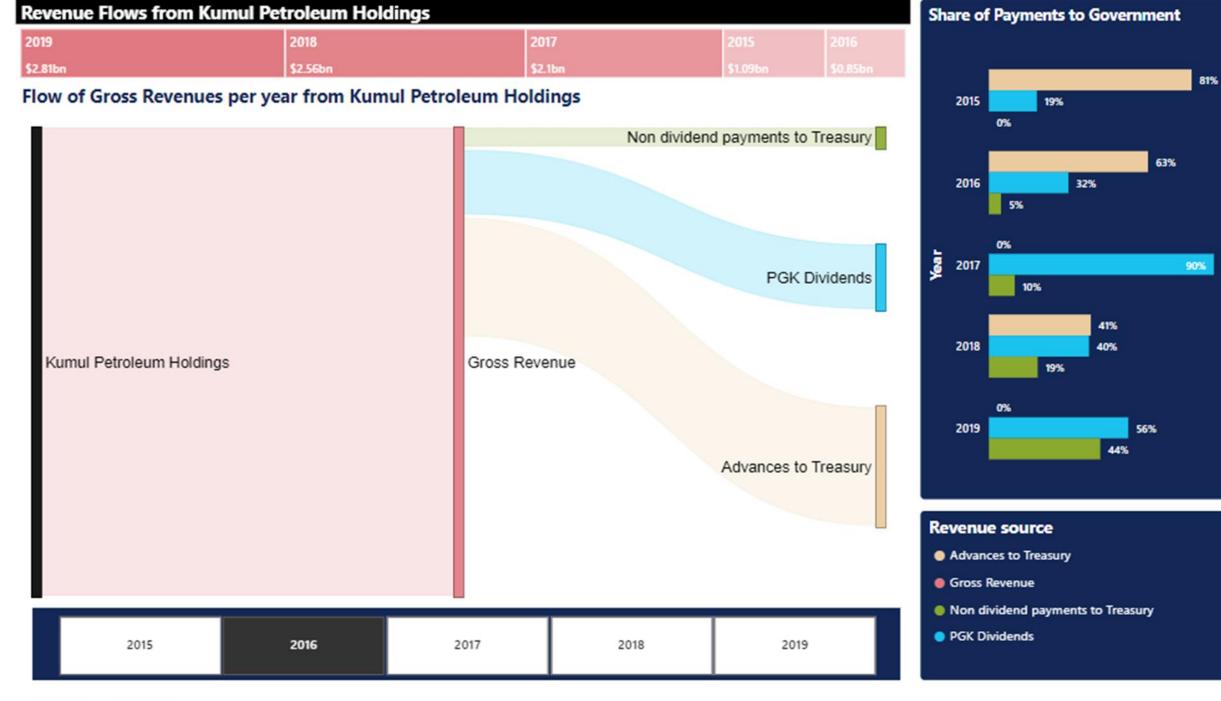
Papua New Guinea's national oil company, Kumul Petroleum Holdings Limited (KPHL), holds the state's 16.57% equity interest in the ExxonMobil-operated PNGLNG project. KPHL does not publish its audited financial statements and the level of transparency on KPHL's financial management and use of retained earnings through EITI reporting has been raised as a concern in PNG's last EITI Validation.

Overall objective of Requirement 4.5:

"ensure the traceability of payments and transfers involving SOEs and strengthen public understanding of whether revenues accruable to the state are effectively transferred to the state and of the level of state financial support for SOEs."



81%



Q&A and discussion



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Discussion

- Limitation, constraints, criticism (timeliness,...)
- Which stakeholders are best placed to undertake this type of work?
- The International Secretariat <u>supports all implementing countries</u>:

<u>come and talk to the data@eiti.org</u>





Thank you

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