[Trinidad and Tobago, 2022]

MSG review of the outcomes and impact of the EITI

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# Introduction

Regular disclosure of extractive industry data is of little practical use without public awareness, understanding of what the figures mean, and public debate about how resource revenues can be used effectively. The EITI Requirements related to outcomes and impact seek to ensure that stakeholders are engaged in dialogue about natural resource revenue management. EITI disclosures lead to the fulfilment of the EITI Principles by contributing to wider public debate. It is also vital that lessons learnt during implementation are acted upon, that recommendations from EITI implementations are considered and acted on where appropriate and that EITI implementation is on a stable, sustainable footing.

The multi-stakeholder group may use this template to monitor the outcomes and impact of EITI implementation. Where information is already available elsewhere, it is sufficient to include a link to other publicly available documentation. The scope of this template reflects EITI Requirement 1.5 on work plan and Requirements 7.1 to 7.4 on outcomes and impact.

The MSG is required to review the outcomes and impact of EITI implementation annually (Requirement 7.4). The MSG is encouraged to update this document annually to monitor progress, keep track of efforts to improve data accessibility and inform work planning.

To inform Validation, the MSG is required to submit the completed form to the International Secretariat Validation team by the Validation commencement date. The period captured in this review may be the period since the previous Validation or the previous calendar/fiscal year. The MSG should clearly indicate the period covered by its review.

The MSG’s annual review of the outcomes and impact of EITI implementation should be publicly available, and stakeholders beyond MSG members should have an opportunity to provide feedback on the EITI process (Requirement 7.4).

# Part I: Relevance of EITI implementation

## Work plan (Requirement 1.5)

**1. Basic information about the current EITI work plan.**

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| Period covered by the current EITI work plan | *[Insert period covered here, e.g. 2021] 2021-2023* |
| Information on how the public can access the work plan. | [*www.ttieiti.com*](http://www.ttieiti.com) |
| Process for producing the current EITI work plan | *[Summarise the process here. Include references to MSG meetings and other events where the work plan was discussed.]*  *To develop the workplan, the MSG members completed surveys outlining the issues they deemed to be important to national development and extractive sector governance. Key areas of consensus were established and members of the MSG developed targets and indicators and held Blue Sky sessions to refine the final work plan. Other non-MSG civil society stakeholders were surveyed on EITI implementation and asked to outlined their preferred areas of focus for the TTEITI’s 2021-2023 work plan.*  SC Approved the 2021-2023 Workplan at the 123rd SC Meeting (January 2021). |
| MSG approval of the work plan | *[Date of approval]*  *The MSG approved the 2021-2023 work plan at the 123rd Steering Committee meeting held on January 21st , 2021.* |

**2. Explain how the work plan’s objectives reflect national priorities for the extractive industry. Provide links to supporting documentation, such as studies or national development plans, if available.**

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| The work plan’s objectives centre on mainstreaming/systematic disclosure, increasing mining sector participation, promoting environmental reporting, increasing public awareness and facilitating legislative change to barriers to EITI implementation. These objectives are in sync with several of Government’s policy priorities and are linked to the State’s development plans including the Vision 2030 national development strategy and the Post-Covid 19 Road Map for Trinidad and Tobago. The Vision 2030 strategy focuses on achieving the Millenium Development Goals and two of its strategic themes are linked to the work plan. These themes are theme II: Delivering Good Governance and theme V: Placing the Environment at the Centre of Social and Economic Development. The Post-Covid 19 Roadmap for Trinidad and Tobago’s priorities include (i) addressing and mitigating the hardship inflicted by COVID-19; (ii) restarting the economy; and (iii) laying the foundation for sustained economic recovery.  For mainstreaming, the TTEITI Steering Committee’s focus is on delivering up to date and digitized data to citizens as well as undertaking a gap analysis to identify impediments to mainstreaming and offer corrective recommendations. These objectives are connected to the Post Covid-19 Roadmap for Trinidad and Tobago where digitalization and modernization of the public service are specific targets. The Government sees open data and digitalization as a transformative pillar of development. The Vision 2030 National Development Strategy states, “In an era where ICT is burgeoning and influencing every sphere of life, the potential of ICT as a development tool rests on its ability to not only transform how people conduct day-to-day activities and how they access information, but also how public and private entities operate and deliver services as well.”  The workplan also focuses on developing an engagement strategy for the mining sector and increasing mining sector company participation in the EITI. These objectives are based on the governance challenges the sector faces including illegal quarrying, lax royalty collection and a proliferation of unlicensed operators. The Government’s Green Paper on Minerals Policy acknowledges these challenges and also recognizes the role of the EITI in helping be an agent of change. The Green paper on Minerals Policy 2014 states, “Further, the Government is committed to ensuring transparency and accountability in the Minerals Sector and has subscribed to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI).”  For environmental reporting the objectives centre on environmental reporting by companies and undertaking a study to assess environmental impact of the mining sector. These objectives are not only aligned with the EITI Standard 2019 Standard 6.4 but also with the Vision 2030 strategy where a stated theme is “Placing the Environment at the Centre of Social and Economic Development”. The workplan’s objectives also align with the Sustainable Development Goals on climate action and adapting to climate change.  The work plan also focuses on legislative change via EITI specific legislation. This legislation will repeal sections of the Income Tax Act and remove barriers to EITI implementation. This objective aligns with certain sections of the Government’s manifesto on promoting transparency and accountable management of the oil and gas sector. The PNM manifesto highlights that one way to ensure sector sustainability is to improve transparency and accountability in bid rounds. EITI legislation would make it mandatory for all operators in the sector, including those winning bid rounds, to participate in EITI implementation.  From these examples, it clear that in developing the workplan, the TTEITI Steering Committee and Secretariat reviewed the central themes of Government strategy documents and the EITI Standard, searching for overlaps and avenues for how EITI implementation can address local challenges and areas where reforms are necessary.  *Supporting Documentation*  Vision 2030: [Vision 2030- The National Development Strategy of Trinidad and Tobago 2016-2030.pdf (planning.gov.tt)](https://www.planning.gov.tt/sites/default/files/Vision%202030-%20The%20National%20Development%20Strategy%20of%20Trinidad%20and%20Tobago%202016-2030.pdf)  Post Covid-19 Roadmap for Trinidad and Tobago: [Report of the Roadmap to Recovery Committee\_1st\_.pdf (planning.gov.tt)](https://www.planning.gov.tt/sites/default/files/Report%20of%20the%20Roadmap%20to%20Recovery%20Committee_1st_.pdf)Green paper on Minerals Policy: [Green-Paper-on-Minerals-Policy.pdf (energy.gov.tt)](https://www.energy.gov.tt/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Green-Paper-on-Minerals-Policy.pdf)  PNM Manifesto 2020: [Energy & Energy Industries | PNM Manifesto 2020 (pnmtt.live)](https://pnmtt.live/manifesto/recovery-and-the-way-forward-for-the-next-5-years/energy-industries/) |

*3. Optional question: Has the MSG developed a theory of change on how EITI implementation will address the identified challenges of the sector in your country? If yes, please reference the corresponding document here.*

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| In developing the work plan, the TTEITI Steering Committee took several steps to undertake a backward mapping process, looking at key outcomes, outputs, inputs, activities and a list of leading indicators that would measure progress of the plan’s objectives. The work plan’s outcomes were linked to challenges in the sector ranging from mining sector governance issues to the need for digitization and mainstreaming of data.  Acknowledging some of the targets are ambitious, such as EITI legislation, the Steering Committee looked at intermediate outcomes and step changes that would influence these targets whether policy briefs, outreach or gap analysis reports.  The committee also developed a vision and mission for EITI implementation (see below)  Vision: Trinidad and Tobago’s extractive resources are effectively managed to benefit all citizens and preserve the environment.  Mission: To promote greater transparency and more effective management of extractive sector resources by empowering citizens with relevant information |

## Monitoring progress

**4. Provide an overview of activities undertaken in the period under review and progress in achieving the objectives of the previous work plan**. The MSG is encouraged to provide a summary here and to document progress in more detail in the work plan itself.

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| The TTEITI Steering committee undertook an analysis of the previous workplan for 2019-2020 to inform the current workplan and an analysis and summary of the progress of both the current and previous work plan is attached and the TTEITI progress report can be accessed at the following link. [About — TTEITI](https://www.tteiti.com/about). *[Summarise progress in implementing the previous work plan. Provide a link to the previous work plan with a more detailed analysis of progress in undertaking planned activities and achieving each objective or attach it to this submission.]* |

**5. Provide an overview of the multi-stakeholder group’s responses to and progress made in addressing the recommendations from EITI reporting and Validation and gaps in information in accordance with Requirement 7.3.**

The multi-stakeholder group is required to list each recommendation and the corresponding activities that have been undertaken to address the recommendations and the level of progress in implementing each recommendation. Where the government or the multi-stakeholder group has decided not to implement a recommendation, it is required that the multi-stakeholder group documents the rationale.

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| **Recommendation:** | **Status/progress:** |
|  | *[Has the recommendation been partly or fully addressed? How is the MSG following up on the recommendation? Has the MSG identified an agency or actor responsible for addressing the recommendation? If the MSG has decided not to implement the recommendation, please document the rationale.]* |
| Barriers to transparency | The Recommendation has been partly addressed as the MSG identified barriers including Income Tax Act disclosure restrictions and confirmed its approach to treat with the barriers. These approaches include promoting EITI legislation, including EITI clauses in contracts and drafting amendments to the Petroleum Act. The MSG has followed up on the recommendations by drafting policy briefs and engaging the Minister of Energy in January 2022 to promote EITI legislation. It is to be noted that the MSG is still awaiting word from the Ministry of Energy on including EITI clauses in new oil and gas and mining licences as well as for the Minister of Energy on bringing EITI legislation to Cabinet. |
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| Assurance Environment in Government Reporting | The recommendation has been partly addressed. The MSG underscored the need for legislative changes and the Government tabled the Trinidad and Tobago Revenue Authority (TTRA) Bill. The Bill seeks to establish a TTRA, which will replace the Inland Revenue Division of the Ministry of Finance (also referred to as the Board of Inland Revenue/BIR) and replace the Customs and Excise Division. The Bill establishes the Authority as a separate legal entity with the responsibility of assessing, collecting, administering and enforcing of revenue laws, border control and providing revenue collection services to statutory and other public bodies.  The Bill allows for an annual audit by the Auditor General (AG). The AG will also 1) have access to all books and records 2) conduct a comprehensive audit of all the activities of the TTRA and 3) inform the Minister of Finance of any irregularities. The AG’s Report on the TTRA will also be laid in Parliament annually. The TTEITI Steering Committee welcomes these provisions because it has always been a strong advocate for absolving the Auditor General from Income Tax Act confidentiality provisions that precludes his/her access to the BIR’s records. The steering committee will send official correspondence to the Authority’s leadership once they are appointed.  Further information on the TTRA can be found at [Homepage - Trinidad and Tobago Revenue Authority (ttrevenueauthority.com)](https://ttrevenueauthority.com/)  As it relates to the Auditor General Department, the department now reports under INTOSAI standards and the 2019-2020 report outlines the improvements on staffing and funding. The steering committee also shared free training courses on energy sector management with the AG and her staff.  The Ministry of Finance’s Investment Division noted that there were still outstanding audits for Lake Asphalt and National Quarries Company Limited. |
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| *Inclusion of companies* | The TTEITI Steering Committee has fully met this recommendation for including companies under Heritage Petroleum Limited’s lease operator and service contract agreements in EITI implementation. Heritage recently concluded contract renegotiations in 2022 with these operators and inserted a clause into their contracts mandating EITI implementation.  The Steering Committee had marginal success with including new mining sector state enterprise companies in EITI implementation as both PSAEL and EMBD originally did not commit to participating in the EITI. PSAEL sent a letter citing their classification as a company focused on project management rather than extraction while EMBD did not formally respond to correspondence from the TTEITI Steering Committee Chairman inviting them to participate. However, on April 5, 2022, after a request by Minister of Energy Stuart Young requesting their participation, the company formally agreed participation in EITI implementation and EMBD |
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| *MEEI Systems* | This recommendation has not been met, however, the TTEITI Steering Committee is partnering with the EITI International Secretariat to undertake a project linked to digitization and mainstreaming revenue disclosure required for EITI reports. There is continuing dialogue with the Ministry of Energy’s IT unit on the project. A major deliverable from the project will be a mainstreaming roadmap for T&T to guide the Government and Steering Committee on systematic disclosure. |
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| Mining sector Pilot | The TTEITI Steering Committee decided to continue to classify mining sector reporting as a pilot and not implement the recommendation to end the pilot. In the minutes of the 111th Steering Committee meeting, held on January 16,2020, the committee reviewed a paper on the issue and cited the voluntary nature of current EITI reporting as well as concerns with determining materiality for the mining sector as reasons for continuing with a pilot. |
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| *EITI Legislation and EITI Clauses in Contracts* | This recommendation has been partially met. Heritage recently concluded contract renegotiations in 2022 with these lease operators and inserted a clause into their contracts mandating EITI implementation. The Steering Committee has also prepared a brief on proposed changes to the Petroleum Act. The brief was submitted to the MEEI’s legal unit and the committee is still awaiting a response.  In a meeting on January 5, 2022, the Minister of Energy was briefed on the benefits of EITI legislation and, in June 2022, the steering committee resubmitted EITI legislation for his review and approval from Cabinet. |
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| *Licensing Data and Procedures* | This recommendation has been partially met as the license register was updated and the TTEITI as part of its annual reporting obligations will continue to assist the MEEI with updating the register. The MEEI Legal Unit also provided an update on the payments of assingment and transfer fees for the 2019-2020 Report. |
| *Individual Company Audits* | The steering committee has decided not to pursue this recommendation.  The Companies Act does not include any clauses making it a legal requirement for subsidiary companies to have audited financial statements. Audited accounts for subsidiaries is a policy decision by companies.  Given the need to optimize operations and reduce costs, companies noted that preparing audits for local subsidiaries would be an additional operating expense. Furthermore despite the IA citing only 18 companies providing audited financial statements, companies that do provide statements accounts for 90% of total revenue payments reported. (See Section 3.4 of 2018 EITI Report). The reporting template, endorsed by the steering committee, also requests companies provide audited financial statements and other supporting documents as well as request executive signatures/sign off on the information provided. |
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| *Mining Sector* | This recommendation has not been met as there is still no time bound plan articulated to grant outstanding licences and drone technology has not been deployed by the MEEI. The TTEITI Steering Committee has advocated for improvements in mining sector governance by hosting a series of workshops aimed at providing solutions to sector challenges. The first workshop was held on March 23, 2022 and outlined Government’s planned reforms, using drone technology solutions to improve royalty collection and the link between competence training and compliance. |
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| *Escrow Accounts* | This recommendation has not been met as the TTEITI Steering Committee deferred reconciliation of escrow payments until the new IA was procured. |
| *Petroleum License Register* | This recommendation has been fully met as the register was reviewed by the Ministry of Energy Legal Unit and the TTEITI Secretariat, focusing on nomenclature and history of the license’s owners etc. |

**6. How have lessons learned from EITI implementation informed the current work plan?**

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| The Steering Committee in several meetings reflected on the successes and challenges in implementing the previous work plan. The committee looked at setting more realistic targets and better defining measures of success and intermediate outcomes, especially as it related to EITI legislation and increasing public awareness. Based on the review, a more considered focus on strategic communications and getting high level buy-in was agreed. The committee also decided on areas of innovation, including environmental reporting and undertaking environmental impact studies and felt these interventions would be timely given the COP-26 meetings as well as civil society interest in environmental issues. A survey of committee members along with a Blue Sky session also guided where strategic priorities should be focus of EITI implementation.  See: Findings of CS and MSG Survey on workplan |

## Innovations and impact

**7. Summarise any steps taken by the MSG to exceed EITI Requirements in a way that addresses national or local extractive sector governance priorities**.

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| Environmental Reporting: The TTEITI Steering Committee led by its civil society constituency has promoted environmental disclosures in EITI implementation. The EITI reports have disclosed information on oil spills, Paris Climate Change accord targets and gaps in environmental governance including regulations and legislation. The committee also created an environmental reporting template for companies and the National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago will be the first EITI implementing company to disclose granular environmental information on everything from its emissions to water usage for the 2019-2020 report.  Caribbean Outreach: The TTEITI Steering Committee has assisted both the Bahamas and Jamaica in preparing for EITI implementation, meeting with key officials and highlighting challenges and benefits of EITI participation. Both Jamaica and the Bahamas are expected to sign up for the EITI in 2022. The committee continues to act as EITI Champion in the Caribbean region, assisting counterparts in both Suriname and Guyana over the 2019-2022 period.  Digital Outreach: With the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic, The TTEITI Steering Committee has pivoted to a digital strategy. The Committee has increased its online campaigns, using creative storytelling and other content to connect with diverse audiences. Examples include the Budget Guide and the 2021 State of the Extractive Sectors Report.  BO Gap Analysis: The TTEITI Steering Committee has undertaken a review of national beneficial ownership legislation and provided recommendations on best practices from other jurisdictions to the Ministry of the Attorney General and Legal Affairs.  Board participation: Trinidad and Tobago sits on the EITI International Board representing the Latin America and Caribbean region, participating in several committees and working groups aimed at assessing and improving EITI implementation. |

**8. What kind of outcomes and impact have these measures resulted during the period under review?**

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| *[Explain how the MSG tracks outputs, outcomes and impact and include link(s) to any relevant documents. Summarise the outcomes and impact of efforts to ensure that EITI implementation addresses national or local extractive sector priorities. If the MSG has documented this elsewhere, please provide a link to relevant documents. Outcomes and impact can be disaggregated by constituency or beneficiary group, if relevant.]*]  At its monthly TTEITI Steering Committee meetings, the TTEITI Secretariat reports on actions taken towards addressing the strategic pillars of the workplan. The Secretariat reviews targets, indicators and outcomes of workplan, focusing on measurement tools and financial and human resource issues.  Mainstreaming: With the global pandemic, Government has signaled its intention to promote digitalization in its Recovery Roadmap policy document. With mainstreaming, the TTEITI is aiming to improve on EITI data being available at source/online and providing up to date information. Based on the summary data templates for fiscal 2017 and fiscal 2018, mainstreamed data nearly doubled between the periods from 7% to 13%. In the 2021-2023 workplan, the committee has set a target 30% of EITI data to be mainstreamed by 2023.  Mining Sector Participation: The mining sector faces several challenges including illegal quarrying, outstanding royalty payments, an ineffective licensing process etc. The TTEITI Steering Committee has not reached its target for 2 new mining companies to report annually as only one new company agreed to implement EITI. However, the committee has revised its engagement strategy with the sector and has planned a forum with a series of workshops aimed at addressing sector governance challenges . The first workshop was held on March 23, 2022 with others planned to run year throughout 2022.  Legislative Change: In Trinidad and Tobago there are several legal barriers to EITI implementation and contract transparency. The TTEITI Steering Committee has promoted EITI legislation and including EITI clauses in oil, gas and mining contracts. There has been mixed success as Heritage Petroleum Limited included EITI reporting clauses in their new LOFO contracts. Government has also made beneficial ownership disclosure requirements in the compeititve bidding order. The committee also submitted recommendations on amending the Petroleum Act to the Ministry of Energy’s legal unit. An updated legal opinion and research will be completed as part of an EITI International Latin America contract transparency study. Despite these developments, EITI clauses have not been included in the new model production sharing contract and EITI legislation has not advanced. In a January 5, 2022 meeting with Minister of Energy Stuart Young the benefits of EITI legislation were outlined and Minister Young agreed to take another detailed look at EITI legislation and confer with his Cabinet colleagues.  Public Awareness: In order to foster debate and raise awareness on key extractive sector issues, the TTEITI Steering Committee has developed a communications strategy with its communication agency Yellow House Media. As it relates to the outcomes the TTEITI has seen success in EITI data being used in public debate (see public debate section of template). There has not been increased buy-in from Parliamentarians but the media and civil society have cited TTEITI data in several publications. The committee has set communication targets in January 2022 for reach, website visitors, page views, users and engagement.  The targets agreed to by the committee are a 10% increase in page views and users on the website and a 10% increase in engagement on social media. Between March 2019 to present our communication metrics were Facebook reach and website visitors, and page views. The data for 2019 was not collected due to reconstruction of the TTEITI website. For the period 2020 to present we have had an average of 17,000 users and 51,000 page views. The tracking of Facebook reach began in 2021 and to date the reach has been approximately 500,000.  Environmental Reporting and Impact: The TTEITI Steering Committee has done considerable work on designing an environmental reporting template and including scoping studies on environmental indicators in its reports. The committee’s two main targets are linked to getting companies to participate in environmental reporting and to assess environmental impact of mining operations. The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago agreed to be the first participant in the environmental reporting pilot. However, the Committee has had little success in conducting an environmental impact study on the mining sector and will seek donor funding for the project in Q3 2022.  Supporting Documents include: Summary Data Template for Fiscal 2017 and Fiscal 2018 |

**9. If the MSG has plans to include new issues or approaches to EITI implementation, please describe these**.

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| Mainstreaming & Risk based approach to reconciliation: Over a decade of EITI reporting, the reconciled differences between company payments and Government receipts has been less than 0.04%. The TTEITI Steering Committtee has decided to take a risk based approach to reconciliation focusing solely on large revenue contributors and new reporting companies while doing a mainstreaming gap analysis. The mainstreaming gap analysis will inform the committee’s approach to embedding EITI in Government systems.The committee and the EITI Secretariat will partner on a digital reporting project in 2022 as well.  Environmental Reporting pilot: With changes to the EITI Standard requirement 6 and a global focus on climate change, the TTEITI Steering Committee decided to focus on environmental disclosures. The committee developed a reporting template highlighting indicators such as GHG emissions, oil spills, water and energy use in operations. The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago will be the first company to participate in the pilot for the 2019-2020 report. |

**10. What kind of outcomes and impact are these plans expected to result in?**

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| Mainstreaming & Risk based approach to reconciliation: Mainstreaming and taking a risk based approach to reconciliation would help reduce costs of EITI implementation and help emded and streamline the EITI into Government systems. This will be aligned with Government’s digitalization strategy and the need to optimize Government expenditure on key initiatives.  Environmental Reporting pilot: By reporting on environmental disclosures, the TTEITI Steering Committee will be pioneers in EITI reporting and also bring attention to the type of information the Enivronmental Management Authority can make available to the public. The reporting will be aligned with Government’s Paris Climate Accord goals and help build trust with citizens concerned with the environmental impact of the industry on their communities. |

**11. Summarise the MSG’s efforts to strengthen the impact of EITI implementation in the period under review, including** **any actions to extend the detail and scope of EITI reporting or to increase engagement with stakeholders. The MSG is encouraged to document how it has taken gender considerations and inclusiveness into account.**

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| Between 2019 and 2022, the TTEITI Steering Committee has made several efforts to strengthen the impact of EITI implementation, taking several actions to extend the scope of EITI reporting or increase engagement with stakeholders. These efforts include:  Beneficial Ownership Disclosure: The TTEITI Steering Committee developed the country’s first freely available beneficial ownership register. The committee also prepared a gap analysis report that critiques the current national BO legislation and provides recommendations on addressing concerns on inconsistencies etc. Apart from this, the TTEITI hosted workshop with law enforcement and companies to shed light on how BO data can be used for investigative purposes as well as the importance of BO disclosure in mitigating business risks.  Digital Reporting & Targeted Outreach: In an effort to target a wider audience and in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, the TTEITI Steering Committee has adopted a digital approach to delivering its key messages, reports and policy notes. The Committee has revamped its website, focusing on storytelling and has also used Facebook ads with a call to action focus for citizens. The Committtee has also undertaken targeted outreach on themes such as participatory budgeting, beneficial ownership disclosure and Caribbean energy integration.  Gender Inclusiveness: In terms of gender representation, fiftty percent of the TTEITI Steering Committee is female. The Network of NGOs for the Advancement of Women sits on the committee and ensures the content of EITI reports and outreach programmes feature gender inclusive themes. |

# Part II: Public debate

## Open data (Requirement 7.2)

**11. Open data policy and disclosures**

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| Provide a link to the open data policy agreed by the MSG (Requirement 7.2.a) | *[Add link(s) to relevant open data policy(ies) and any commentary.]*  [*https://www.tteiti.com/open-data*](https://www.tteiti.com/open-data) |
| Is EITI data available in open data format and publicised? (Requirement 7.2.b) | *[EITI data refers to disclosures within the scope of the EITI Standard, including the tables, charts and figures from EITI reports.]Yes, EITI data is available in open format on the TTEITI website.* |
| Has the MSG identified gaps in the availability of EITI data in open format? If yes, what kind of gaps? (Requirement 7.2.b) | In its 2021-2023 work plan, the MSG has identified a gap in the need to include up to date data on the TTEITI website portal. |
| Has the MSG undertaken efforts to improve the availability of data in open format? If yes, please describe these. (Requirement 7.2.b) | The TTEITI Steering Committee has revamped the website and data portal. |
| Have summary data files been completed for each fiscal year for which data has been disclosed? (Requirement 7.2.c) | Yes. |
| *What systematically disclosed data that is in the scope of EITI disclosures is machine readable and inter-operable? (Requirement 7.2.d)* | There are several areas where systematically disclosed data is available in machine readable format including: contract and license allocations, Oil, gas and mining license registers, beneficial ownership, production and economic contribution. |

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## Outreach and communications (Requirement 7.1)

**12. Describe the MSG’s efforts in the period under review to ensure that information published about the extractive sector is comprehensible and available in appropriate languages**.

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| The TTEITI Steering Committee, in collaboration with communication agency Yellow House Media, has taken a conscious decision to simplify EITI reports through developing summary briefs and using graphic design to simplify the messages conveyed in reports. The committee has focused on digital reporting and relaying information via social media with clear key messages and calls to action. The steering committee has developed jingles and videos on key extractive themes such as beneficial ownership etc.  See: TTEITI website [www.tteiti.com](http://www.tteiti.com)  TTEITI Youtube Channel |

**13. Describe examples of use of EITI data.**

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| *[Document instances of use of EITI data in various formats, whether from MSG members or any stakeholders. Examples of types of EITI data use could include:*   * *Print and broadcast media coverage of stories referencing EITI data* * *Research and analytical studies drawing on EITI data* * *Advocacy and lobbying notes referencing EITI data* * *Parliamentary submissions or proceedings drawing on EITI data*   *Provide links to supporting evidence where available.]*Anecdotal evidence can also be recorded, for instance in the following way:  [This person / group ] has used [type of data in the scope of EITI disclosures] to do [what the data was used for / what problem did it solve.]  EITI data has been used in several print and broadcast media stories, for research and analytical studies, parliamentary proceedings and for advocacy and lobbying notes. The following examples illustrate the use of EITI Data:     * <https://trinidadexpress.com/opinion/letters/christmas-wish-list/article_fcd54d68-457c-11eb-b748-9bfd78e78d4d.html> * <https://ffostt.com/2021/03/12/is-17-5b-ttd-a-planned-leakage/> * <https://www.facebook.com/100064406571171/videos/3090432841277677> * <https://www.guardian.co.tt/news/postcovid-tt--part-v-6.2.1130378.0d8b18f782>   The Cari-Bois News Network, led by the Cropper Foundation also utilizes TTEITI data when reporting on issues related to the extractive sector. Examples of these include:   * <https://www.caribois.org/2021/02/irresponsible-quarrying-hurting-communities-forests-wildlife-in-tt/> * <https://www.caribois.org/2020/05/policy-needs-people-to-come-alive/> * <https://www.caribois.org/2020/11/tteiti-advocates-for-greater-data-transparency-in-the-management-of-the-extractive-sector/> * <https://www.caribois.org/2020/05/transparency-and-accountability-of-tt-extractive-sector-demands-more-data/>   The OWTU, as mentioned previously, hosts a TTEITI-focused public forum annually in which it shares information and knowledge around the TTEITI, within a context of discussion and debate. The 2021 forum can be viewed here: <https://www.facebook.com/OilfieldsWorkersTradeUnion/videos/2879239705740172>  OWTU TTEITI Public Policy Forum (Nov 2021)   * <https://newsday.co.tt/2021/11/12/owtu-to-hold-government-to-account-as-soe-comes-to-an-end/> * <https://www.guardian.co.tt/news/report-mining-sector-owes-government-194m-in-outstanding-royalties-6.2.1411626.99b3202149>   OWTU TTEITI Public Policy Forum (May 2020)   * <https://newsday.co.tt/2020/05/09/owtu-transparency-accountability-must-be-kept-on-track/>   Other Newspaper articles with CS mentioning/ using TTEITI Data:   * <https://newsday.co.tt/2020/11/13/roget-blasts-unc-leader-over-patriotic-claims/> (Nov 2020)   The Energy Chamber has used EITI data on supplemental petroleum taxes and petroleum profit taxes to inform its advovacy to Government on fiscal regime reform.  Fishermen and Friends of the Sea has used EITI data on oil spills in their advocacy to Government on environmental impact of industrial activity. |

**14. Provide information about outreach events organised to spread awareness of and facilitate dialogue about governance of extractive resources, building on EITI disclosures**.

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| **Event name** | **Brief description of the event** | **Date** | **Location** | **Organiser** | **Number and type of attendees** | **Links to further information** |
| Digging Deeper: Addressing Mining Sector Challenges in T&T | A panel of local and international experts addressed the way forward for the mining and quarrying sector. | March 23, 2022 | Online – ZOOM Webinar | TTEITI | CSO  Quarry Operators  Government Rep  Private Sector  108 | [TTEITI Mining Forum 2022 — TTEITI](https://www.tteiti.com/mining-webinar) |
| Discussion on State of the Extractive Sector’s Report: Social Dialogue & Democracy | The TTEITI will meet with members of the OTWTU and other CSOs to breakdown the latest report. | Nov 9,2021 | Facebook Live & Zoom | TTEITI & OWTU | CSOs |  |
| State of the Extractive Sector 2018 | TTEITI Report Launch | May 28, 2021 | Zoom | TTEITI | CSO  Oil and Gas Company Heads  Govt  Media |  |
| Participatory Budgeting as a tool for CSOs & Policymakers | This webinar aided in helping CSOs, community based organization, lobby groups, professionals, and local business trade orgs, help find and understand the information within the national budget this is relevant to them | April 28, 2021 | Zoom | USFTIF /TTEITI | CSOs  Oil and Gas Cmpany reps | [A Guide to the Trinidad and Tobago Budget for Civil Society Organisations (tteiti.com)](https://stories.tteiti.com/budget-guide/index.html) |
| Digging Deeper- Seeking Solutions for the Mining Sector Challenges | To promote mining company buy-in for quarry rehabilitation, promote environmental stewardship and corporate and social responsibility | Aug 13, 2020 | Zoom | IWEco.TT/ EMA/ TTEITI | CSOs  NGOs  Quarry Operators  Govt  MEEI |  |
| Transparecny in Covid Times |  | May 7, 2020 | Facebook Live/ Zoom | TTEITI/ OWTU | CSOs |  |
| A conversation on BO Disclosure in Tobago Lifting the Veil on Secret Company Ownership | To increase CSO understanding and appreciation of BO in the extractive sector | Feb 6, 2020 | Works Conference Room, Shaw Park, Tobago | TTEITI/ TTTI (funded by the EU) | Tobago House of Assembly  CSOs  NGOs  Media  Over 50, only 23 submitted feeback forms |  |
| TTEITI Report Launch & MOU Signing Ceremony | To highlight major findings of the TTEITI Report and allow companies to reconfirm their commitment to the Initiatve | Oct 24, 2019 | Hyatt Regency Hotel | AMCHAM/ TTEITI | Oil, Gas and Mining Company Heads  CSOs  Media  35 |  |
| *[Add rows as necessary]* |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**15. Describe the MSG efforts in the period under review to consider access challenges and information needs of data users, including different genders and subgroups of citizens**.

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| Between March 2019 to the present, The TTEITI Steering Committee transitioned to digital storytelling and using social media to enable greater interaction with and shareability of data on key extractive sector issues among a wide cross section of society. Based on feedback from workshops and civil society surveys, the committee has also published several articles on issues of national importance such as the fuel subsidy, royalty payments and monitoring of SOEs etc.  The committee also started focusing on environmental reporting after consultations with its civil society constituents, including an NGO focused on gender parity. This led to the development of a reporting template, environmental scoping reports being drafted and an environmental reporting pilot for the 2019-2020 report. |

**16. Describe other efforts by the MSG in the period under review to ensure that information is widely accessible and distributed**.

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| *[Document whether the MSG has*   * *produced summary reports, thematic reports or other analysis* *that is accessible, concise and easily understood by target audiences;* * *summarised and compared the share of each revenue stream to the total amount of revenue that accrues to each respective level of government.* * *undertake capacity-building efforts, especially with civil society and through civil society organisations, to improve understanding of the information and data from the reports and online disclosures and encourage use of the information by citizens, the media and others.*   *Provide links to supporting evidence.]*  The TTEITI Steering Committee has taken several steps to ensure that EITI Data is widely accessible including hosting forums with key stakeholders, undertaking social media campaigns, promoting Youtube videos and our data portal.  See link to data portal - [Energy Payments Dataset (stacker.app)](https://tteitidata.my.stacker.app/home) |

**17. How could the MSG improve the accessibility and distribution of information, considering the needs of different subgroups of citizens?**

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| The MSG can improve accessibility and distribution of information by hosting more events targeted to fenceline communities and developing more targeted social media campaigns to help demystify the energy sector to youth and other citizens. |

# Part III: Sustainability and effectiveness

**18. The MSG is requested to present any additional information and evidence related to the indicators for assessing the sustainability and effectiveness of EITI implementation**.

Each indicator will be assigned 0, 0.5 or 1 points by the EITI Board. The points will be added to the Outcomes and impact component score. The assessment of performance on the indicators will draw on information provided by the MSG, publicly available sources, stakeholder consultations and disclosures by the implementing country and companies. Please see the EITI Validation Guide for further information about how performance on these indicators will be assessed.

1. EITI implementation addresses nationally relevant extractive sector governance challenges. This indicator also recognises efforts beyond the EITI Standard.

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| *[Add MSG response and additional information/evidence.]*  *Environmental Disclosure*  *As a small island developing state with a global energy sector footprint, issues related to climate change and environmental governance are of paramount importance. The country has ratified the Paris Climate Change accord and committed to generating 30% of its power from renewable sources by 2030. The TTEITI Steering Committee saw a need for raising awareness on environmental indicators linked to extractive sector developments. In our reports we highlighted Government’s targets as well as gaps in environmental laws, regulations and rules. The committee also developed an environmental reporting template for companies to disclose granular information on emissions, environmental incidents and other indicators. The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago will be the first company to participate in the environmental reporting pilot. Taking into account its work on promoting environmental disclosures, the TTEITI was selected to serve on the National Sustainable Development Council.*  *Beneficial Ownership*  *The TTEITI Steering Committee has served as beneficial ownership disclosure leaders in the country, creating the country’s first freely accessible BO register and running a national BO public sensitization campaign. In 2022, the committee continued its efforts to promote BOD. The committee commissioned a gap analysis on the national BO legislation, providing recommendations to Government on best practices and also hosting workshops for law enforcement agencies, the Attorney General’s Office and the business community on BOD.* |

1. Extractive sector data is disclosed systematically through routine government and corporate reporting.

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| *[Add MSG response and additional information/evidence]*  There are several areas where systematically disclosed data is available in machine readable format including: contract and license allocations, Oil, gas and mining license registers, beneficial ownership, production and economic contribution. See summary data template for confirmation.  Several reporting companies routinely disclose their revenue payments to Government via their sustainability reports. These companies include BP, BHP, Shell and EOG. The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago also discloses key environmental indicators in its annual sustainability report. |

1. There is an enabling environment for citizen participation in extractive sector governance, including participation by affected communities.

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| *[Add MSG response and additional information/evidence.]*  Between March 2019 to the present, The TTEITI Steering Committee transitioned to digital storytelling and using social media to enable greater interaction with and shareability of data on key extractive sector issues among a wide cross section of society. The committee responds to several queries from its social media pages. The committee has also hosted events in fenceline communities to gain perspectives from residents.  2022  March 23- Digging Deeper: Addresing Mining Sector Issues In T&T  2021  November 9- Discussion on STte of the Extractive Sector Report: Social Dialogue & Democracy  April 28- Participatory Budgeting as a tool for CSOs & Policymakers  2020  August 13- Digging Deeper- Seeking Solutions for Mining Sector Challenges  May 7- Transparency in Covid Times  February 6- A conversation on BO Disclosure in Tobago: Lifting the Veil on Secret Company Ownership  2019  May 21- Lifting the Veil on Secret Company Ownership: Exposing Corruption to Protect What is Ours |

1. Extractive sector data is accessible and used for analysis, research and advocacy.

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| *[Add MSG response and additional information/evidence]*  TTEITI Data is accessible via its online data portal and used for analysis, research and advocacy by different stakeholders including business associations, civil society groups, the media and academia.  The Energy Chamber has used EITI data on supplemental petroleum taxes and petroleum profit taxes to inform its advovacy to Government on fiscal regime reform.  Fishermen and Friends of the Sea has used EITI data on oil spills in their advocacy to Government on environmental impact of industrial activity. |

1. EITI has informed changes in extractive sector policies or practices. s

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| *[Add MSG response and additional information/evidence]*  *EITI implementation has informed several changes in extractive sector policies or practices.* Data published in the reports have informed the findings of the Gas Master Plan and assisted T&T in meeting its obligations to the Open Government Partnership. Recently, analytics from the TTEITI’s public sensitization campaign on beneficial ownership were used for the country’s successful Financial Action Task Force (FATF) assessment.  After recommendations from the TTEITI Steering Committee, the Ministry of Energy’s competitive bidding order included a requirement for all companies bidding for oil and gas blocks to disclose their beneficial owners.Heritage Petroleum Company Limited also inserted a clause into its contracts with its lease and farm out operators requiring its partners to implement the EITI. |

# Part IV: Stakeholder feedback and MSG approval

**19. Describe opportunities provided to stakeholders beyond MSG members to give feedback on the EITI process, including the EITI work plan.**

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| In developing its work plan, the TTEITI surveyed civil society groups beyond the MSG (see results of workplan survey). In all of its public outreach engagements, the committee also provides evaluation forms to get feedback from participants.  During the period under review, opportunities were provided for participants to provide feedback on the MSG’s Beneficial Ownership Disclosure sensitization workshops. The participants’ feedback were then compiled into an Evaluation Report after each event and can be viewed via the following links:   * [**Lifting the Veil on Secret Company Ownership CSO/BA Workshop 2019**](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1szQhWtg9XG9rSU6yaxC44IBXMOjUrNOb/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=117889892059199627337&rtpof=true&sd=true) * [**Lifting the Veil on Secret Company Ownership Tobago Workshop 2020**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/13o_ZQvjVfSSxDqvB9MYdflfrdLxRu2eL/view?usp=sharingXMOjUrNOb/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=117889892059199627337&rtpof=true&sd=true) |

**20. Describe how any feedback from stakeholders beyond MSG members have been considered in the review of the outcomes and impact of EITI implementation.**

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| The TTEITI Steering Committee used information from the survey of civil society groups, beyond the MSG, to inform strategic priorritie for the 2021-2023 workplan. The TTEITI Steering Committee engages in reflective practice after its outreach events where feedback is analysed, assessed and incorporated into planning for future outreach and communication plans.  Examples of the abovementioned can be viewed on page 8 and page 9 respectively of the following Evaluation Reports:   * [**Lifting the Veil on Secret Company Ownership CSO/BA Workshop 2019**](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1szQhWtg9XG9rSU6yaxC44IBXMOjUrNOb/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=117889892059199627337&rtpof=true&sd=true)   [**Lifting the Veil on Secret Company Ownership Tobago Workshop 2020**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/13o_ZQvjVfSSxDqvB9MYdflfrdLxRu2eL/view?usp=sharingXMOjUrNOb/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=117889892059199627337&rtpof=true&sd=true) |

**21. Date of MSG approval of this submission and information on how the public can access it, e.g. link to national EITI website**.

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| This submission was approved by the TTEITI Steering Committee at its 139th meeting on May 19, 2022 and the public could access it at [About — TTEITI](https://www.tteiti.com/about) |