EITI
**Extractive
Industries
Transparency
Initiative**

Brief Secretariat Report

EITI International Secretariat   Oslo, 3 March 2016

Summary:

Here follows a brief report from the Conference, compiled by the Secretariat. This report is primarily written with a wider external audience in mind, rather than just for the Board members. Statements submitted to the Secretariat have been uploaded on the website. A small collection of pictures, including of the new Board, are available on http://www.flickr.com/photos/eiti/. A more comprehensive set of pictures will be available shortly.

BRIEF SECRETARIAT REPORT FROM THE 7TH EITI GLOBAL CONFERENCE

Oslo, 3 February 2016

The 7th EITI Global Conference 24-25 February in Lima was attended by almost 1200 delegates from around 100 countries.

With the theme "Reports to Results", the conference focused on how the EITI is leading to change in the 50+ implementing countries. During the conference, implementing countries participated in the EITI National Expo, where each country had a stand demonstrating progress and communications materials from their implementation.

Important events included the agreement and launch of the revised EITI Standard, the launch of the 2016 EITI Progress Report, the acceptance of two new Candidate countries (the Dominican Republic and Germany), and the appointment of the international EITI Board 2016-19, including the new Chair, Fredrik Reinfeldt.

The conference was organised in collaboration with the Ministry of Energy and Mines of Peru, and with support from BHP Billiton, Chevron, the governments of Canada, Germany and the United Kingdom, the European Commission, Freeport McMoRan, the Inter-American Development Bank, The International Monetary Fund, the Omidyar Network, and the World Bank.

The revised EITI Standard

Based on the experiences from implementing countries, the international EITI Board have refined the EITI Standard. Countries that have strong systems will now be able to mainstream transparency in government portals, webpages and systems rather than reproduce the data in EITI Reporting. This should make implementation more sustainable and increase government ownership. In these countries, EITI Reports will continue to play an important role in analysing and communicating the data to the wider public.

The most groundbreaking aspect of the 2016 EITI Standard is that the identity of those that own and profit from extractive activities must now be disclosed. All countries must ensure that the companies that bid for, operate or invest in extractive projects declare who their beneficial owners are. The requirement will take effect as of 1 January 2020, giving countries some time to undertake the necessary preparations.

The EITI's quality assurance mechanism, Validation, which checks whether countries are adhering to the EITI Requirements, has also been refined in the 2016 EITI Standard. Although the bar for achieving compliance has not changed, the assessment will to a greater extent take into account the diversity in implementing country membership, recognize efforts to go beyond the minimum requirements and incentivize continuous improvements in implementation.

Other changes to the EITI Standard include a greater focus on ensuring that recommendations from EITI Reports are considered and followed up by governments and multi-stakeholder groups so that necessary reforms in sector management take place. The 2016 EITI Standard also includes other minor revisions aimed at clarifying ambiguities and addressing inconsistencies.

The new EITI Board

The new EITI Board for 2016-19 was appointed. On becoming the EITI chair, Fredrik Reinfeldt expressed gratitude for being given the trust to chair the EITI. He said he would use all the experience he had gained from heading a coalition government for eight years to serve the three constituencies of countries, companies and civil society organisations.

Fredrik noted that the EITI Members Meeting held on 23 February had been boycotted by the Publish What You Pay coalition. Following the Member's Meeting, Fredrik held a number of meetings with stakeholders including with civil society board members and representatives for Publish What You Pay. It provided an opportunity to acknowledge that the circumstances surrounding the Members' Meeting had been unfortunate. He said that everyone recognised that it was important to learn from recent events to refine EITI governance and work more closely together.

An updated list of Board members is available here.

From Reports to Results

As the world enters a new era of lower commodity prices, the need for increased trust, better information, and good governance, is stronger.

The 2016 EITI Conference focused on highlighting the results from implementing the EITI Standard, informing policy dialogue, and integrating the EITI into how governments and companies operate. Speakers and participants included high-level representatives from governments, extractive companies, investors, civil society and international organisations.

Key topics included beneficial ownership, subnational disclosure, transparency in commodity trading, contract transparency, artisanal and small scale mining, and Chinese investments.

The conference opened with a panel that included:

- **HE Pedro Cateriano**, Prime Minister, Peru;
- **Jose Ugaz**, Chair, Transparency International;
- **Gary Goldberg**, President and Chief Executive Officer, Newmont Mining Corporation;
- **HE Rosa Maria Ortiz**, Minister of Mines, Peru;
- **Clare Short**, EITI Chair.

Following a new 2 minute video about the EITI and its impacts, Clare Short announced the winners of the 2016 EITI Chair's Award. The four winners in 2016 were:

1. **The Democratic Republic of Congo** for leading the way on beneficial ownership.
2. **Ghana** for taking the recommendations from its EITI Reports and turning them into reforms.
3. **Mongolia** for its improvements in making data available.
4. **The Philippines** for the impact of its EITI.

HE Georges Wembi, Minister of Planning and Chair of the DRC Multi-stakeholder group; **HE Mona Quartey**, Deputy Minister of Finance, Ghana; **HE Rentsendoo Jigjid**, Minister of Mining, Mongolia; and **HE Cesar Purisima**, Secretary of Finance of the Philippines received the awards on behalf of their countries.

Before the next plenary, a video message from HE Juan Manuel Santos, President of Colombia, was played. Then the following EITI Board members reported from the Board to the conference, including presenting the 2016 Progress Report:

- **Clare Short**, EITI Chair;
- **Fernando Castillo**, General Director, Social Management Office, Ministry of Energy and Mines, Peru;
- **Prof Jeremy Mack Dumba**, National Coordinator, Democratic Republic of Congo EITI;
- **Jean-Francois Lassalle**, Vice President Public Affairs, Total; and
- **Faith Nwadishi**, Executive Director, Koyenum Immalah Foundation, Nigeria.

The third plenary explored the issue of informing better policies in the extractives sector:

- **HE Zainab Ahmed**, Minister for Budget and Planning, Nigeria;
- **Stephen McIntosh**, Head of Exploration, RioTinto;
- **Simon Taylor**, Director and Co-Founder, Global Witness;
- **Daniel Kaufmann**, President, Natural Resource Governance Institute;
- **Michael L Connor**, Deputy Secretary, Department of the Interior, United States;
- **Julie T Katzman**, Executive Vice President and COO, Inter-American Development Bank (moderator).

The fourth plenary looked at the issue of low commodity prices and its impact on governance:

- **HE Dederiwe Ably-Bibamon**, Minister of Mines and Energy, Togo;
- **Rintaro Tamaki**, Deputy Secretary-General, OECD;

- **Sir Paul Collier**, Professor, Oxford University;
- **Shahmar Movsumov**, Executive Director, State Oil Fund, Azerbaijan;
- **Harry M "Red" Conger**, President and Chief Operating Officer – Americas and Africa Mining, Freeport McMoRan;
- **Miles Litvinoff,** Coordinator, Publish What You Pay
- **Fredrik Reinfeldt**, EITI Chair (moderator).

The conference also had ten parallel sessions across two different time slots. Speakers discussed regulatory and fiscal regimes, subnational reporting, beneficial ownership, transparency in commodity trading, Chinese investments in the sector, strengthening government and company systems, transparency in corporate reporting, lessons from multi-stakeholder governance, contract transparency and the artisanal and small scale mining sector.

Videos from many of all the sessions that took place in the main plenary hall are available at https://eiti.org/lima2016/live.

Stakeholders' forum

The Conference closed with a stakeholder forum, which included 30 speakers making commitments on how they will develop the EITI process to enhance governance of the extractive industries (full list including speakers names and titles are in the annex). The below is a summary of statements made.

The Ministers from the two newly implementing countries **spoke about they would use the EITI to** contribute to the wider public debate about the sector in their countries.

Cameroon noted that the EITI had led to increased capacity of civil society, better pubic visibility of the extractives sector, more optimal mining taxation, including share of revenues going to the municipalities, and public debate around the management of the EI sector. **Papua New Guinea** noted that its government was committed to the EITI for social and economic development. **Albania** explained how its EITI report now included the hydropower sector. Whilst, **Sao Tome e Principe** explained how its government was using the EITI to attract investment and improve economy.

Ethiopia used the event to officially launch its first EITI report. **Honduras**, who joined at the last Conference, spoke about their new mining law which had reference to EITI. **Senegal** spoke about its recent oil discoveries off shore, and its aims to publish contracts to be enacted in law in 2016. **Tanzania** emphasised its new government's strong commitment to private sector development, transparency and efficient service delivery to the public. **Liberia** noted that all new Liberian laws supported transparency (mining, petroleum, forestry). The country welcomed discussion on beneficial ownership, but noted that it needed careful consideration of legal requirements in various countries. Licensing information in **Kyrgyzstan** was now available through electronic reporting. **Kazakhstan** again committed to continued efforts to implement the EITI.

The **Norwegian** government announced that it was introducing stricter transparency rules regarding beneficial ownership. They welcomed EITI's moves towards mainstreaming as Norway had produced seven EITI with reconciliations finding no discrepancies. She encouraged implementing countries to strengthen self-financing.

The new government in **Argentina** announced that it was interested in applying to the EITI for its national government and also its 24 provinces. It hoped to be a member in two years. The Government of

Surinam also announced that it was committed to implement the EITI Standard as part of wider fiscal reforms. The country was finalising the drafting of its mineral law, where transparency will play a central role. Surinam would apply for candidature in 2016. A group has been set up in **Russia** to discuss how the EITI relates to Russian legislation. The EITI was seen to be fully in line with aims of Russian government and a useful instrument to attain its development goals. **Tunisia** recommitted to implement the EITI. They was strong political will to disclose information about the sector and good relations were being developed with civil society and the media to encourage better understanding of Tunisia's resources.

Messages of support were received from **the African Development Bank, the European Union, and the Italian Government.**

There were strong statements of support by video from the CEOs of **Total, Statoil, RioTinto and Freeport McMoRan. Pacific Rubiales Peru**, spoke of their social fund for indigenous communities.

PWYP welcomed the continued PWYP-EITI relationship, but expressed concerns about the governance challenges of the EITI at the national and global levels. **Extractive Industries Civil Society (EICS)** emphasised the importance of having a tri-partite collaboration, and the need for good governance within the civil society constituency.

For more information, please visit www.eiti.org/Lima2016.

The National Expo

As at previous Conferences, each of the implementing countries was allocated a stand – alongside the Publish What You Pay, the Natural Resources Governance Institute, Map-X, Promo Peru, and the INTOSAI working group on audit of the extractives industries. At the stand of the EITI International Secretariat, visitors were invited to test drive a "demo" of the upcoming new EITI website. This was set up in the catering area next to the main plenary, ensuring that all participants visited the Expo. Stands included information and reports on each country's implementation and became a key focus point for meetings.

Side Events

At least 16 side events were held by the EITI and partner organisations during the course of the Conference. These included a parliamentary roundtable on the EITI, a meeting of EITI national coordinators, a roundtable of EITI technical assistance providers, a series on meetings on Peruvian and Latin American EITI implementation, a 'bootcamp' on EITI data storytelling, sessions on financial modelling and on corporate reporting legislation, and thematic discussions on artisanal and small scale mining, contract transparency, tainted assets, social-environmental information, and citizen participation. A consultative meeting of G7 countries to discuss transparency in contract negotiations was also held. A full list is available at www.lima2016.eiti.org.

Coverage

This year's EITI Global Conference received a lot of attention, not least because of the PWYP boycott of the Members meeting. The announcements, blog posts, and articles from the EITI Secretariat are listed below. Speeches, photos, audio and video are being made available at https://eiti.org/lima2016. Here is a list of the updates from the conference:

8 Mar: Improved Standard for improved sector governance
4 Mar: Implementing Countries commit to strengthen their voice

26 Feb: Alex Gordy blog: Chinese investments in overseas extractive industries

24 Feb: New EITI Chair Fredrik Reinfeldt

24 Feb: Winners of the 2016 EITI Chair Awards announced

24 Feb: 2016 EITI Standard: From reports to results

24 Feb: Videos from Lima

24 Feb: Outcomes of Members Meeting

23 Feb: The EITI turns 50 (and 51)

23 Feb: Francisco Paris blog: Peru hosts the 7th EITI Global Conference

19 Feb: Invitation to EITI Members Meeting

19 Feb: Media advisory: President Humala to speak about governance of natural resources are EITI Global Conference in Lima 24 February

19 Feb: Clare Short's challenges to the new Board – challenge 4: Ensuring better participation by implementing governments, companies and citizens

12 Feb: Clare Short's challenges to the new Board – challenge 3: Revealing who owns the extractive companies

8 Feb: Clare Short's challenges to the new Board – challenge 2: Using the information to turn the recommendations into actions

25 Jan: Clare Short's challenges to the new Board – challenge 1: Integrating the EITI into government systems

Media coverage: According to Factiva.com, there were 426 articles citing EITI in February, 250% more than the same period in 2015, and 30% more than at the compared to 328 in Sydney. Nigerian, Peruvian and US media were best represented. Here is a selection of articles: Economist, The Times, Le Figaro, The Jakarta Post.

Website: The website eiti.org had 19,714 users in February, which is 34% more than the same period 2015 and 6% more than when the conference in Sydney in 2013.

Social media: The conference hash tag #EITI2016 was used well over 1500 times, which more than double compared with Sydney. @EITIorg received 538 mentions in February, which is up 300% compared with the Sydney conference in 2013.

Publications launched at the conference

The EITI Progress Report 2016

The EITI Standard 2016

Reports to Reform

Fact Sheet: Beneficial ownership disclosure and the EITI

Stakeholders Forum full list

1. **HE Antonio Isa Conde**, Minister of Energy and Mines, Dominican Republic

2. **HE Uwe Beckmeyer**, Parliamentary State Secretary at the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, Germany

3. **HE Alamine Ousmane Mey**, Minister of Finance, Cameroon

4. **HE Patrick Pruaitch**, Minister for Treasury, Papua New Guinea

5. **HE Damian Gjiknuri**, Minister of Energy, Albania

6. **HE Américo de Oliveira Ramos**, Minister of Finance and Public Administration, São Tomé and Príncipe

7. **HE Martin Kabwelulu**, Minister of Mines, Democratic Republic of the Congo

8. **VIDEO: Patrick Pouyanné**, Chairman and CEO, Total

9. **HE Ato Tolessa Shagi**, Minister of Mines, Ethiopia

10. **HE Antonio José Galdámes**, Minister of Energy, Natural Resources, the Environment and Mines, Honduras

11. **HE Laura Alonso**, Head of Anticorruption Office, Argentina

12. **HE Aly Ngouille Ndiaye**, Minister of Mines, Senegal

13. **VIDEO: Eldar Sætre**, President and CEO, Statoil

14. **Dave Abeleven**, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources, Suriname

15. **Sheila Khama**, Director of Africa Natural Resources Centre, African Development Bank

16. **HE Irene Horejs**, Ambassador of the European Union in Lima

17. **HE Mauro Marsili**, Italian Ambassador to Peru

18. **Vladimir Tkachenko**, Director of the Department of Europe, North America and International Organizations of the Ministry of Economic Development, Russia

19. **VIDEO: Sam Walsh**, CEO, Rio Tinto

20. **Elisa Peter**, Executive Director, Publish What You Pay

21. **HE Nathaniel Kaaya**, Ambassador of Tanzania to Brazil

22. **Harrison Karnwea**, Managing Director, Forestry Development Authority of Liberia

23. **VIDEO: Richard Adkerson**, President and CEO, Freeport McMoRan Copper and Gold

24. **Bazarbay Nurabaev**, Chairman, Geology and Subsoil Use Committee, Ministry of Industry and New Technologies, Kazakhstan

25. **Ulan Ryskulov**, Deputy Director, State Geology Agency, Kyrgyzstan

26. **Ameur Larayedh**, President of the parliamentary commission on industry, energy, natural resources, infrastructure and the environment, Tunisia

27. **Kais Mejri**, Director General, Ministry of industry, energy and mines, Tunisia

28. **Telmo Paz**, Institutional Relations and Social Responsibility Manager in Peru, Pacific Rubiales

29. **Helga Helland**, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway

30. **Eric Joyce**, Extractive Industries Civil Society