

SEITI Workplan

2016 - 2018

REPUBLIEK SURINAME



MINISTERIE VAN
NATUURLIJKE HULPBRONNEN

MINISTERIE VAN
FINANCIEN

MINISTERIE VAN
REGIONALE ONTWIKKELING



Introduction

The SEITI Workplan forms the foundation for all the EITI implementation activities in Suriname and ensures that these are targeted to deliver the results desired by the MSG and the Stakeholders they are representing.

Based on the EITI Standard, **The Guidance note 2: Developing an EITI Workplan** and discussions about challenges and priorities for the extractive industries, the MSG, developed a Workplan that sets out the main objectives to address successful SEITI implementation. Every 6 (six) months the MSG will evaluate the annual goals and objectives of the Workplan and adjust in necessary.



Guidance note 2 **24 April 2014**

This note has been issued by the EITI International Secretariat in association with GIZ. The purpose of the note is to provide guidance to implementing countries on developing a workplan in accordance with the EITI Standard. Readers are advised to refer to the EITI Standard directly, and to contact the International Secretariat to seek further clarification. Contact details can be found at www.eiti.org.

Guidance note 2: Developing an EITI Workplan

Main Objectives

SEITI WORKPLAN OBJECTIVES		
Objective	1	File for EITI Candidacy
Objective	2	Sustainable SEITI implementation
Objective	3	SEITI Communication Strategy
Objective	4	Complete first SEITI report



1. File for EITI Candidacy

	What	How/Who	When
1	Public Declaration by the government of Suriname	National EITI Symposium	April 29, 2016
2	Appointment of an EITI Champion by Government	The Minister of Natural Resources	April 29, 2016
3	Establishment of the Multi Stakeholder Group (MSG)	Approval of the Terms Of Reference (TOR) of the MSG. The authority to set forth protocols, conduct business and reach decisions with regard to the EITI implementation in Suriname	November 4, 2016
4	Approval of the SEITI Work Plan 2016-2018	The MSG	November 28, 2016
6	Formal installation of the MSG by State resolution of December 1, 2016	National SEITI conference	December 2, 2016
7	Submit EITI Candidature Application form	EITI International secretariat and apply for international funding of the Workplan by the World Bank	December 2016

2. Sustainable SEITI implementation

	What	How/Who	When
1	Legal and regulatory frameworks SEITI	Finalize law and or policies for SEITI reporting	By March 2017
2	Ensure financing for SEITI implementation 2016-2018	Funding by the World Bank and other potential funding partners	
3	Establish, manage and operate SEITI Secretariat	Capacity of SEITI Secretariat to assist MSG and the proper equipment and facilities	By March 2017
4	Increase capacity of the MSG to enhance SEITI implementation	International information exchange visits with other MSG's	By December 2017



3. SEITI Communication Strategy

	What	How/Who	When
1	Communication scoping and outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exhaustive Stakeholder Mapping;• Determine the message per Stakeholder;• Determine channels and means of communication.	By June 2017
2	Build knowledge and positive perception of SEITI	Training of stakeholders including the media	By June 2017



4. Complete first SEITI report

	What	How/Who	When
1	Determine the materiality per MSG Stakeholder group	Defining all material payments and revenues and establish which revenue streams are material and what materiality thresholds are needed	By March 2017
2	Determine templates for data collection and reporting	Procure technical assistance	By March 2017
3	Preparation of the SEITI report by independent Administrator		By Marc 2018
4	Validation of SEITI Report	Independent Reconciliatory appointed by EITI Secretariat	By June 2018



Thank You



Symposium:
**‘EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (EITI) IN SURINAME:
 MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION’**

Friday 29 April 2016
08:00 - 13:00h
Ballroom Lallarookh gebouw

PROGRAM

08:00h - 08:30h	Registration
08:30h - 08:35h	Welcome by the Moderator, mrs. Anette Tjon Sie Fat MA
08:35h - 08:45h	Opening address by the Minister of Natural Resources, mr. drs. Regilio Dodson MSc.
08:45h - 09:00h	Objective of EITI and benefit for Suriname – Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Natural Resources, mr. drs. Dave Abeleven
09:00h - 09:15h	Finances and income generation in the EITI-process, mrs. Joy ten Berge MSc., MA
09:15h - 09:30h	World Bank support to the EITI: <i>Overview and experience with stakeholders</i> , mr. Remi Pelon
09:30h - 09:45h	Role of Civil Society in Suriname in the MSG, mr. drs. Adit Moensi MBA
09:45h - 10:00h	Role of Companies in Suriname in the MSG, mrs. M. Daal-Vogelland LLM, MBA
10:00h - 10:30h	Questions
10:30h - 11:00h	Coffee break
11:00h - 11:30h	EITI Lessons from Trinidad & Tobago, mr. Sherwin Long
11:30h - 12:00h	Kosmos & EITI <i>An extractive Company’s Perspective on EITI with a Ghana Case Study</i> , Kosmos Energy VP & Country Manager, mr. Tom Fauria
12:00h - 12:30h	Questions
12:30h - 12:50h	Multi-stakeholder efforts towards EITI candidacy in Suriname, mr. drs. Dave Abeleven
12:50h - 13:00h	Wrap up
13:00h	Closing

The EITI information and presentations will be shared via Dropbox.
 Please go to : www.dropbox.com and follow the instructions
 Use the email address: seiti.symposium@gmail.com/ password: seiti2016

CV keynote speakers

Symposium: EITI Suriname: 'Moving towards implementation'

29 april 2016, Lallarookh Ball room

Dave Abeleven

heeft zijn doctorale titel behaald in bedrijfseconomie aan de Anton de Kom Universiteit van Suriname. In de afgelopen 10 jaar heeft hij verschillende managementfuncties vervuld zoals directeur van het NATIN-MBO en directeur van FHR School of Business en is hij gedurende 18 jaar docent geweest van management en economische vakken binnen het MBO en hoger onderwijs. Hij is vanaf 1 september 2015 aangesteld als Directeur van het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen. In die functie is hij onder meer belast met de ambtelijke leiding van het ministerie en is hij ondersteunend naar de minister toevoorts belast met de beleidsvorming en uitvoering met betrekking tot de drie beleidsgebieden van het ministerie te weten mijnbouw, water en energie. Als zodanig vervult hij dan ook namens het ministerie de voortrekkersrol voor wat betreft de implementatie van de EITI standaarden in Suriname.

Joy ten Berge

Joy ten Berge has a Master's Degree in Macro Economics from the University of Suriname and a Master's Degree in Development Economics from the Institute of Social Studies in The Hague. She has worked for the International Monetary Fund, the Dutch central bank, the Central Bank of Suriname, and was lecturer at the Anton de Kom University of Suriname in Monetary Economics. She has worked on fiscal transparency in the extractive industries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Since last year, as Senior Economic Advisor at the Ministry of Finance of Suriname, she is occupied with the rapid transformation of public finance management in service of the goals of greater transparency and accountability of public monies, and of enhanced fiscal policies to foster economic stability and growth.

Remi Pelon

is Senior Mining Specialist at the World Bank. As part of the Oil, Gas and Mining Policy Group, he has lead technical assistance projects aiming at improving Government management of mining in a variety of countries. He previously worked as mineral policy and economy analyst at the French Geological Survey (BRGM) and holds degrees in mining engineering and political sciences.

Adit Moensi

has a Master degree in Business Economics and a Master of Business Administration degree in Management and Accounting. For the last 20 years worked for Suralco in different financials roles with the latest position as Chief Financial Officer. Has been board member of the Association of Economist in Suriname (VES) and through this organization connected with Burger Initiatief voor Participatie en Goed Bestuur.

Marny Daal-Vogelland

has a Master Degree in Law and a MBA in Petroleum & Gas Management. For the last 19 years she has Staatsolie as her employer. As Manager Petroleum Contracts she is responsible for the team that makes assessment of petroleum potential in offshore Suriname, promotes the investment opportunities in oil and gas, negotiates petroleum agreements and monitors signed petroleum agreements.

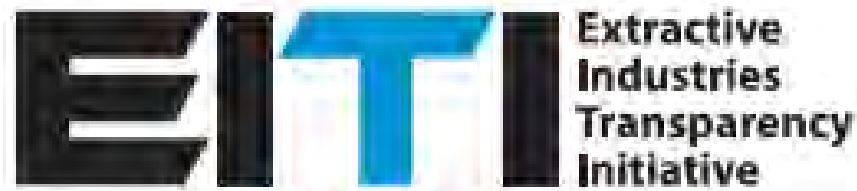
Since 2000 she has prepared and executed six bidding rounds, was the lead negotiator of twelve PSCs for ten offshore and two onshore blocks and the Staatsolie focal for all petroleum exploration activities offshore Suriname.

Sherwin Long

is currently the head of the Trinidad and Tobago Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (TTEITI) Secretariat. At the Secretariat, he is responsible for overseeing all operational activities, approved by the TTEITI Steering Committee, to ensure the country remains EITI compliant. Previously, Mr Long has held the positions of Senior Research Specialist, Energy and Chairman of the Energy Efficiency and Alternate Energy Committee at the Energy Chamber of Trinidad and Tobago. During his six year tenure at the Chamber, he provided targeted research for the country's leading upstream, midstream, downstream and energy services sector companies on issues related to business competitiveness, resource revenue transparency, fiscal reform and green economy development. Prior to joining the Chamber, he worked as a journalist for seven years and he holds a special interest in the nexus between energy policy development and multi-stakeholder communication.

Mr. Tom Fauria

is Country Manager for Kosmos Energy Suriname since January 2016. He joined Kosmos in 2012 and has held various roles including VP Exploration - Latin America. Prior to joining Kosmos he held technical and management positions at Triton Energy, Repsol, Hess, and Conoco. His career covers 35 years in the upstream oil & gas sector with involvement in projects in the United States, S.E. Asia, West Africa, L. America and the Caribbean.



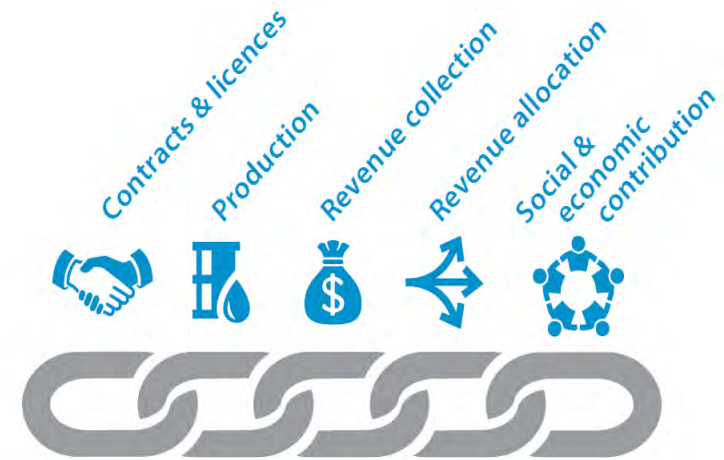
EITI and its benefits for Suriname



MINISTERIE VAN NATUURLIJKE HULPBRONNEN
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

What is the EITI?

- A global standard to promote open and accountable management of natural resources.
- It seeks to strengthen government and company systems, inform public debate and enhance trust.
- In each implementing (member) country, the EITI is supported by a multi-stakeholder coalition of government, companies and civil society representatives that work together to disclose information on tax payments, licenses, contracts, production and other key elements around resource extraction.
- This information is disclosed in an annual EITI Report, which allows citizens to see for themselves how their country's natural resources are being managed.
- The initiative is overseen by an international board comprising senior representatives from industry, implementing and supporting countries, civil society and the investor community.



Benefits for all



Government

- Improving tax collection
- Preventing corruption
- Attracting quality investments
- Gaining citizens' trust



Citizens

- Information enables demanding accountability
- Ensuring citizens see benefits from natural resources

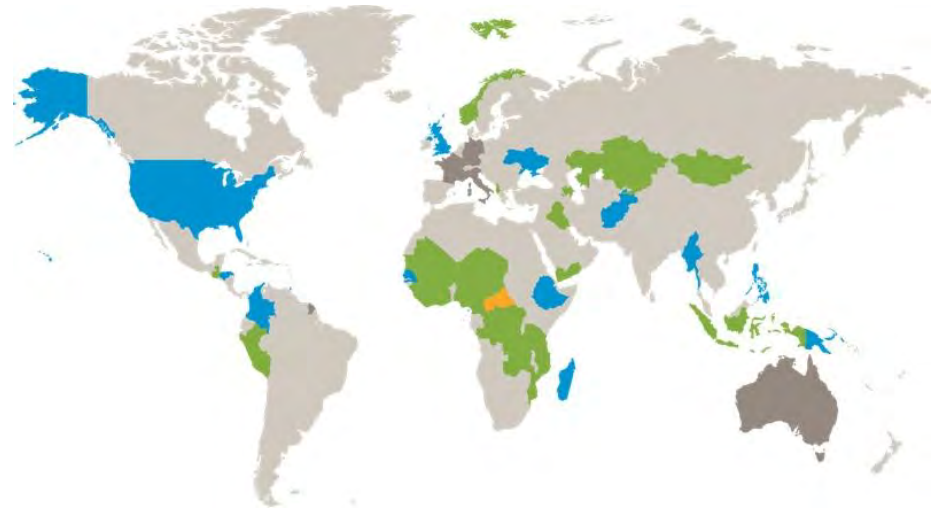


Companies

- Showing they pay taxes
- Creating a level playing field
- Gaining citizens' and communities' trust

Global progress

13 years after launch
51 countries are
implementing EITI
globally



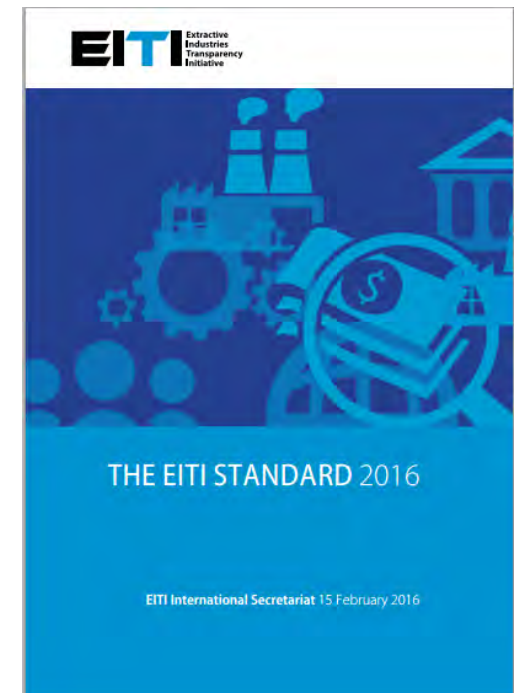
- 31 are compliant with the EITI requirements; 20 are candidates
- Not just developing countries – Norway, UK, USA and Germany are implementing the EITI.
- More than 400 Civil society organisations are engaged in EITI implementation
- Supported by over 90 major oil gas and mining companies and over 90 global investment institutions, managing over US \$19 trillion.
- Partners like World Bank, IMF, UNDP, multilaterals like IADB, bilateral cooperation agencies like DFID, USAID, GIZ, Canada CIDA and many others.
- EITI reports have been published in 46 countries, covering 284 fiscal years and over \$1.8 trillion in government revenue

How it works

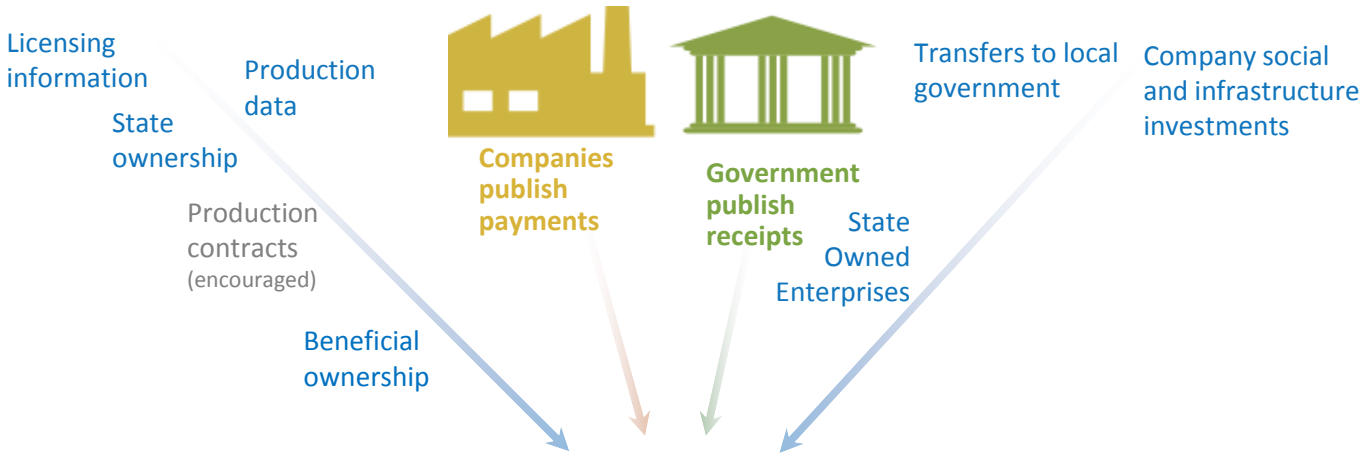
To be a member of the EITI, a country must adhere to the *EITI Standard*

The EITI requires:

- 1 Effective oversight by the multi-stakeholder group.
- 2 Timely publication of EITI Reports.
- 3 EITI Reports that include contextual information about the extractive industries.
- 4 The production of comprehensive EITI Reports that include full government disclosure of extractive industry revenues, and disclosure of all material payments to government by oil, gas and mining companies.
- 5 A credible assurance process applying international standards.
- 6 EITI Reports that are comprehensible, actively promoted, publicly accessible, and contribute to public debate.
- 7 That the multi-stakeholder group takes steps to act on lessons learned and review the outcomes and impact of EITI implementation.



EITI Process



A national **multi-stakeholder group** (government, companies and civil society) decides how their EITI process should work.



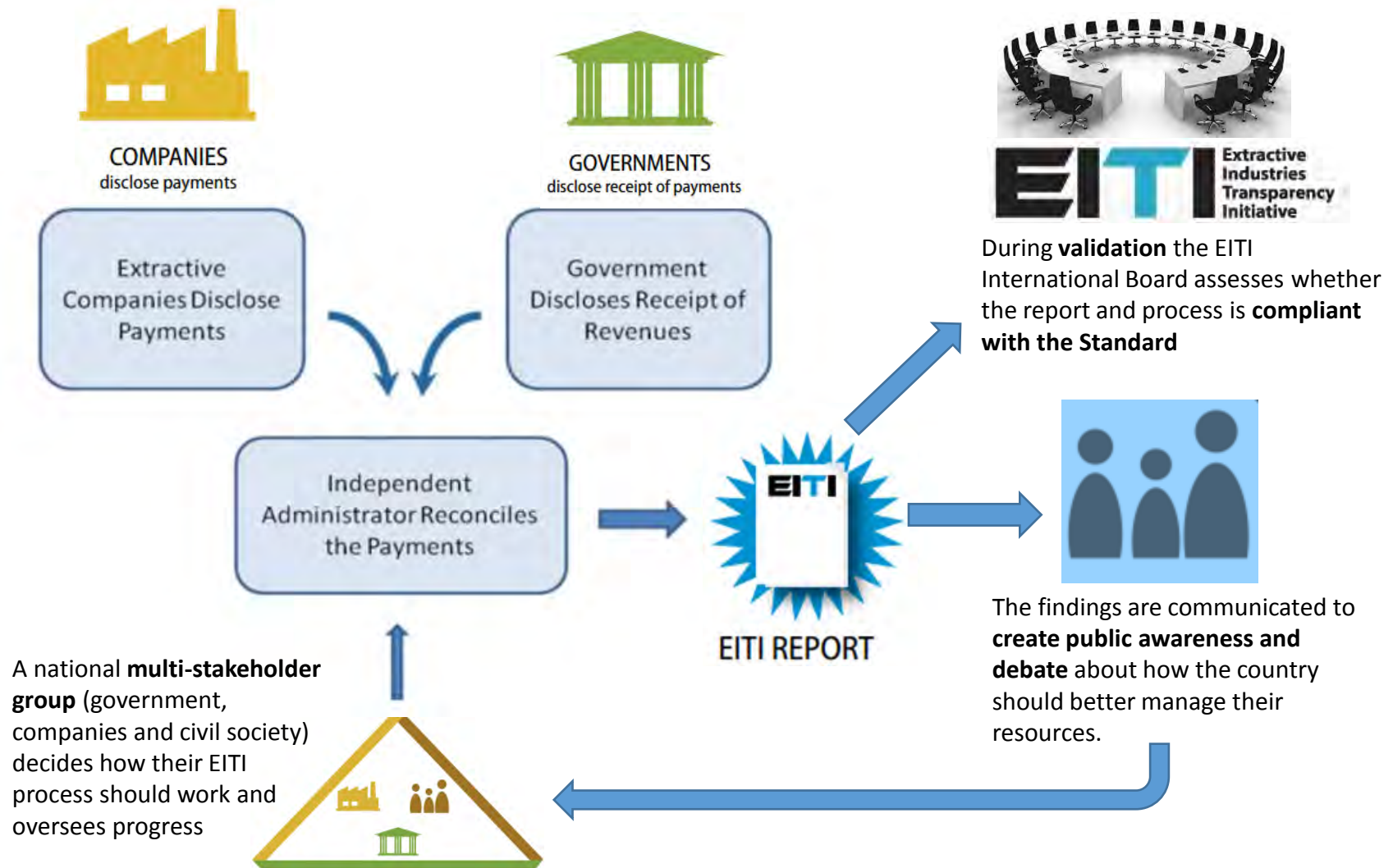
This group publishes an **EITI Report** where government revenues and other data are disclosed and independently assessed.



The findings are communicated to create **public awareness and debate** about how the country should better manage their resources.

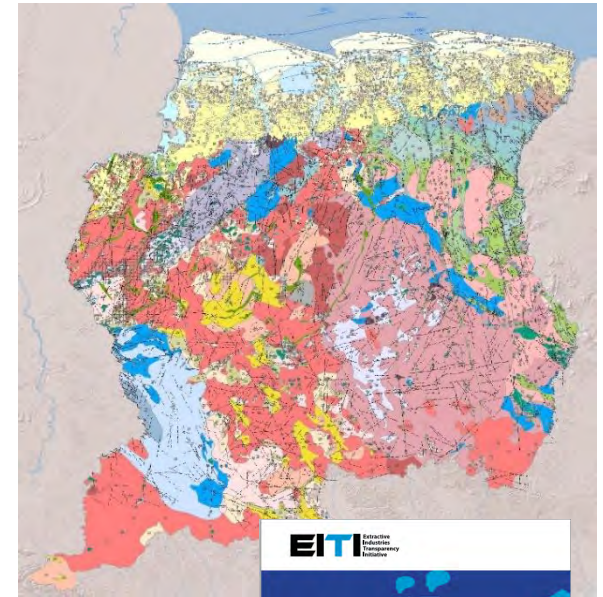


The EITI Reporting Cycle



Benefits of implementing the EITI standards in Suriname

- Improvements to Suriname's investment climate and access to capital
- Strengthened budget monitoring and oversight
- Diagnostic tool for identifying gaps in the management of extractives sector
- Reinforce broader anti-corruption and good governance agendas
- Platform for dialogue, particularly between industry and civil society
- Promote reduced hostilities between governments, companies and communities
- Build citizen trust in public institutions
- Reward good corporate citizens



Specific benefits for the government

- Advantages of large (and if controversial) projects make visible to the public
- Transparent management of revenues and expenditures
- More effect in the economy
- EITI internationally strong branding



Specific benefits for companies

- Increased transparency, reduced operational costs.
- Improved relationships with institutional investors.
- Equivalent enterprise field for all businesses in the country.
- Reduce negative publicity because of social license.





Fiscal transparency a key to success of SEITI

Ministry of Finance of Suriname
Paramaribo Symposium 29 April 2016

Fiscal transparency a key to success of SEITI

Participating in the Suriname Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (SEITI), the Government of Suriname is committed to the following principles:

- Improving extractive industry revenue collection
- Preventing corruption
- Attracting quality investments
- Providing visibility to large projects
- Providing level playing field
- Gaining citizen's trust
- Greater social equity: benefits to citizens
- Spending extractive industry income efficiently



Fiscal transparency a key to success of SEITI

How can fiscal policy contribute to this?

- “Improved” revenues: higher, in line with economic growth
 - Preventing corruption
 - Providing level playing field
 - Attracting quality investments
 - Providing visibility to large projects
 - Gaining citizen’s trust
 - Greater social equity: benefits to citizens
- “Efficient” spending: growth and equity enhancing
- Central versus decentralized collection and allocation
- Current versus future spending

We need fiscal transparency!



Fiscal transparency a key to success of SEITI

Fiscal transparency within Extractive industry Suriname—
state of current knowledge:

What do we know already?

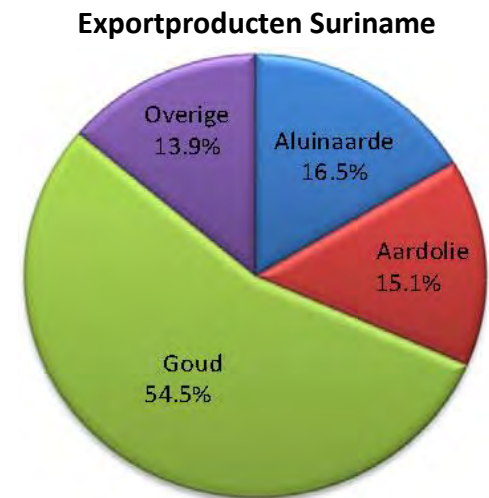
- Contribution to balance of payments
- Contribution to budget
- Composition of government revenues
- “Hidden” subsidies



Fiscal transparency a key to success of SEITI

Contribution to balance of payments:

- Mining contributed 78% of exports in 2015, down from over 86% during 2013-2014.
- Positive trade balance
- Positive current account
- Rest of economy:
 - Net imports
 - Negative current account: 'savings deficit'



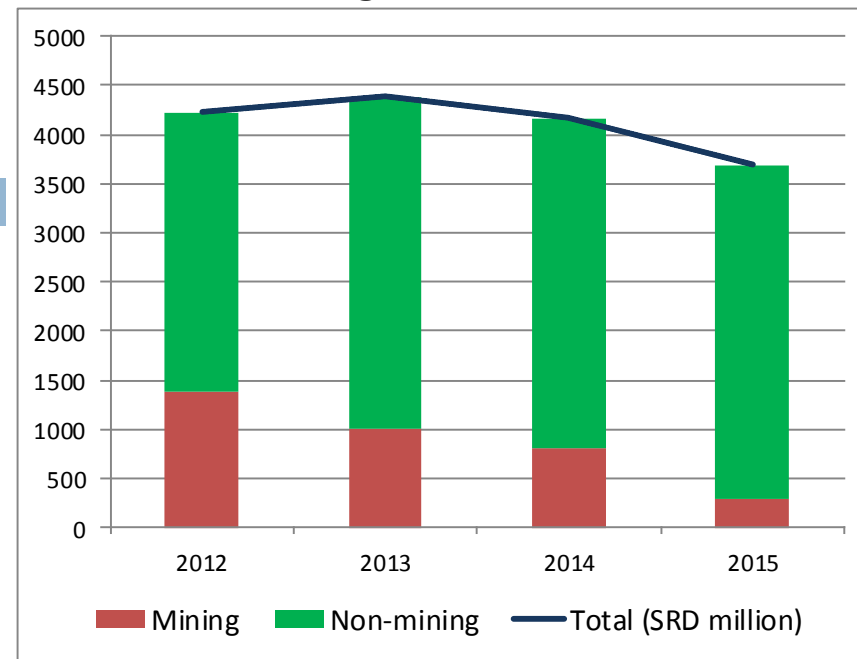
Bron: Centrale Bank van Suriname

Fiscal transparency

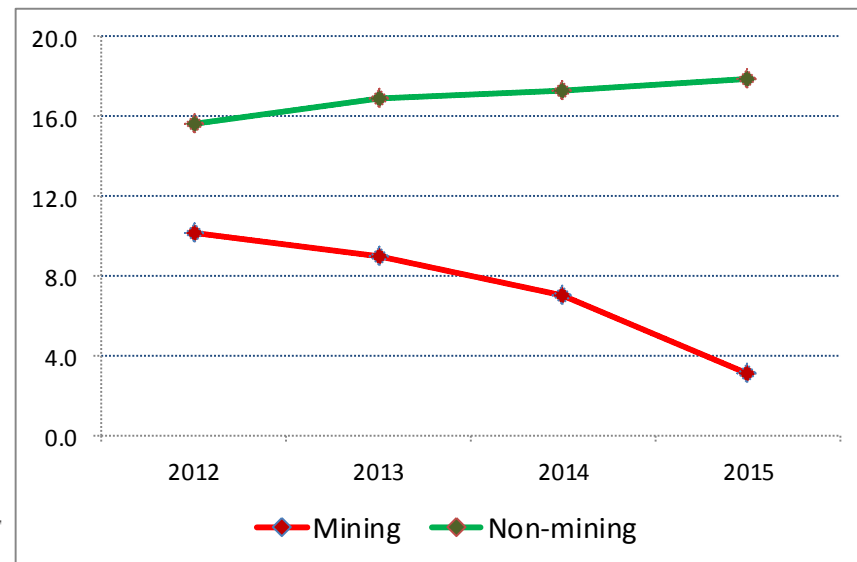
Contribution to budgetary income:

- Steep fall of world commodity prices causes 80% decline in budgetary mining revenues.
- Sharp drop from 10% of GDP in 2012 to 3% in 2015.

Budget revenues



In percent of GDP



Fiscal transparency a key to success of SEITI

Conclusions from the above:

- Vulnerability to boom-bust of international commodity cycles
- The economy is overly dependent on exporting raw materials and overly dependent on importing industrial goods.
- We need economic diversification and producing higher up in the value added chain.
- We need a stabilization and savings fund
- We need good public finance management
- We need more efficient government

Fiscal transparency a key to success of SEITI

- This may sound familiar, and perhaps even cliché.
- Never too much to keep reminding, because the reform effort has to be sustained.
- Moreover, there is an element to fiscal transparency barely begun: namely uncovering and remedying “hidden” subsidies.



Fiscal transparency a key to success of SEITI

“Hidden” subsidies – what are they:

- A form of inefficiency
- Some gain at the expense of others
- Most of the time socially unfair
- Most of the time counter-productive
- Most of the time hindering growth

Causes of hidden subsidies:

- Non-cost pricing (below true cost; excess margins)
- Covering corruption
- Technical, commercial/economic losses or inefficiencies
- Wrong tax policy

Fiscal transparency a key to success of SEITI

Hidden subsidies – what do we find?

- Fuel pump prices among the lowest in the region
- Gold royalty tax below Guyana's
- Utility tariffs not covering costs
- Contamination across sectors, across companies
- Losses, waste, to some extent smuggling



Fiscal transparency a key to success of SEITI

“Hidden” subsidies have many adverse impacts:

- Make government and fiscal policies suboptimal
- Crowd out priority sectors
- Don't discipline the market: they lead to waste and excessive consumption
- Postphone necessary innovation and investments
- Lead to more skewed income distribution



Fiscal transparency a key to success of SEITI

Fiscal transparency and extractive industries transparency go hand in hand:

Its is important to COOPERATE with Partners:

- Create awareness, educate
- Collect/ Receive first hand information
- Devise strategies that are just and durable: benefit future generations, protect growth and development
- Build ownership, secure commitment



Fiscal transparency a key to success of SEITI

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THANK YOU!



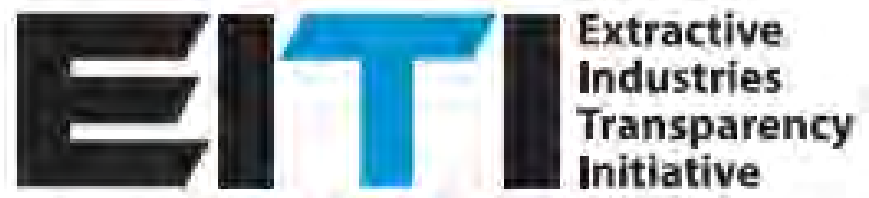
WORLD BANK GROUP
Energy & Extractives

World Bank support to the EITI: Overview and Experience with Stakeholders



Remi Pelon
Senior Mining Specialist
Energy and Extractives Global Practice

What is the EITI?



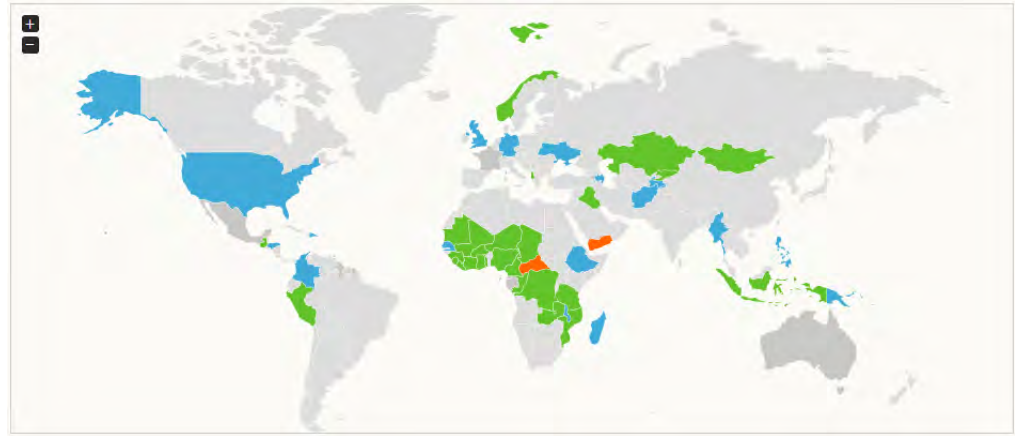
- The EITI is a global standard to promote open and accountable management of natural resources.
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Global progress

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How it works

To be a member of the EITI, a country must adhere to the *EITI Standard*

The EITI Standard lays out the requirements for member countries on how to report on activity in the oil, gas and mining sectors. This information is published annually in a country's EITI Report.

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The EITI Reporting Cycle



COMPANIES
disclose payments

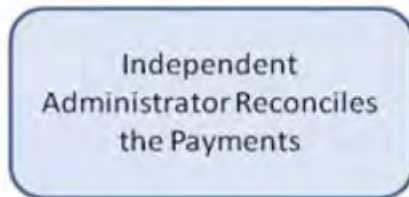


GOVERNMENTS
disclose receipt of payments

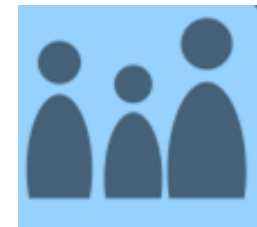


EITI Extractive
Industries
Transparency
Initiative

During **validation** the EITI International Board assesses whether the report and process is **compliant with the Standard**



EITI REPORT



The findings are communicated to **create public awareness and debate** about how the country should better manage their resources.

A national **multi-stakeholder group** (government, companies and civil society) decides how their EITI process should work and oversees progress



Beyond revenues: transparency and accountability across the natural resource value chain



Licensing information

State ownership

Production contracts (encouraged)

Production data

Beneficial ownership



Companies publish payments

Transit payments (encouraged)



Government publish receipts

State Owned Enterprises

Transfers to local government

Company social and infrastructure investments



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The World Bank Group

Main clients: Governments

Main clients: companies

IBRD
International Bank for
Reconstruction and
Development

Est. 1945

Role: To promote
institutional, legal
and regulatory
reform

Clients: Governments with
per capita income
between \$1,025 and
\$6,055.

Products:

- Technical assistance
- Loans
- Policy Advice

IDA
International
Development
Association

Est. 1960

To promote
institutional, legal
and regulatory
reform

Governments of
poorest countries
with per capita
income of less than
\$1,025

- Technical assistance
- Interest Free Loans
- Policy Advice

IFC
International Finance
Corporation

Est. 1956

To promote private
sector development

Private companies in
member countries

- Equity/Quasi-Equity
- Long-term Loans
- Risk Management
- Advisory Services

MIGA
Multilateral Investment
and Guarantee Agency

Est. 1988

To reduce political
investment risk

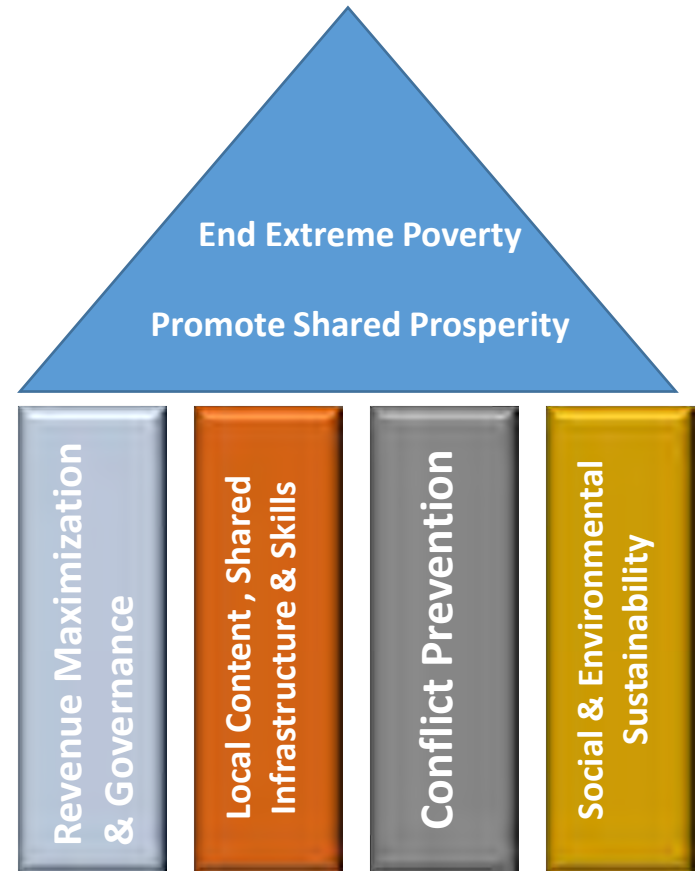
Foreign investors in
member countries

- Political Risk
Insurance

 **Shared Mission: To Promote Economic Development and Reduce Poverty** 

WBG Extractive Industries Global Practice

- The EI Global Practice provides financing, technical assistance and knowledge products to assist governments and the wider community to deal with the key development challenge of harnessing finite resource endowments for sustainable and inclusive development.
- If well-managed, extractive industries have huge potential to drive economic growth and contribute to sustainable development, employment, knowledge and skills transfer, generate significant income and provide governments with a financial base for infrastructure development and social service delivery.
- If not well-managed, can be a major contributor to conflict, corruption, economic losses or reduced prospects for development



WBG role in supporting EITI

WB manages a multi-donor trust fund that assists countries to implement the EITI that is currently being replenished.

Between **2005** and **2015**, the EITI MDTF represented **\$70 million** from **15 donors** and supported **23 countries**, of which **4 were in Latin America**.



WB experience with EITI stakeholders (1)

Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG)

- The EITI is a multi-stakeholder coalition of governments, companies, civil society organizations, and partner organizations.
- MSG oversees the EITI process in implementing countries and internationally through the EITI Board.
- Challenges include: sporadic MSG meetings and low attendance, frequent reshuffling, difficulties in reaching consensus, poor record keeping, lack of capacity

Governments

- Leadership at the origin: public statement for candidacy, reaching out to stakeholders, appointment of champion
- During implementation: ensuring Gov administrations and institutions provide data, developing legal framework, addressing recommendations
- State Owned Enterprises (SOEs): 1) explanation of prevailing rules rgd financial relationship between Gov and SOE, (2) Disclosures from SOE(s) on quasi-fiscal expenditures, (3) Disclosures from the government and SOE(s) of their level of beneficial ownership in mining, oil and gas companies

WB experience with EITI stakeholders (2)

Companies

- Many of the world's largest oil, gas and mining companies have become EITI Supporting Companies. Benefits range from enhanced relations with stakeholders and local communities, better risk management, improved company reputation and/or social license to operate.
- Challenges include confidentiality
- Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM):
 - Informal therefore information scarce and ASM rarely captured
 - Inclusion in EITI can improve citizens' awareness and support an evidence-based debate on the costs and benefits but need to be realistic
 - Possible start: scoping study and reporting guidelines in contextual information

Civil Society

- Central to the credibility of the process and for transparency to progress
- Key role in follow up and dissemination
- Training activities

Financial and technical partners



Symposium: “EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (EITI) IN SURINAME: MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION”

Role Civil Society in the MSG

29 april 2016

Presentation by: Aditpersad Moensi

Content

1. The Multi Stakeholders Group
2. Civil Society in MSG
3. Protocol: Participation of Civil Society
4. CS in the Reporting Cycle
5. CS in the Suriname MSG

The MSG

- ▶ A national **multi-stakeholder group** (government, companies and **civil society**) decides how their EITI process should work and oversees progress
- ▶ Each stakeholder group has the right to appoint its own representatives



Civil Society in MSG

- ▶ Civil society (also media & unions operating in the extractive industry).
- ▶ The nomination process should be independent and free from any suggestion of coercion.
- ▶ CS groups involved in the EITI as members of the MSG should be operationally, and in policy terms, **independent** of government and/or companies.

Participation of Civil Society

Expression

- to engage in public debate

Operation

- to operate freely in relation to the EITI process.

Association

- to communicate and cooperate

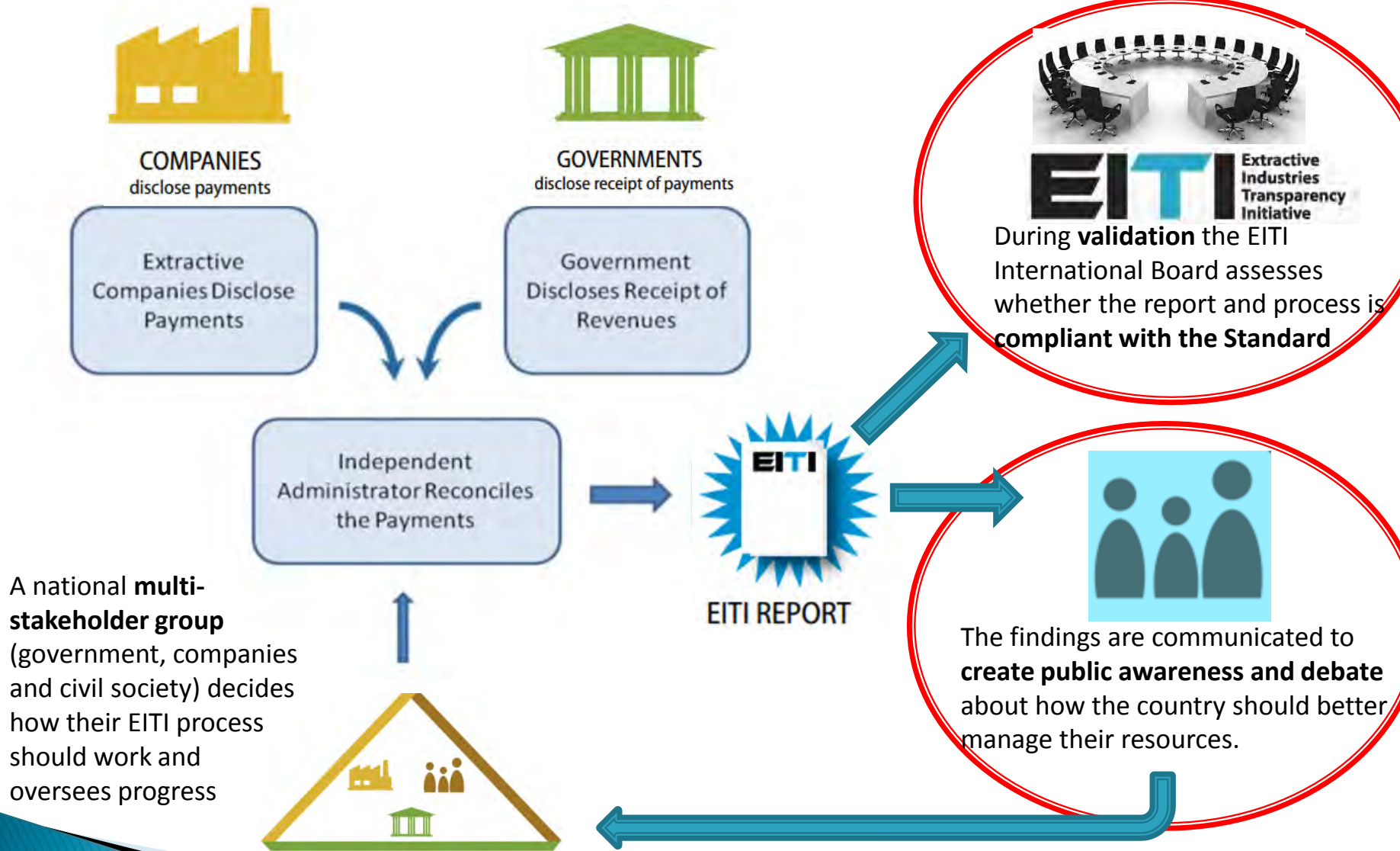
Engagement

- to be fully, actively and affectively engaged in design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation

Access to public decision-making

- to speak freely on transparency and natural resource governance issues

CS in the Reporting Cycle



CS in the Reporting Cycle

- ▶ The findings are communicated to create **public awareness and debate** about how the country should better manage their resources.



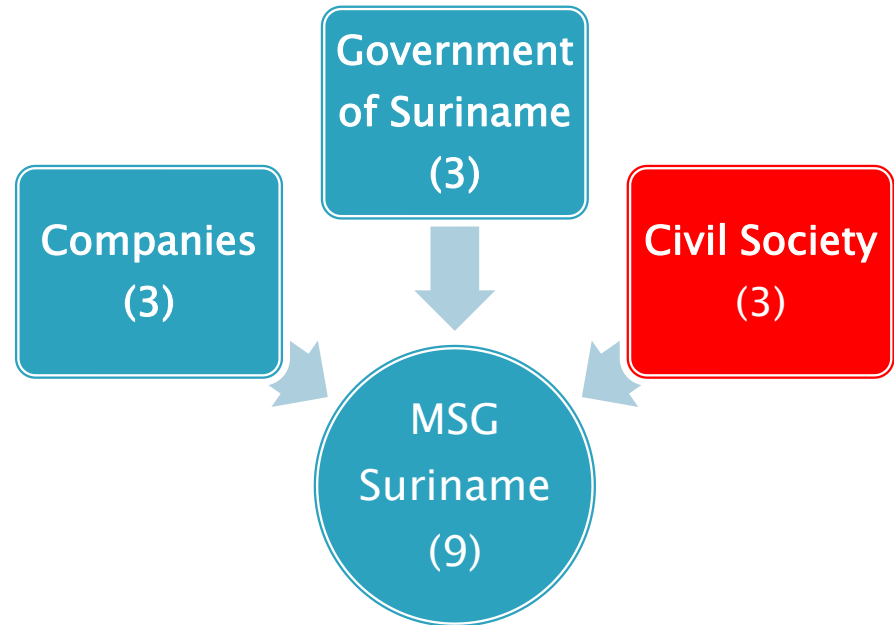
Civil Society in Suriname

- ▶ Worldbank engagement with Stichting Projekta
- ▶ Burger Initiatief voor Participatie en Goed Bestuur (BINI)
 - 21 organizations e.g. Projekta, Association of Economist in Suriname (VES), SUVA, Institute for Public Finance, WWF Guianas, VSB, VIDS, Amazon Conservation Team and CI-Suriname



Suriname EITI: CS in MSG

- ▶ We have discussed the selection criteria of the member of the CS for MSG
- ▶ A draft Terms of Reference prepared
- ▶ In the next CS meeting the draft TOR will be discussed



Working Together

- ❑ Coming together is a beginning.
 - ❑ Keeping together is progress.
 - ❑ Working together is success.
- ❑ Henry Ford

Thank you





EITI

How can Companies Support?

*Symposium: "Extractive Industries
Transparency Initiative in Suriname:
Moving Towards Implementation"*

Friday 29 April 2016
Marny Daal-Vogelland





Content

- * Why is EITI important to companies?
- * What role do companies have?
- * How can companies support?



Overview Staatsolie

History

- Founded in 1980
- Republic of Suriname - 100% shareholder

Functions

Commercial Function:

- Independent, vertically integrated Oil Company

Institutional Function:

- On behalf of the Government of Suriname:
 - policy, promotion, contracting and supervision of petroleum activities

Core Activities

- Crude production: 17,000 bopd (onshore)
- Refining: 15,000 bpsd
- Thermal Power generation: 96 MW
- Subsidiaries: Gow2, POC, SPCS, Ventrin



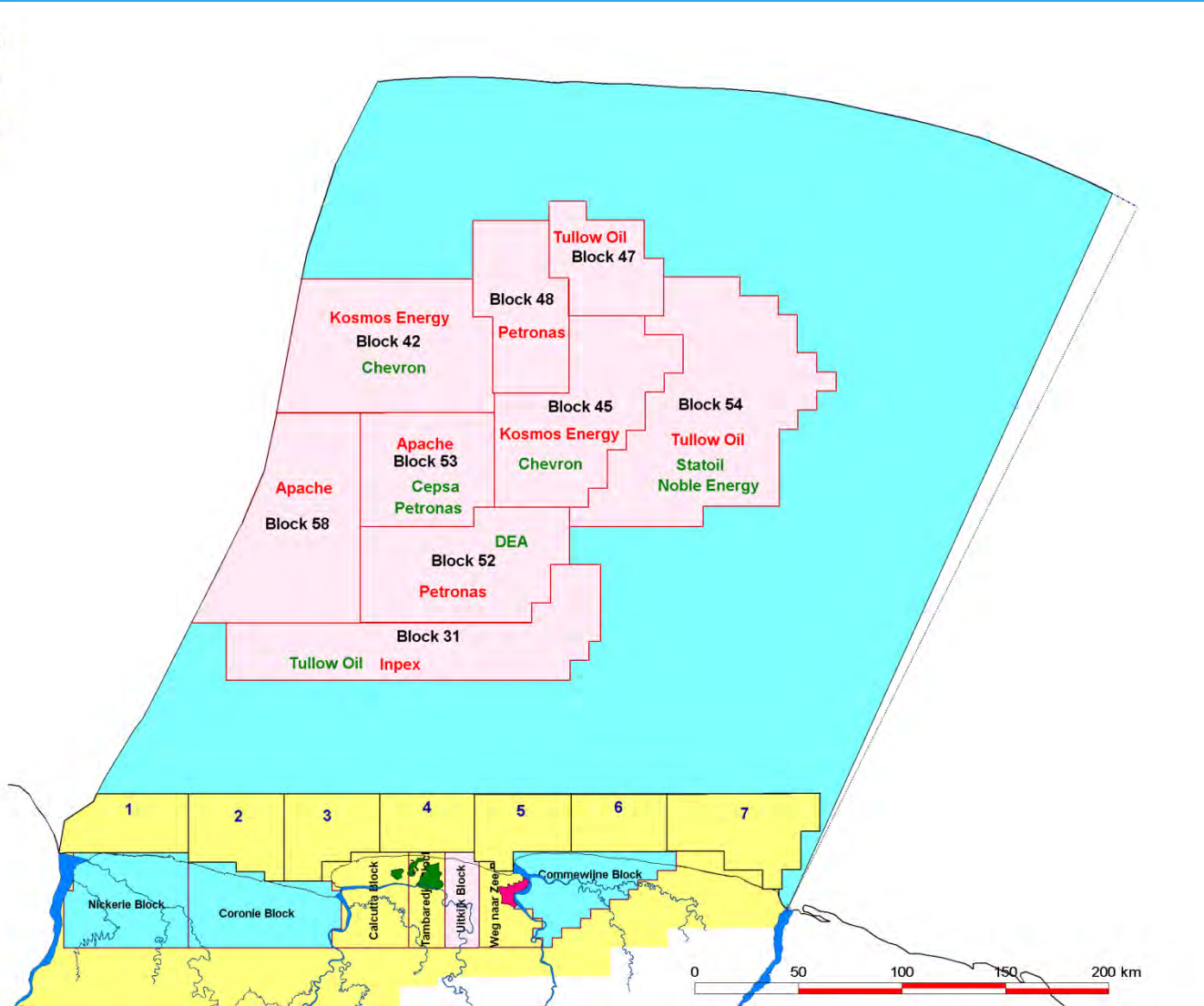
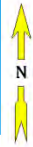


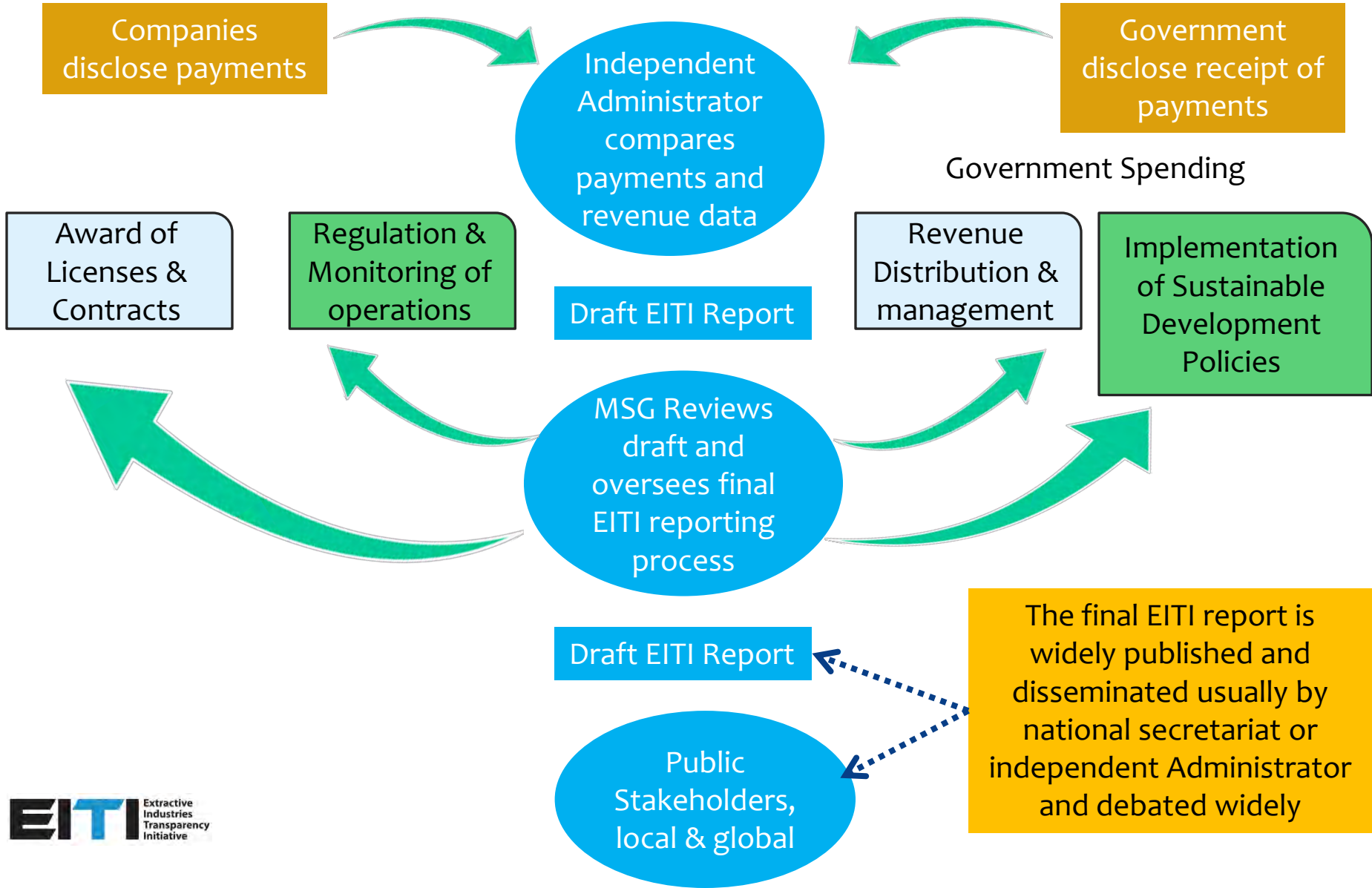
Staatsolie Core Values





E&P Blocks, April 2016

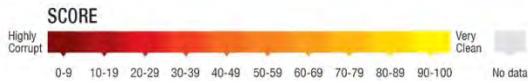
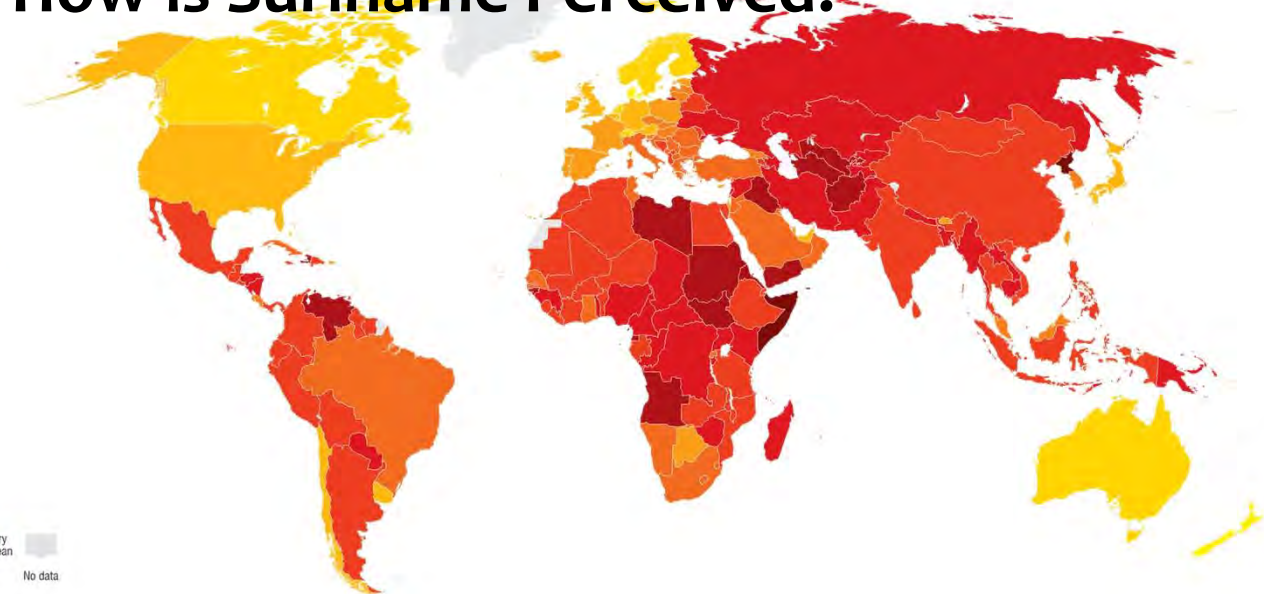




CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2014

The perceived levels of public sector corruption in 175 countries/territories around the world.

How is Suriname Perceived?



RANK COUNTRY/TERRITORY SCORE

1	Denmark	92	21	Chile	73	39	Slovenia	58	61	Croatia	48	80	Algeria	36	100	China	36	119	Mozambique	31	136	Nigeria	27	156	Zimbabwe	21	
2	New Zealand	91	21	Uruguay	73	42	Cape Verde	57	61	Ghana	46	80	Bosnia and Herzegovina	39	100	Suriname	36	119	Sierra Leone	31	142	Russia	27	156	Burundi	20	
3	Finland	89	23	Austria	72	43	Korea (South)	55	80	El Salvador	39	80	Mongolia	39	103	Bolivia	35	119	Tanzania	31	142	Comoros	26	159	Syria	20	
4	Sweden	87	24	Bahamas	71	43	Latvia	55	64	Oman	45	80	Morocco	39	103	Mexico	35	119	Vietnam	31	142	Uganda	26	161	Angola	19	
5	Norway	86	25	United Arab Emirates	70	43	Malta	55	64	The FYR of Macedonia	45	85	Burkina Faso	38	103	Moldova	35	124	Guyana	30	145	Bangladesh	25	161	Guinea-Bissau	19	
5	Switzerland	86	26	Estonia	69	43	Seychelles	55	64	Turkey	45	85	India	38	103	Niger	35	124	Mauritania	30	145	Guinea	25	161	Haiti	19	
7	Singapore	84	28	France	69	47	Costa Rica	54	67	Kuwait	44	85	Peru	38	107	Argentina	34	126	Azerbaijan	29	145	Kenya	25	161	Venezuela	19	
8	Netherlands	83	26	Qatar	69	47	Hungary	54	67	South Africa	44	85	Jamaica	38	107	Djibouti	34	126	Gambia	29	145	Laos	25	161	Yemen	19	
9	Luxembourg	82	29	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	67	47	Mauritius	54	69	Brazil	43	85	Philippines	38	107	Indonesia	34	126	Honduras	29	145	Papua New Guinea	25	166	Eritrea	18	
10	Canada	81	30	Bhutan	65	50	Georgia	52	69	Bulgaria	43	85	Sri Lanka	38	110	Albania	33	126	Kazakhstan	29	150	Central African Republic	24	166	Libya	18	
11	Australia	80	31	Botswana	63	50	Malaysia	52	69	Greece	43	85	Thailand	38	110	Ecuador	33	126	Nepal	29	150	Congo Republic	23	166	Uzbekistan	18	
12	Germany	79	31	Cyprus	63	50	Samoa	52	69	Italy	43	85	Trinidad and Tobago	38	110	Ethiopia	33	126	Pakistan	29	150	Paraguay	24	169	Turkmenistan	17	
12	Iceland	79	31	Portugal	63	53	Czech Republic	51	69	Romania	43	85	Senegal	43	110	Kosovo	33	126	Togo	29	152	Congo Republic	23	170	Iraq	16	
14	United Kingdom	78	31	Puerto Rico	63	54	Slovakia	50	69	Senegal	43	85	Zambia	38	110	Malawi	33	133	Madagascar	28	152	Tajikistan	23	171	South Sudan	15	
15	Belgium	76	35	Poland	61	55	Bahrain	49	69	Swaziland	43	94	Armenia	37	115	Côte d'Ivoire	32	133	Nicaragua	28	154	Chad	22	172	Afghanistan	12	
15	Japan	76	35	Taiwan	61	55	Jordan	49	76	Montenegro	42	94	Colombia	37	115	Dominican Republic	32	133	Timor-Leste	28	154	Democratic Republic of the Congo	22	173	Sudan	11	
17	Barbados	74	37	Israel	60	55	Lesotho	49	76	Sao Tome and Principe	42	94	Egypt	37	115	Mali	32	136	Cameroon	27	156	Cambodia	21	174	Korea (North)	8	
17	Hong Kong	74	37	Spain	60	55	Namibia	49	78	Serbia	41	94	Gabon	37	115	Guatemala	32	136	Iran	27	156	Myanmar	21	174	Somalia	8	
17	Ireland	74	39	Dominica	58	55	Rwanda	49	79	Tunisia	40	94	Liberia	37	115	Belarus	31	136	Kyrgyzstan	27	156	Lebanon	27				
17	United States	74	39	Lithuania	58	55	Saudi Arabia	49	80	Benin	39	94	Panama	37	119												



How is Suriname Perceived?

(Transparency International 2015)

DATA & RESEARCH

[SURVEYS & INDICES](#)

CLOSE ALL

CORRUPTION MEASUREMENT TOOLS

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX (2015)

RANK: **88** / 168 SCORE: **36** / 100

BRIBE PAYERS INDEX (2011)

CONTROL OF CORRUPTION (2010)

PERCENTILE RANK: **42%**

SCORE: **-0.426620876**

GLOBAL CORRUPTION BAROMETER (2013)

OECD ANTI-BRIBERY CONVENTION (2011)

SURINAME

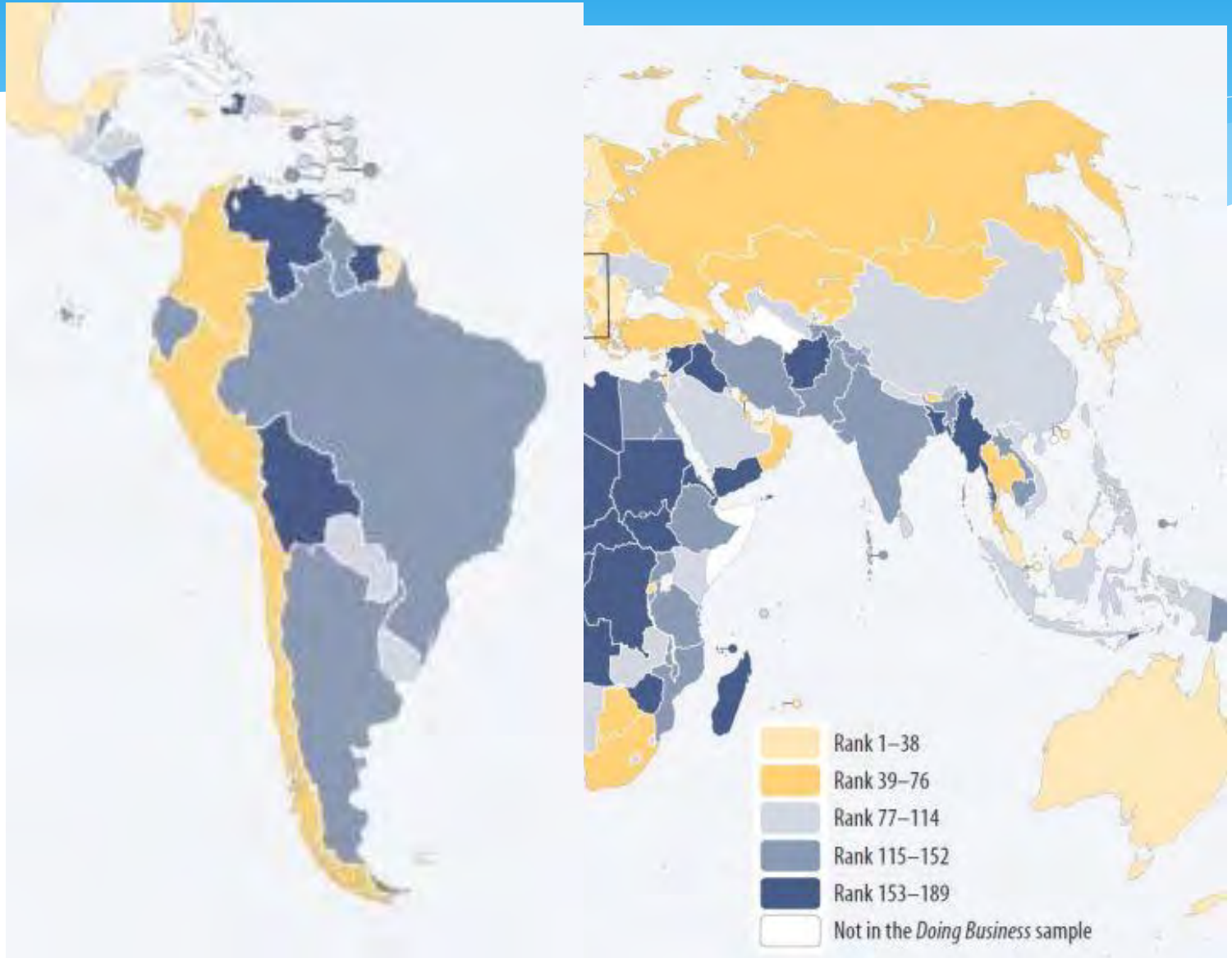
FACTS & FIGURES

- * POPULATION (2010): **524,636**
- * GDP (2009): **\$3.25 BILLION**
- * INFANT MORTALITY RATE (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS - 2010): **26.9**
- * LIFE EXPECTANCY (2009): **70.07 YEARS**
- * LITERACY RATE (2008): **94.6%**

(* World Bank data)




Suriname Ranking Doing Business (2015)





DOING BUSINESS Measuring Business Regulations

- DATA
- RANKINGS
- REPORTS
- METHODOLOGY
- RESEARCH
- BUSINESS REFORMS
- LAW LIBRARY
- CONTRIBUTORS
- ABOUT US
- PRESS



Ease of Doing Business in Suriname

This page summarizes *Doing Business 2016* data for Suriname. The first section presents the Ease of Doing Business rank (out of 189 economies) and the distance to frontier (DTF)** measure, overall and by topic. The second section summarizes the key indicators for each topic benchmarked against regional averages.

ECONOMY OVERVIEW

PRINT EXCEL

REGION	Latin America & Caribbean	DOING BUSINESS 2016 RANK	DOING BUSINESS 2016 RANK	DOING BUSINESS 2015 RANK	CHANGE IN RANK
INCOME CATEGORY	Upper middle income	156	156	154	↓ -2
POPULATION	543,925				
GNI PER CAPITA (US\$)	9,640				
CITY COVERED	Paramaribo	DOING BUSINESS 2016 DTF (% POINTS)	DOING BUSINESS 2016 DTF (% POINTS)	DOING BUSINESS 2015 DTF (% POINTS)	CHANGE IN DTF (% POINTS)
		47.69	47.69	47.09	↑ 0.60

Rankings Distance to Frontier

Topics	DB 2016 Rank	DB 2015 Rank	Change in Rank
Starting a Business	183	180	↑ -3
Dealing with Construction Permits	109	107	↑ -2
Getting Electricity	93	88	↑ -5
Registering Property	176	175	↑ -1
Getting Credit	174	171	↑ -3
Protecting Minority Investors	166	165	↑ -1
Paying Taxes	75	71	↑ -4
Trading Across Borders ✓	77	95	↓ 18
Enforcing Contracts	186	186	No change
Resolving Insolvency	128	127	↑ -1

EXPLORE ECONOMY DATA

DOING BUSINESS RESOURCES

Economy Profile
Download economy profile for Suriname

1478.6KB pdf file

Get all Data

See historical data sets and trends

Law Library
Search for business laws and regulations in Suriname

Contributors
See who contributed to *Doing Business 2016*

ADDITIONAL TOPIC

» Labor Market Regulation

ADDITIONAL DATA

- » Distance to frontier
- » Entrepreneurship
- » Good practices

RELATED WEBSITES

- » Benchmarking Public Procurement
- » Citizen Engagement in Rulemaking
- » Enabling the Business of



Some People's Perception...



**IS THIS
TRANSPARENCY**



**You prefer me when am poor so i
can ride you further than when i
have some development and
money to have my own like you.
for how will you keep your power
on my back.**



“Gold Diggers”?





Benefits EITI for Companies

Local benefits for companies

1. Stronger social license to operate, better relations with communities and government
2. Tool to understand and mitigate political risks and public discontent, in order to safeguard assets and pave the way for further investments
3. A catalyst for developing local capacity and infrastructure
4. Level playing field
5. Opportunity to directly affect disclosure requirements and challenge corrupt practices
6. A forum for addressing sector issues

International benefits for companies

1. Credibility and reputational assurance
2. Respect as an industry player
3. Delivering on commitments to sound business practices
4. Improved access to finance



Support Before Country Sign-up

- * Explaining EITI benefits through existing government relations channels.
- * Promoting the aims of the EITI in public debates and at conferences.
- * Working collectively with other companies or through industry associations.
- * Engaging civil society groups, local think tanks and local media. It can be useful for extractive companies to inform CSOs and journalists about their industry, the companies' role in the economy and the EITI process to show openness and support for transparency.



Only MNs to support?

1. **SOCs** also face local and international pressure to demonstrate good governance and they grow in size and influence
2. **Upstream** service companies that provide hardware and logistics to help extract oil, gas and minerals
3. **Downstream** manufacturing companies, such as steel and other industrial and commercial mineral manufacturers, which have supply agreements with the extractive sector
4. **Ancillary companies** along the value chain, including logistics, human resources, information service, transportation, security, management, accountancy and auditing companies



My Company already Publishes Information

1. All companies (including those that are state-owned) need to publish
 - * It is not possible for citizens of the country to obtain a complete and reconciled picture of the amounts received by their government.
2. Such disclosure is not based on the multi-stakeholder process of the EITI
 - * Helps to create a culture of accountability by government



Role of Extractive Companies

- * Helping initiate and guide the EITI process
- * Helping shape the EITI scope
- * Reporting and reconciling EITI data
- * Communicating EITI results

In EITI implementing countries, reporting payments to government covered by the EITI process is mandatory.

- No reporting means no compliance to the standard

Payments to the government according to agreed templates to the appointed Independent Administrator .



Companies Engaged in the Process

EITI multi-stakeholder group should:

- * Reach Out to oil, gas and mining companies, including communications (media, website, letters) informing them of the government's commitment to implement EITI, and the central role of companies.
- * Address capacity constraints affecting companies, whether undertaken by government, civil society or companies.



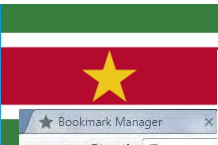
Over 90 Companies support EITI (April 2016)





Steps to become a Supporting Company

1. Declare support and endorsement of the EITI
2. Consider making an annual financial contribution to international management of the EITI
3. Contribute to implementation in EITI Candidate and Complaint countries



Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V. is a Supporting Company of the Extractive Industries

Transparency Initiative (EITI) As the National

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the EITI website. The URL in the address bar is <https://eiti.org/supporters/companies/staatsolie-maatschappij-suriname-nv>. The page header features the EITI logo and the tagline "Seeing results from natural resources". A navigation menu includes "The EITI", "EITI Countries", "Stakeholders", "Publications", "News", and "About". The main content area is titled "Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V." and includes sections for "Website:", "About", "Engagement with the EITI", and "Other".

Website:
<http://www.staatsolie.com/en/>
<http://www.staatsolie.com/en/>

About
 Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V. is a state-owned oil company in Suriname.

Engagement with the EITI
 Suriname is in the process of setting-up a **MSG**² with the objective to become a **candidate country**² by the end of 2016, and Staatsolie is likely to become a MSG member.

During the past years, Staatsolie and its **Production Sharing Contract**³ (PSC) partners have been promoting the EITI to stakeholders within the government. Staatsolie is currently actively supporting the process of Suriname to become a candidate country by the end of 2016. Staatsolie will present on the benefits for companies and the role of companies in the MSG at the EITI symposium (kick off to inform the public at large on Surinam's ambition to be a **EITI candidate**³) to be held on 29 April 2016 by the EITI Steering Group in Suriname, which is led by the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Staatsolie primary mid-term focus is to support and be actively part of the EITI process in Suriname through implementation of the standard and contribute to the work of the MSG. Once Suriname becomes a candidate and subsequent **compliant country**², Staatsolie plans to extend its EITI engagement internationally.

Other

their website,





Home Work Companies

- * Better understand role of companies wrt the EITI standard
- * Feedback on the TOR (EITI- report and MSG?)
- * Give input to the draft work plan
- * Come up with a system/procedure/governance rules for companies MSG representation



Thank You



TTEITI

EITI in Suriname: Moving Towards Implementation

Paramaribo, Suriname
April 29 2016

EITI LESSONS FROM TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

SHERWIN LONG, HEAD, TTEITI
SECRETARIAT



PRESENTATION OUTLINE

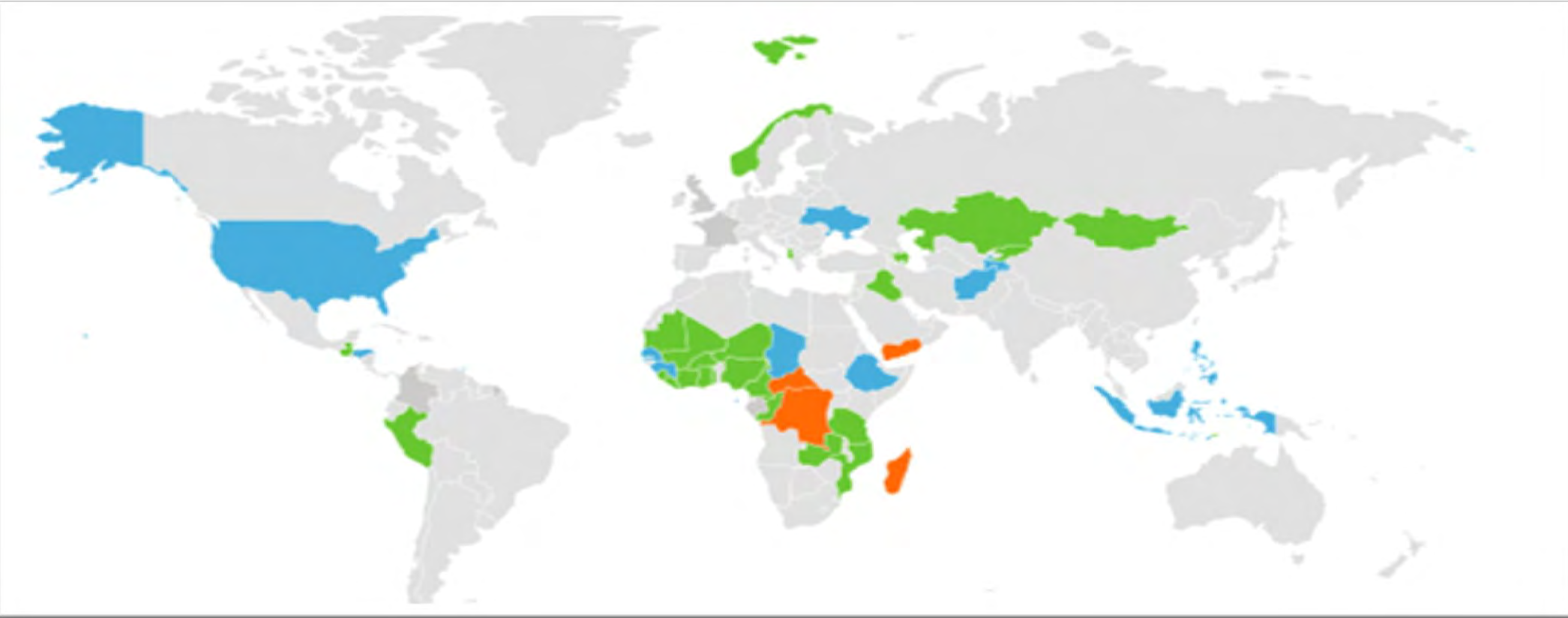


1. Challenges in EITI Implementation
2. Setting up the Secretariat
3. The EITI Report 2013: Trinidad and Tobago
4. What's Next for TTEITI

CHALLENGES IN EITI IMPLEMENTATION



EITI IMPLEMENTING COUNTRIES



51 Participating Countries; 31 Countries EITI Compliant

Trinidad & Tobago – Attained Candidate Country Status on March 1, 2011, and Compliant Country Status on January 23, 2015

WHAT CHALLENGES COUNTRIES MAY FACE



1. Lack of political will – the need for Government to commit to the initiative over a long period of time
2. Lack of interest among one or more of the MSG representatives
3. Weak civil society representation
4. Private companies resistance to transparency
5. Voluntary initiative (which allows for non participation unless legislation in place).
6. Communicating EITI benefits

WHAT CHALLENGES DID T&T FACE ?



1. Legal – Confidentiality clauses in Income Tax Act, need for MOU
2. Data gathering – determining materiality (different agencies), archaic Ministry processes and bureaucracy. Need for high level champions within different agencies.
3. Need for training of all stakeholders to understand their role in EITI process: constant training of civil society on extractive sector issues
4. Weak Government regulation of some non oil and gas sectors e.g. mining
5. Secretariat capacity – donor requirements onerous, joint validation and report publication poses difficulty
6. Timely reporting – templates returned late from reporting companies
7. Communicating EITI benefits to wide cross section of society: man in the street is the missing link?

T&T CHALLENGES WITH THE EITI STANDARD

- Requirement 1: Oversight

Steering Committee composition had to be re-aligned. Cabinet selected civil society representatives.

- Requirement 2: Legal and Institutional framework

No contract disclosure consensus due to nature of T&T industry. Need to develop a plan for beneficial ownership disclosure.

- Requirement 3: Exploration and Production

Need for MSG to develop clear definition of production and offer advice on how to ensure company and Ministry figures do not vary significantly.

T&T CHALLENGES WITH THE EITI STANDARD

- Requirement 4: Revenue Collection

Determining what taxes to include in report and developing a materiality threshold, including sale of state share and in-kind flows.

Providing audit and assurance from the Auditor General on MEEI and MOF accounts & auditing under international standards.

- Requirement 5: Revenue Allocations

No issue here as energy revenues go to Consolidated Fund but sub-national revenue transfers should be reported.

T&T CHALLENGES WITH THE EITI STANDARD

- Requirement 6: Social and Economic Spending

Definition of Social Expenditure only developed after second report.

"Expenditure targeted at, communities, civil society organizations, households and individuals. Such benefits can be cash transfers or direct (in-kind) provision of goods and services but shall exclude advertising and/or promotional costs related to the expenditure."

- Requirement 7: Outcomes and Impact

Secretariat hosts several roadshows and workshops to highlight reports and stimulate debate but data is not machine readable and 'man on the street' not aware of report details.

Only ten percent of recommendations implemented globally and in T&T the required reforms from the report recommendations still outstanding in many cases.

MINING SECTOR INCLUSION



- Pilot to be included in 2014-2015 report (ceteris paribus).
- TTEITI already hosted several capacity building workshops on sustainable mining practices, corporate governance, international auditing standards.
- Challenges include: tax payment disclosure by companies, setting the materiality threshold, adherence to the EITI Standard, issue over licenses register, beneficial ownership etc.

T&T MINING SECTOR ISSUES

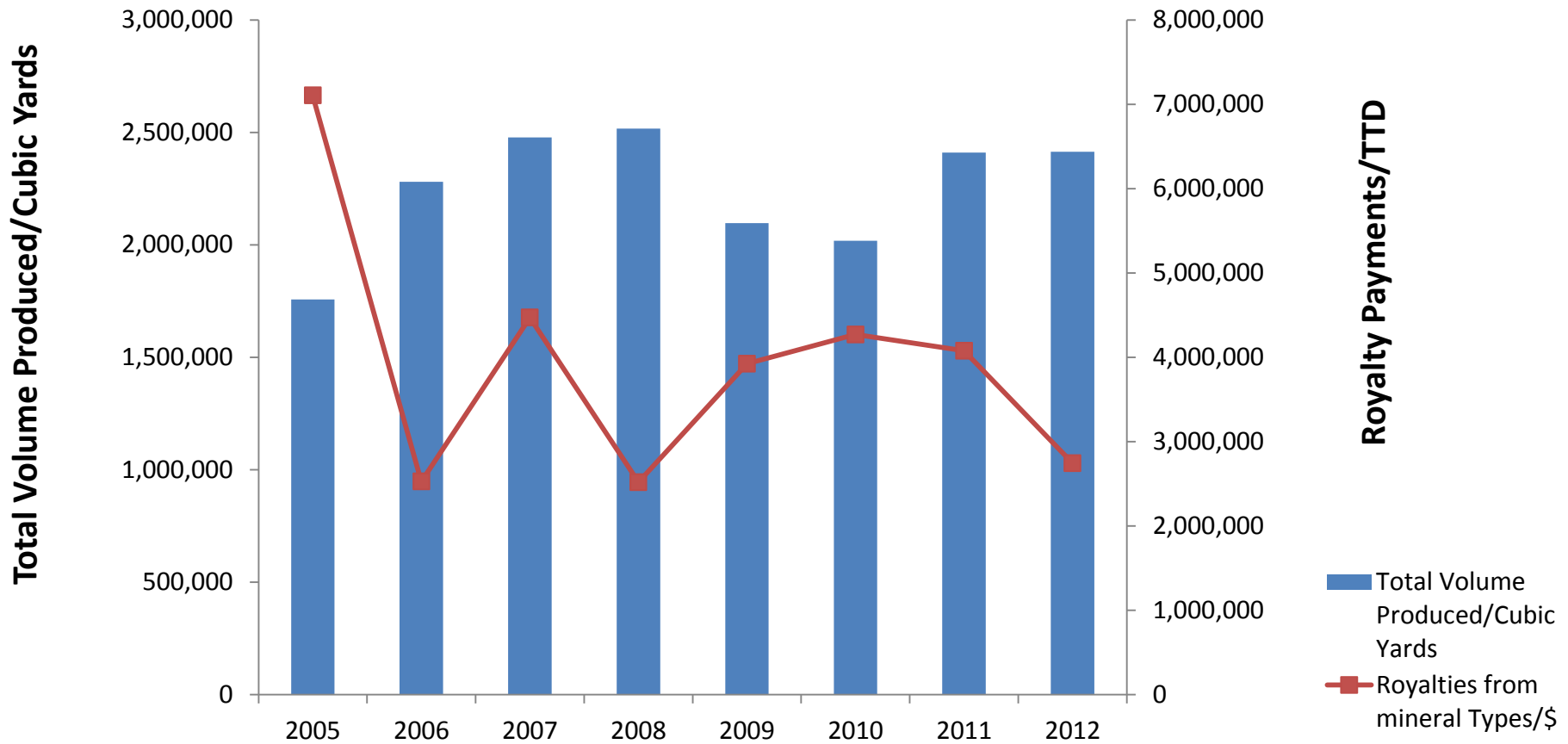


- Need for enforcement, regulation and compliance with new Minerals Act Regulations
- Reconciliation and verification of quarry production (both licenced and unlicenced operators)
- Need for sustainable mining practices

T&T MINING SECTOR: Royalties & Production



Mineral Royalties and Production in Trinidad and Tobago 2005-2012

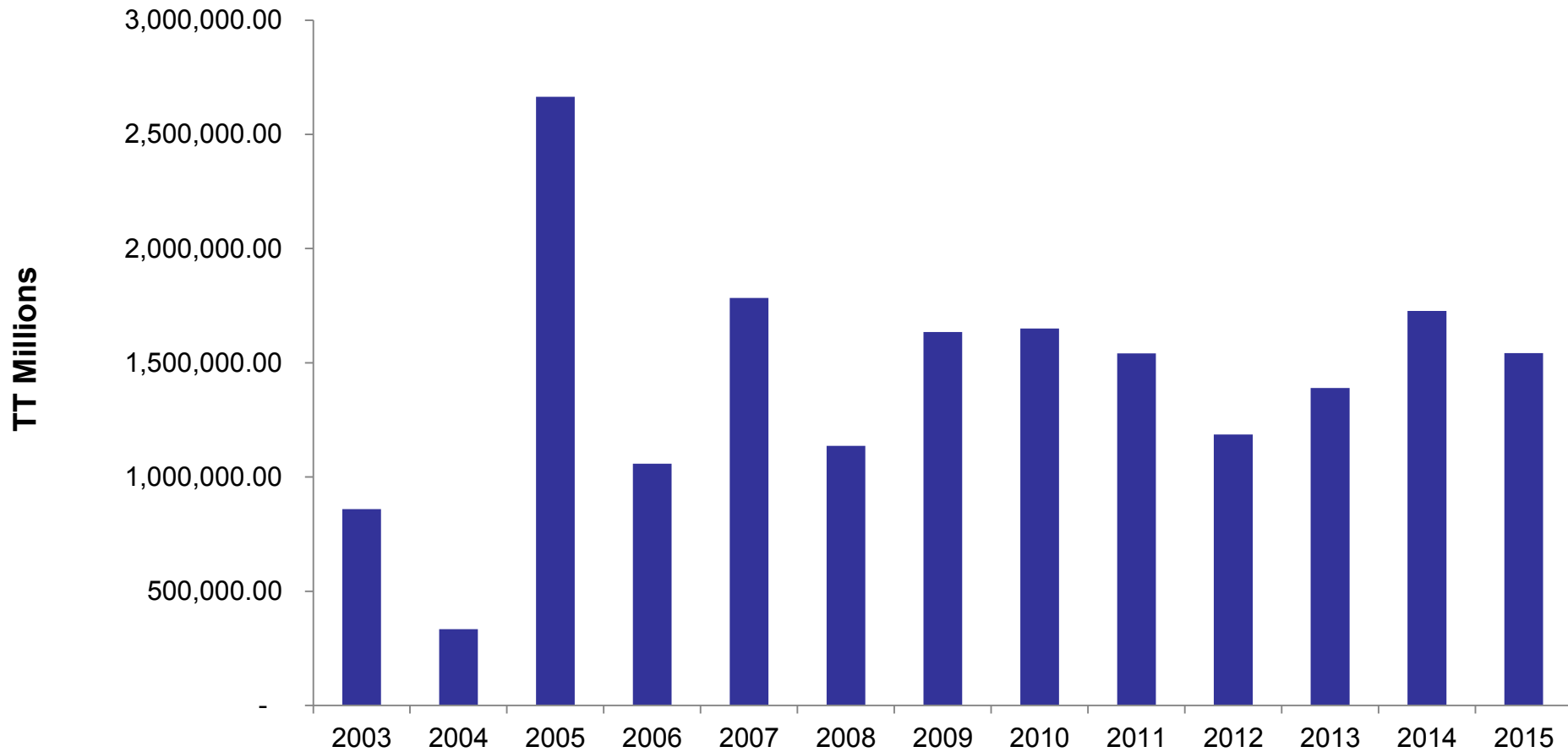


Source: Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs

T&T MINING SECTOR: Royalties



Asphalt and Quarry Royalties 2003-2015



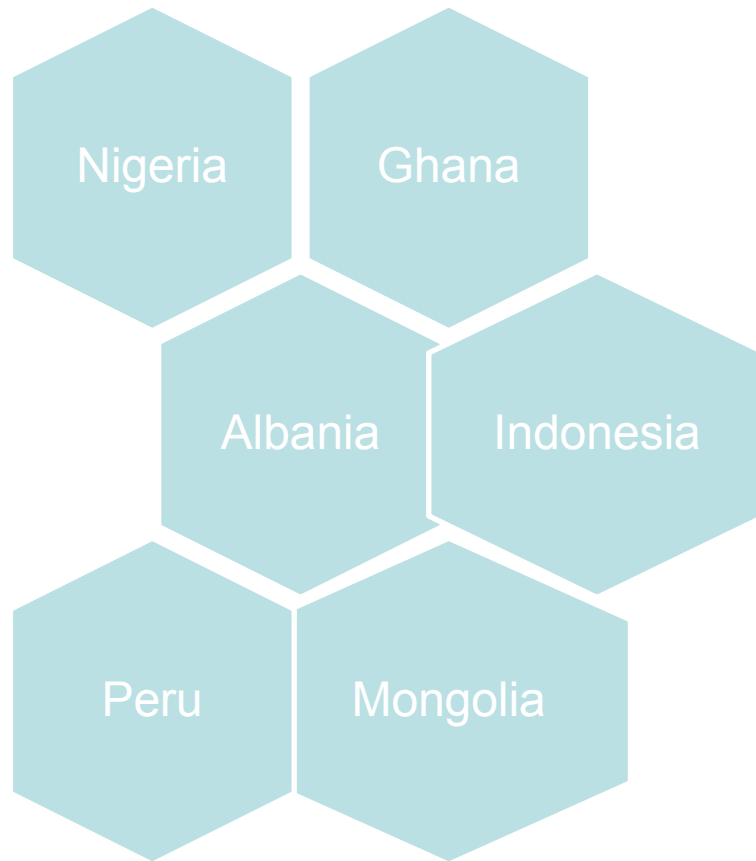
Source: Ministry of Finance Draft Estimates of Revenue

THE EITI & LINKAGE TO MINING POLICY & LAW



- EITI mentioned in new minerals policy green paper. Official comment from EITI SC on policy submitted.
- EITI integral part of mining policy in other countries e.g. Peru, Mongolia, Nigeria, Ghana and Liberia. Countries such as Norway, Liberia, Tanzania and Nigeria have EITI legislation.
- Ghana EITI report prompted the review of the fiscal regime under which the mining industry operates and the development of guidelines for the utilisation of mineral royalties at the sub-national level.

EITI REPORTING TEMPLATES FOR MINING



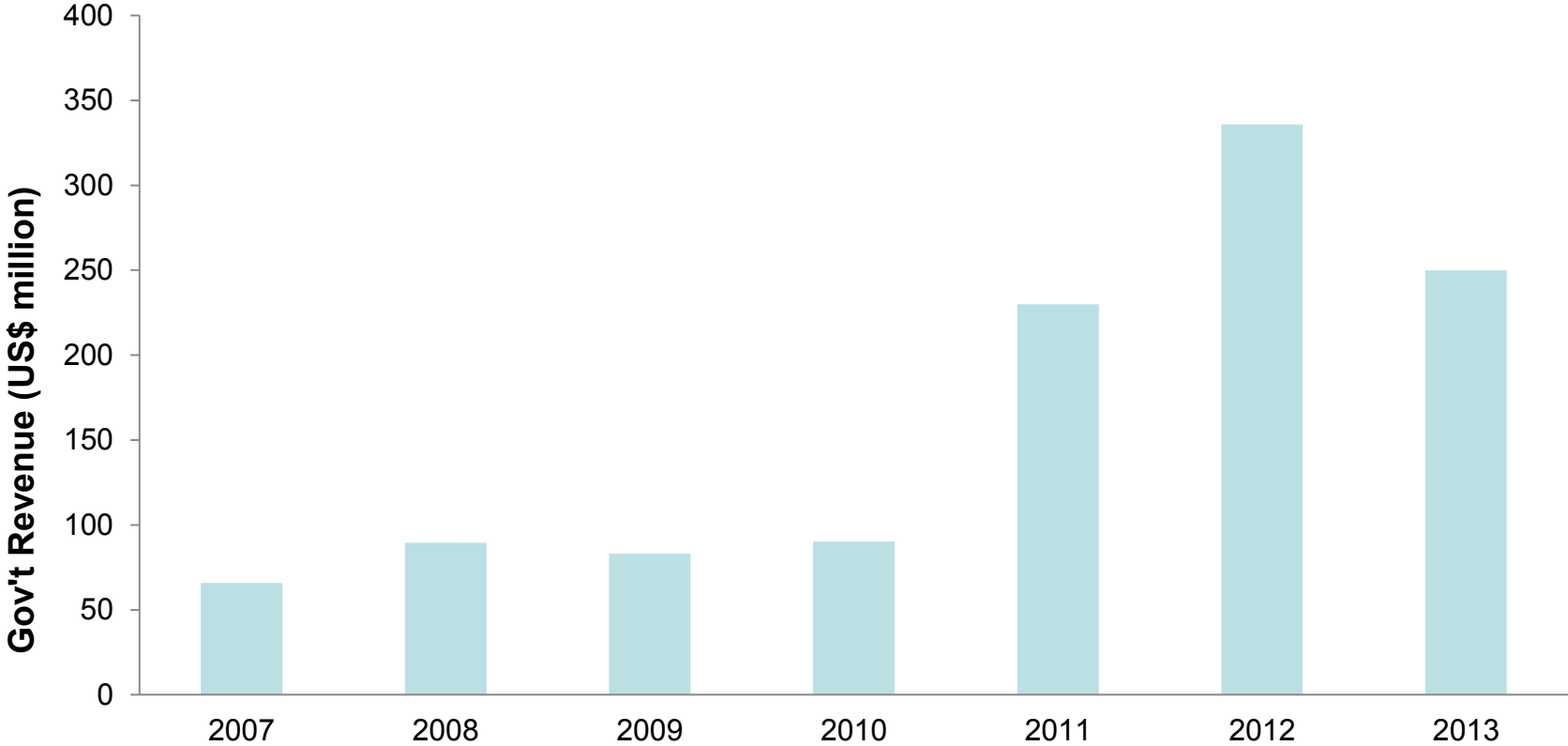
How it's done

- Similar to reporting for oil and gas
- Companies complete templates requiring information such as:
- Company Information (Including type of mineral extracted, license type, license number)
- Amount of each type of payment made (e.g. corporate income tax, license fee, withholding tax, royalties etc.) to each Government agency
- (in Peru) Amount of rent royalties, special tax on mining and special levy on mining paid per quarter
- Production and sales information (volume and value)
- Nature and value of in-kind payments
- Declaration

Government Revenue Increases With EITI



Ghana (Member since 2007 , Compliant since 2010)



Source: Ghana EITI Report 2013

Government Revenue Increases With EITI



Nigeria (Member since 2007, Compliant since 2011)

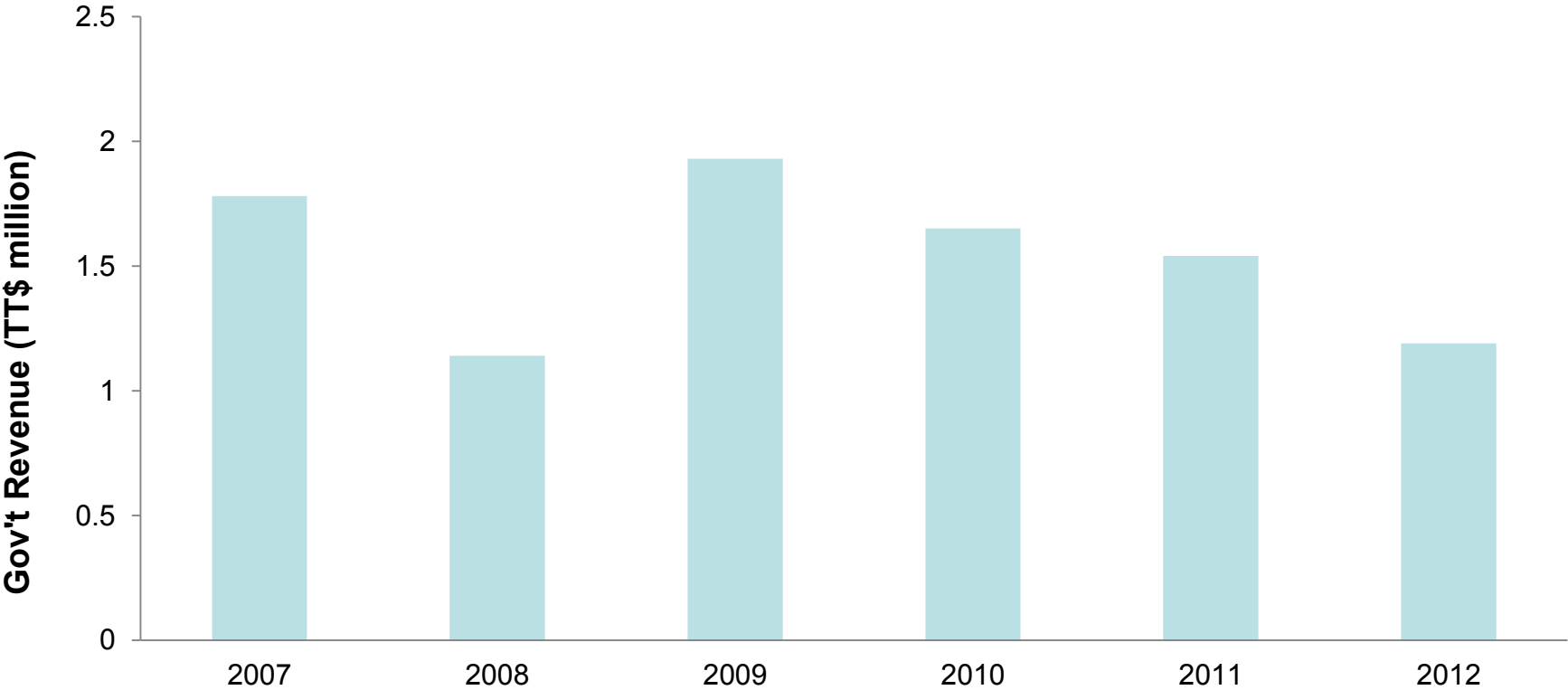


Source: Nigeria EITI Report 2012

Government Revenue From Mining



Trinidad and Tobago (Member since 2011, Compliant since 2015)



Source: Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs

SETTING UP THE SECRETARIAT




THE TTEITI SECRETARIAT



- Ensure the right balance is struck between strategic planners, creative communicators, fund raisers and technical/legal experts.
- Ensure some measure of independence for unit even if housed within a Government Ministry.
- Amidst commodity price declines ensure Secretariat is funded to carry out its mandate.

THE EITI REPORT 2013: TRINIDAD & TOBAGO



DETAILED DATA ON OIL & GAS REVENUE



- T&T's EITI Reports to date have included data on payments by 51 participating companies operating in the oil and gas sectors but not the mining sector
- Report disaggregates flows paid by companies to Government including Supplemental Petroleum Tax, Petroleum Profit Tax, Unemployment Levy, Royalties, PSC Share of Profits, Minimum Rent E&P etc
- Dividend payments by State Enterprises
- Social Expenditure and Infrastructure Expenditure by reporting companies
- Recommendations for improving data collection and assurance

TOTAL RECEIPTS - 2013 REPORT

Receipts reported by government	Reconciled differences	Unidentified receipts differences	Payments reported by companies
<u>TT\$ millions</u>	<u>TT\$ millions</u>	<u>TT\$ millions</u>	<u>TT\$ millions</u>
21,186.79	195.99	32.55	21,415.51

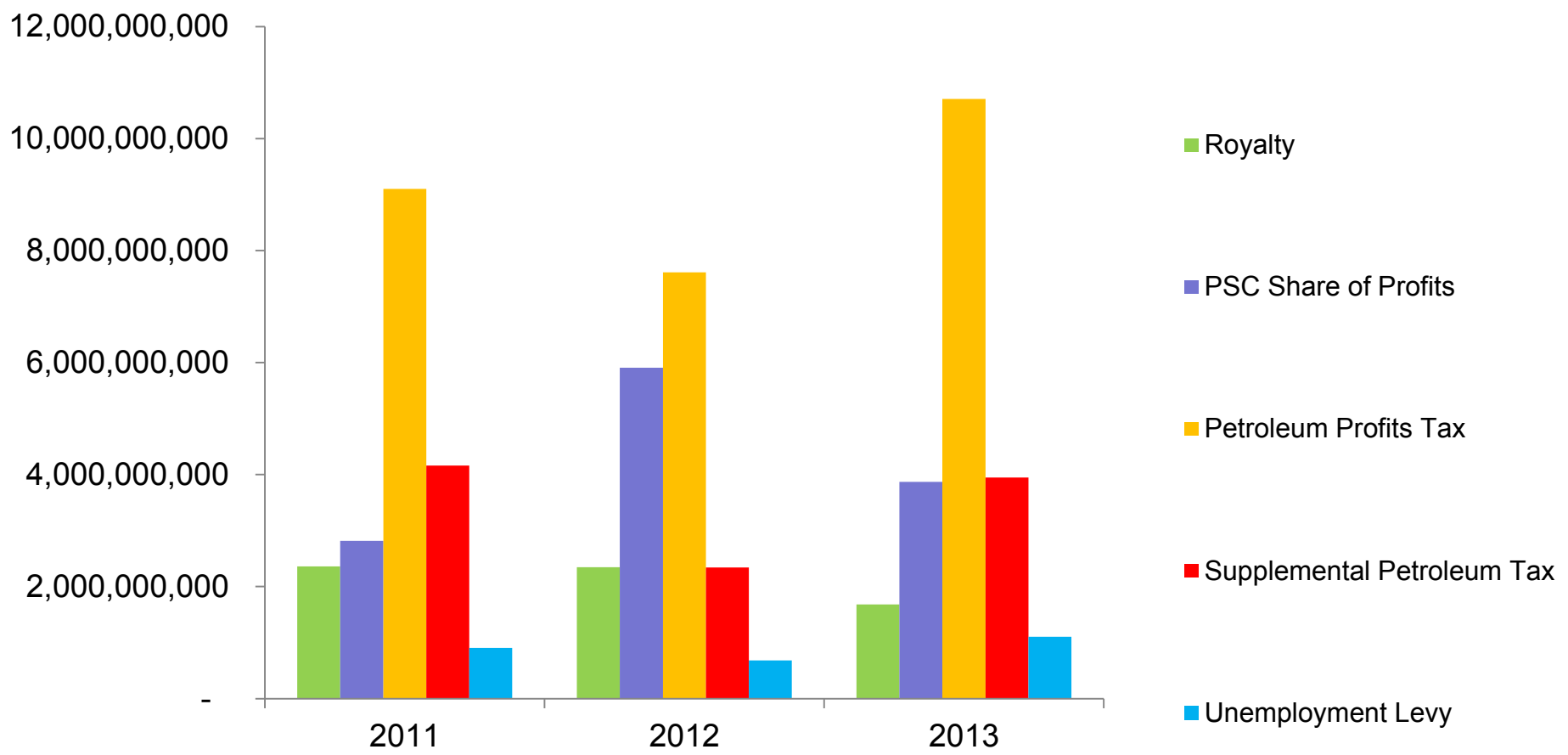
RECONCILED DIFFERENCES - 2013 REPORT



Foreign exchange differences	Timing differences	Insurance premium tax on foreign policies	Payments not related to E&P	Total reconciling items
<u>TT\$ millions</u>	<u>TT\$ millions</u>	<u>TT\$ millions</u>	<u>TT\$ millions</u>	<u>TT\$ millions</u>
0.69	208.90	24.14	(37.74)	195.99

REVENUE STREAMS

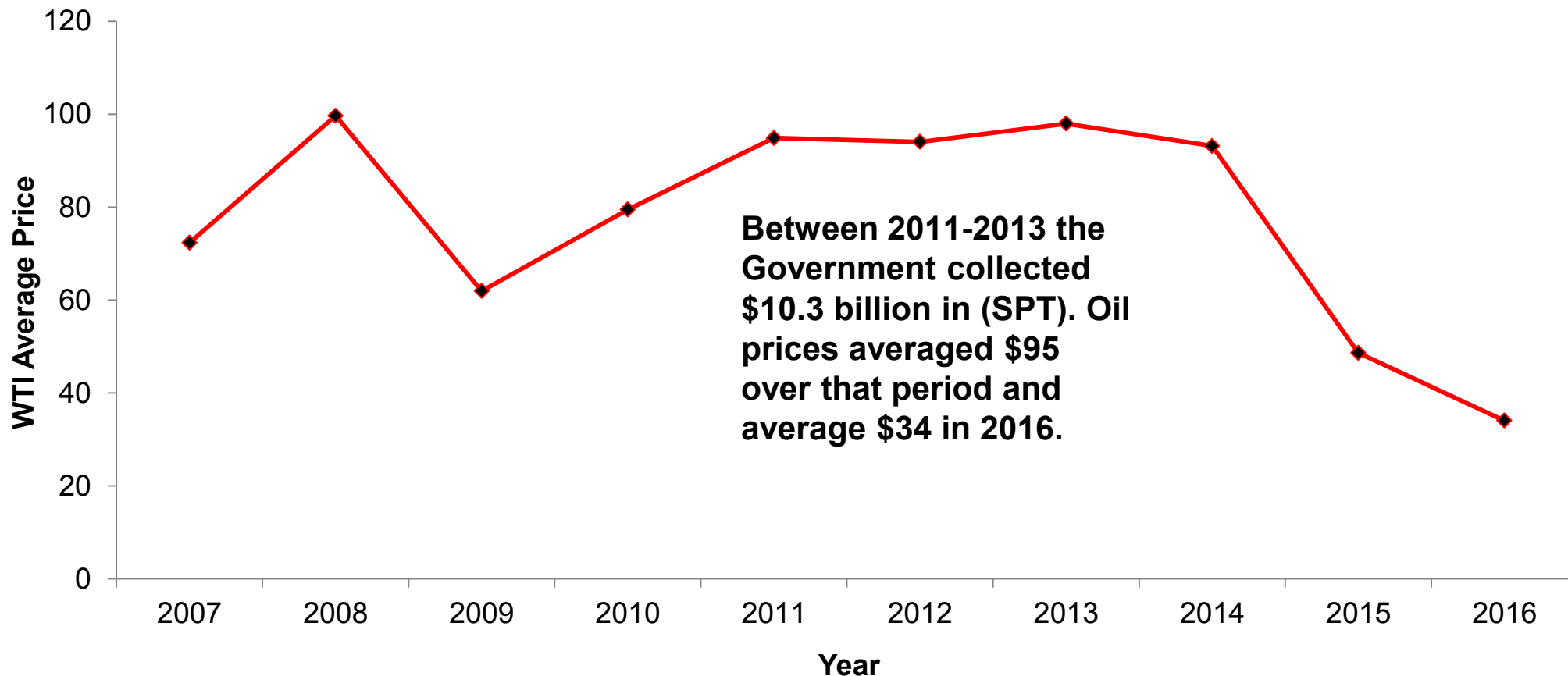
Select Revenue Streams 2011-2013



REVENUE STREAMS

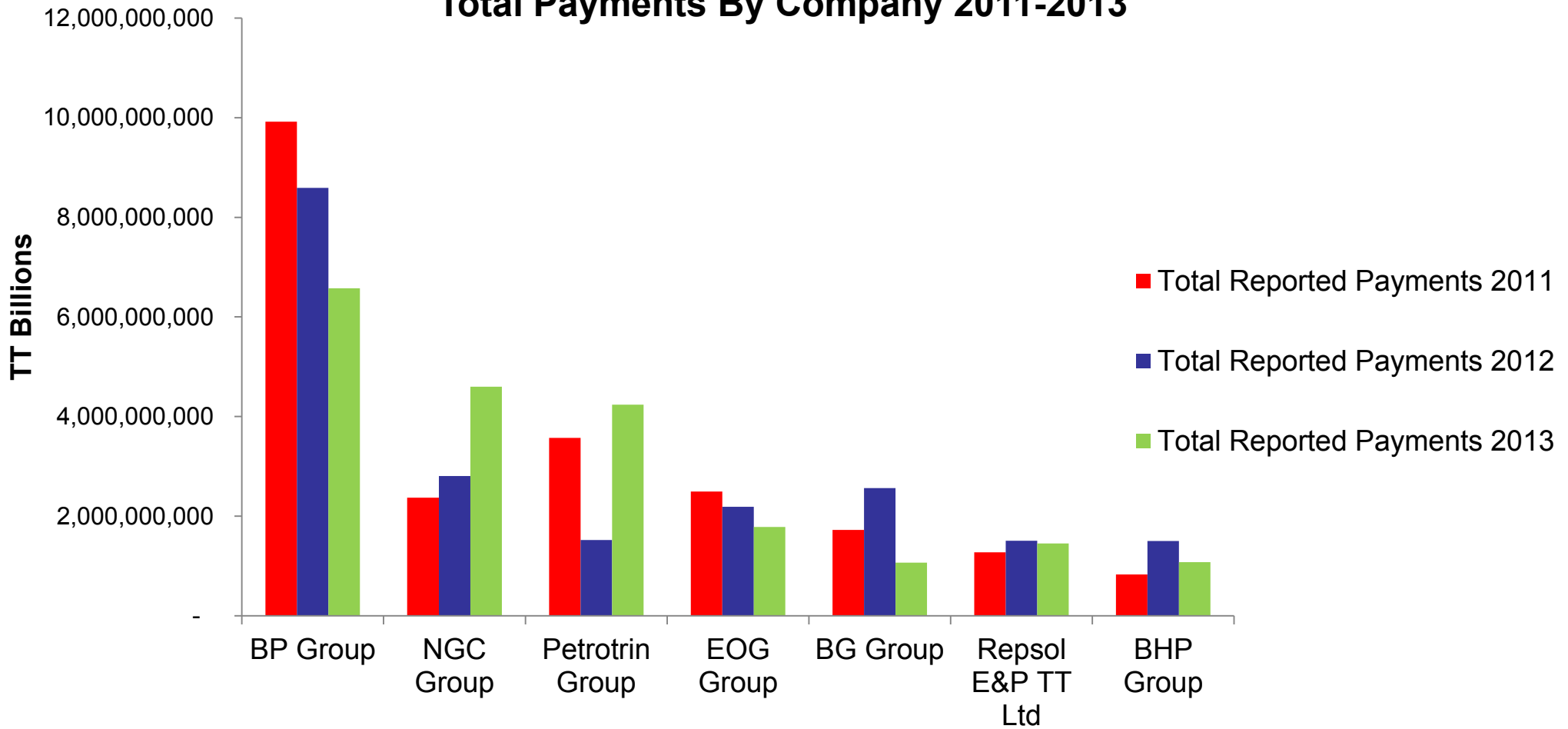


WTI Oil Prices 2007-2016



COMPANY PAYMENTS

Total Payments By Company 2011-2013

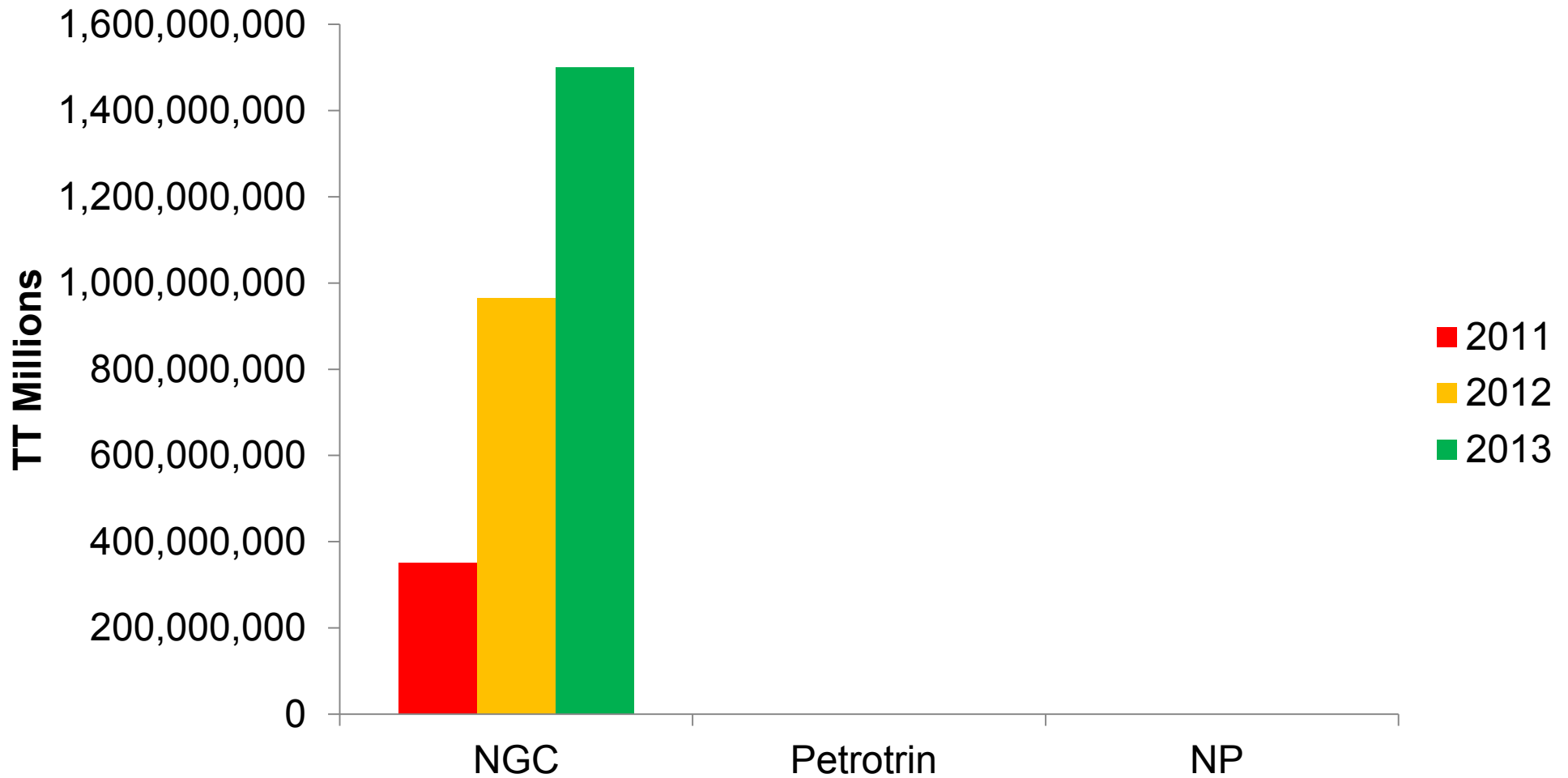


REASONS FOR REVENUE FLUCTUATIONS

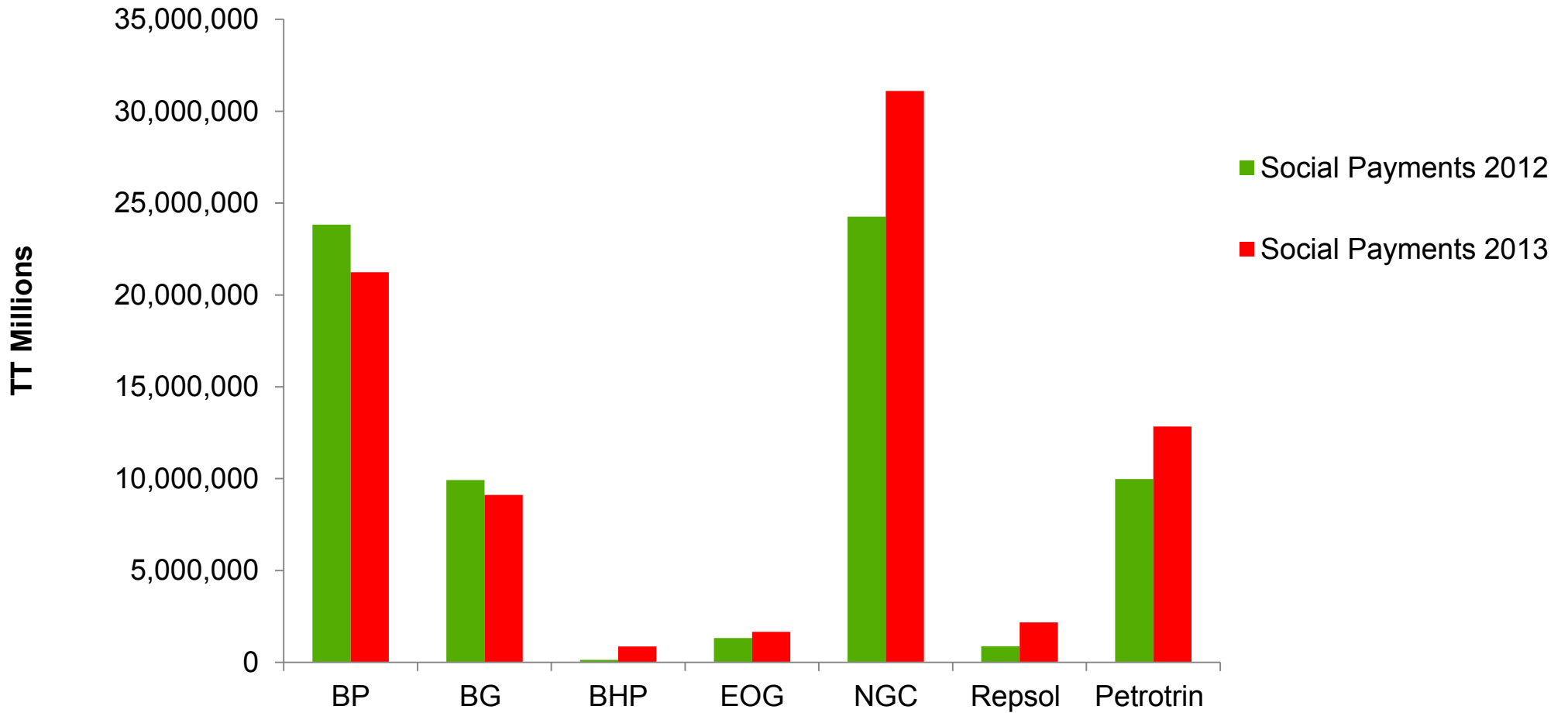


- Commodity price and production declines or upswings.
- Fiscal regime policy framework - tax incentives impact investment and select flows whether SPT, bonuses etc.
- Terms and conditions of contracts/concession arrangements e.g. cost recovery clauses.

SOE DIVIDEND PAYMENT



SOCIAL PAYMENTS



RECOMMENDATIONS OF REPORT



- Auditor General Department to audit under international auditing standards and be given access to BIR tax data. AG cannot assess accuracy of Royalty and Share of Profits revenue. No evidence of MEEI verifying production data.
- Government to promote legislative change to remove restrictions on disclosure of information.
- Companies to provide confirmation letter from external auditor confirming information submitted is consistent with their audited financial statements.
- MEEI to computerise record keeping system.
- Reconciliation of PSC tax settlement (payments paid by MEEI to BIR).

USES OF EITI DATA



Drives reform of Government tax collection systems, auditing procedures, legal framework

Provides civil society/citizenry with data to strengthen demands for sustainable development

Guides Negotiation between Trade Unions and Government

Provides Research Data for Independent Analysts & Commentators (Gas Master Plan)

Gives Fenceline Communities Data on Specific Company Payments

WHAT'S NEXT FOR TTEITI?



THE NEXT EITI REPORT



- 2014 and 2015 revenue payments to be covered in one report to make data more current.
- New EITI Standard 2016: beneficial ownership disclosure mandatory, mainstreaming EITI in Government systems and ensuring report recommendations implemented is key.
- Contract transparency discussion to continue.

INCORPORATING EITI IN POLICY & LAW

Legislation
&
Policy

- EITI Bill drafted by EITI Steering Committee through IADB Funding
- Minister of Energy reviewing Bill before Cabinet consideration
- Public consultation on EITI Bill with stakeholders

Legislation
&
Policy

- Beneficial Ownership registry
- Contract transparency consensus
- Inclusion of midstream (LNG) and downstream sectors

LESSONS LEARNED THROUGH THE EITI PROCESS

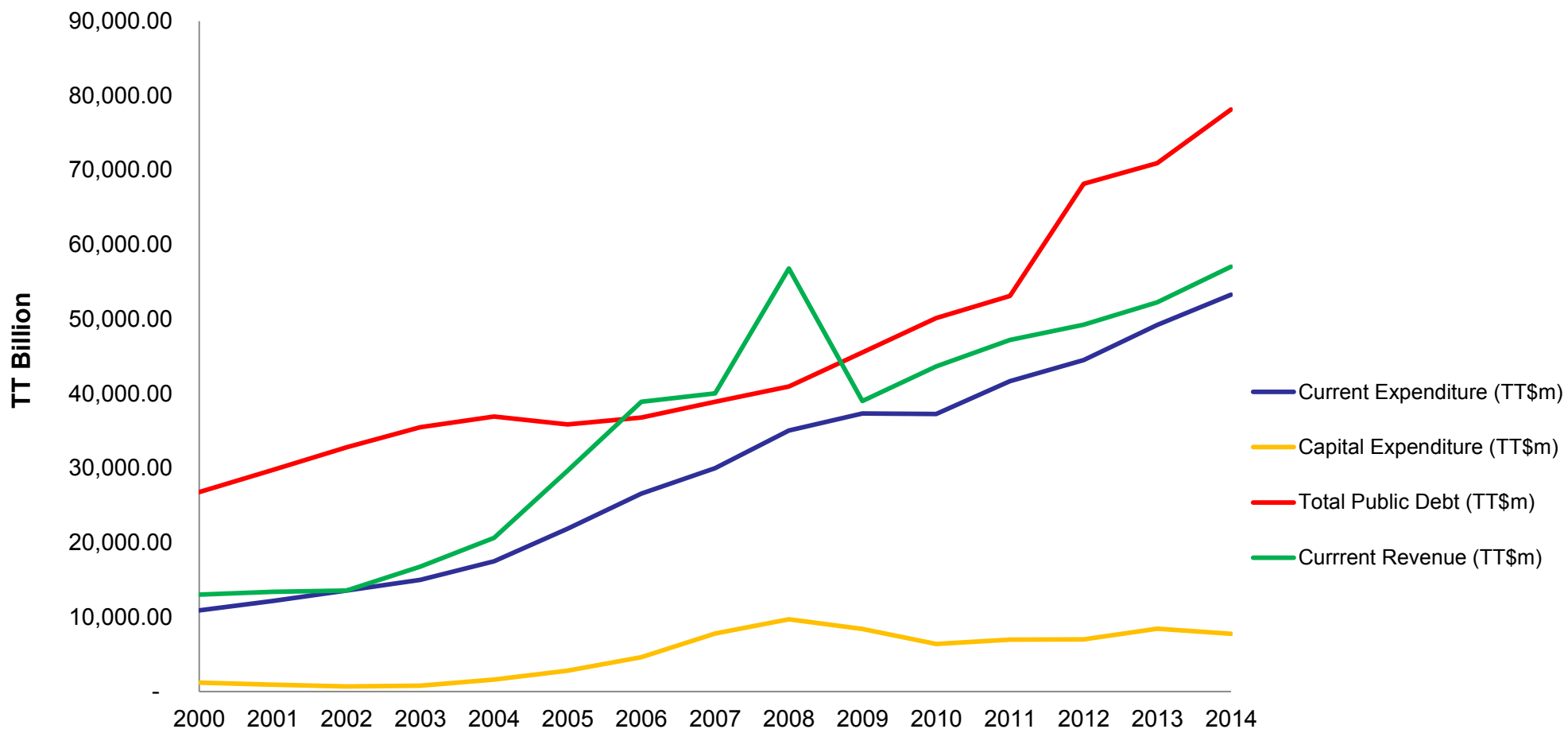


- Deficiencies in Government revenue collection system discovered e.g. lack of assurance by Auditor General of BIR tax revenue, MEEI lag in up to date audit of PSCs, updated licence register, need for production data verification and guage accuracy of royalty and share of profits calculation
- Improvement in Government revenue collection and recording systems
- Dialogue can strengthen country's participatory democracy
- It can be a platform for long-term reform through collective governance and tri-partite cooperation
- Moving conversation from transparency to accountability and sustainable projects

EITI: CONVERSATION ON FUTURE



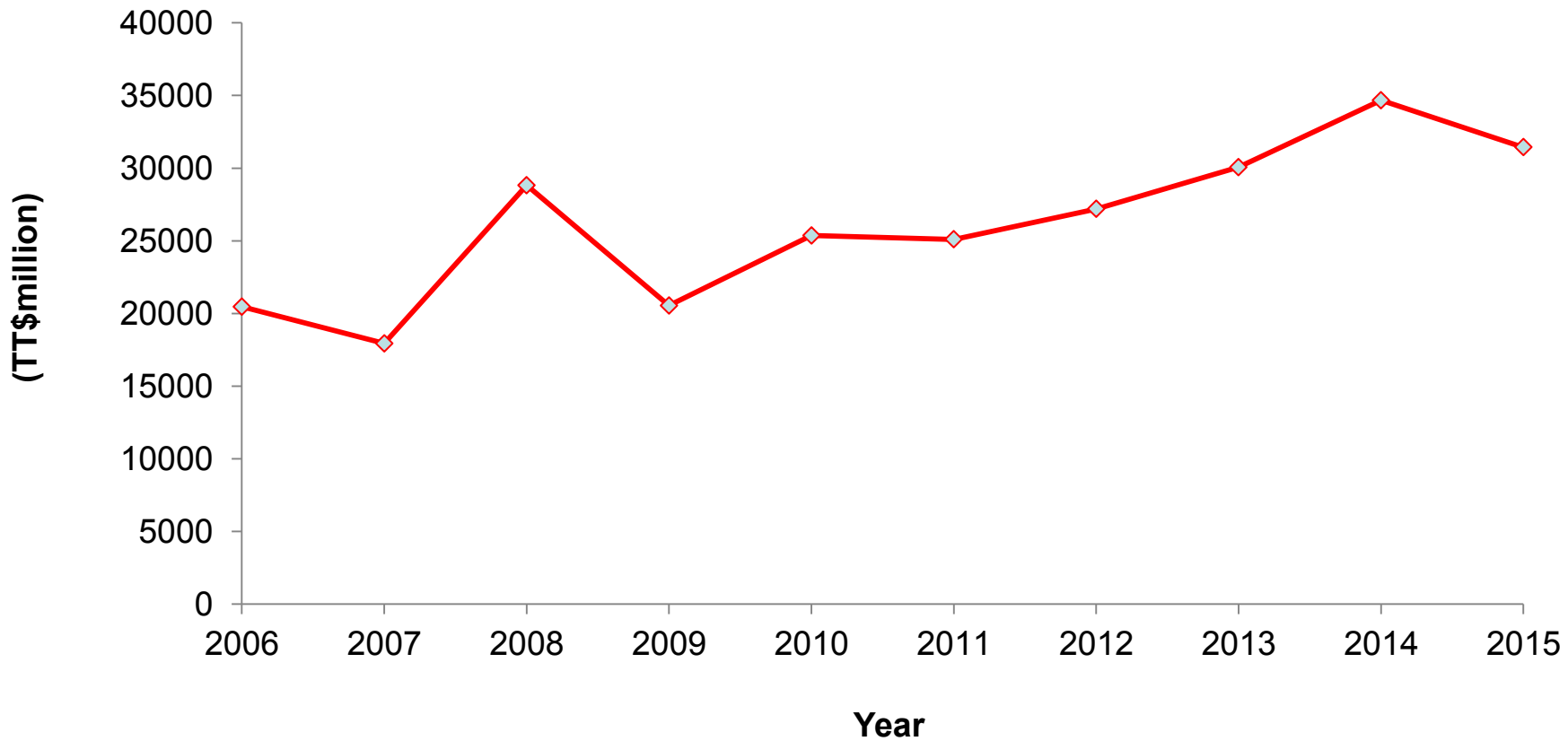
Government Expenditure, Revenue and Debt 2000-2014



EITI: CONVERSATION ON FUTURE



Transfers & Subsidies 2006-2015



EITI: CONVERSATION ON FUTURE

Fuel Subsidy Roadmap



- Fuel Switch Option (CNG)
- Incremental Price Increase



- Special Purpose Bus lanes
- Import Ban on Fuel Inefficient Cars
- Electric Car Tax Incentives



- Mass Transit
- Toll Roads

EITI: CONVERSATION ON FUTURE FOR SURINAME



Collective Governance


- Use EITI process to improve participatory governance in country and promote tri-partite dialogue in times of low commodity prices and structural adjustment

Relevant National Dialogue

- Environmental Management, Heritage and Stabilisation Fund, National Diversification Road Map, Subsidy on Electricity and Fuel, Monetary and Fiscal Policy

QUESTIONS/COMMENTS





Kosmos & EITI
*An Extractive Company's
Perspective on EITI with a
Ghana Case Study*

Symposium: Preparation for
EITI Candidacy of Suriname

Paramaribo, 29 April 2016

Tom Fauria
Vice President and Country Manager
Kosmos Energy Suriname

A leading oil & gas exploration and production company focused on frontier and emerging basins along the Atlantic Margin

Company formed in 2003

IPO in 2011 listed in NYSE under KOS

U.S. headquarters in Dallas, Texas

~250 employees worldwide

~175 in Dallas

~75 in local offices

4 in Suriname (3 locals)

Gross production of 102,500 barrels of oil per day



Kosmos Position in Suriname

Kosmos has been active in Suriname since late 2011

Kosmos is operator of two deepwater blocks offshore Suriname

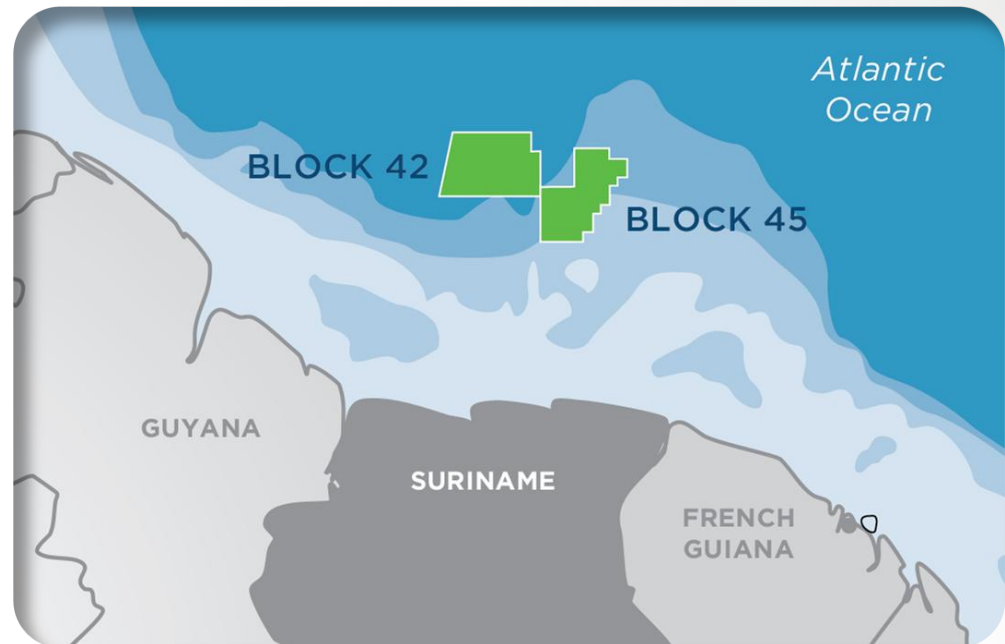
Chevron is 50% partner

Block 42

Effective Date: Dec 13, 2011
Area: 6,176 km²

Block 45

Effective Date: Dec 13, 2011
Area: 5,126 km²



Kosmos Operations in Suriname

Exploring offshore Suriname with innovative technology and contrarian geological concepts



5,295 km² of 3D seismic data
acquired in 2012

1,400 km of 2D seismic acquired
in 2013

5,000 km² of 3D seismic to be
acquired beginning in August, 2016



Exploratory drilling operations
likely in 2017/18

Atwood Achiever drillship

Business Principles

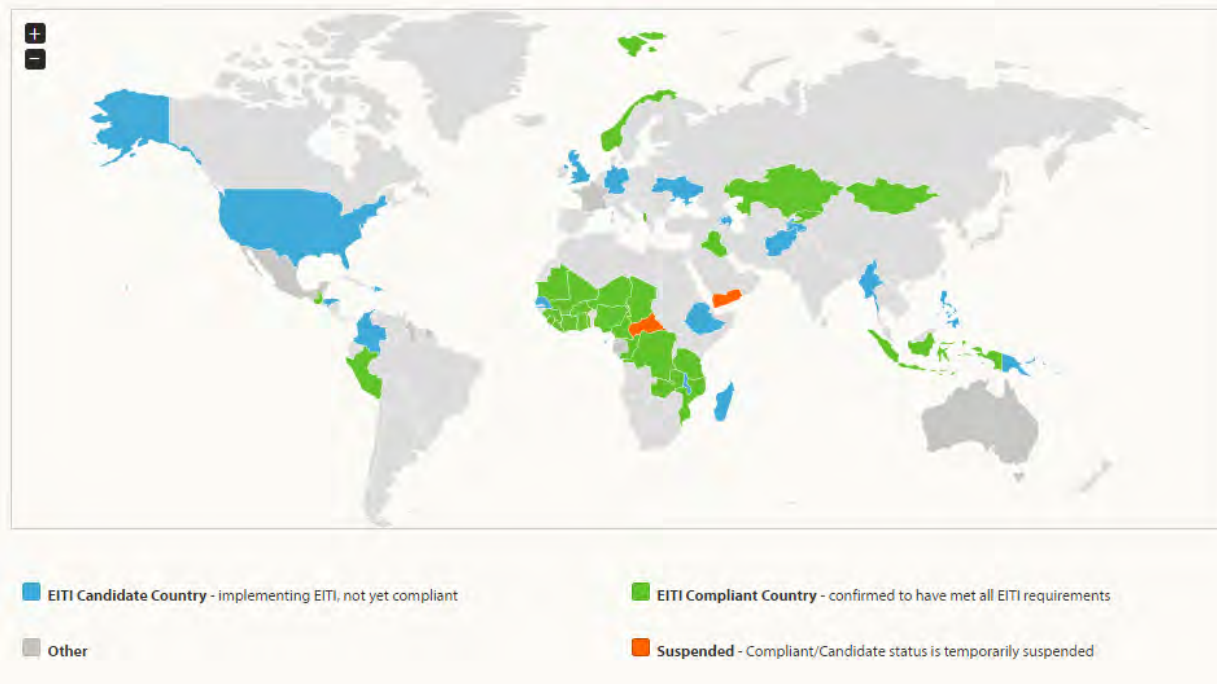
Kosmos conducts operations without compromising core business principles



www.kosmosenergy.com/business-principles/index.html

EITI Overview

Supporting EITI is a natural extension of Kosmos' business principles



EITI promotes transparency and accountability in the use of resource revenues

Facts & Figures



Kosmos Support for EITI

As an EITI Sponsoring Company, Kosmos supports EITI practices of member countries and advocates for the adoption of EITI in non-member countries

Mauritania: Country manager has served on the EITI National Committee since 2012

Morocco: Engaged with various government ministries on the benefits of EITI membership and organized workshops on transparency

Senegal: Worked with EITI to host an oil and gas workshop for civil society in 2015

Sao Tome: Kosmos invited to join MSG

Suriname: Co-sponsored EITI workshop in 2015 and sponsored attendance of Ministries of Natural Resources & Finance and Civil Society (Projekta) to 2016 EITI Global Conference in Lima, Peru

Ghana: Supported EITI initiatives since inception of activities in 2006



Kosmos countries of operations



Suriname & Kosmos reps at 2016 EITI Conference

Ghana and EITI

Ghana's entry into EITI was motivated by activity in the mining sector



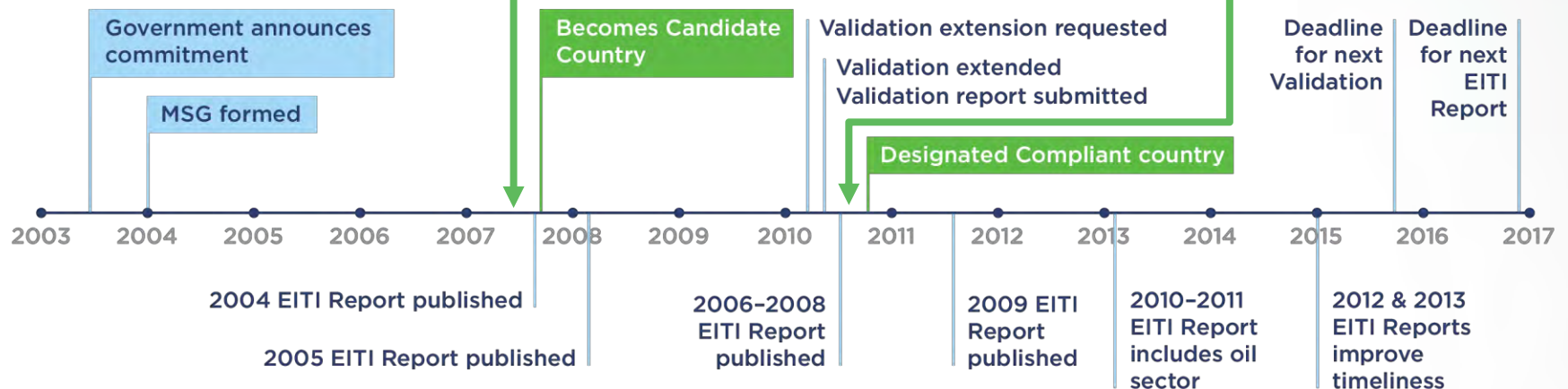
Ghana is the second largest gold producer in Africa and the 8th largest globally

Ghana and EITI Timeline

The major discovery of oil offshore by Kosmos in 2007 further encouraged the implementation of EITI procedures



Ghana



EITI Reports include transfers to sub-national levels and government utilization of transferred funds

Sub-national reporting allowed oversight to ensure that local mining communities received correct disbursements of revenues

Practice led to identification and correction of sub-optimal practices and ultimately to reforms and new policy initiatives

EITI reports include guidelines for implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs



Keys to successful implementation of EITI standards

Clear and committed support from political leadership

Availability of government administrative and budgetary resources

Constructive engagement and participation by:

- Government
- Extractive Companies
- Civil Society



Beneficiaries from implementation of EITI

Governments benefit from additional foreign investment in a climate of transparency

Extractive companies become more willing to invest due to lower risk of corruption and potential for FCPA violations

Local populations and communities ultimately benefit from equitable revenue distribution since reporting is available to hold government accountable for revenue collections and disbursements

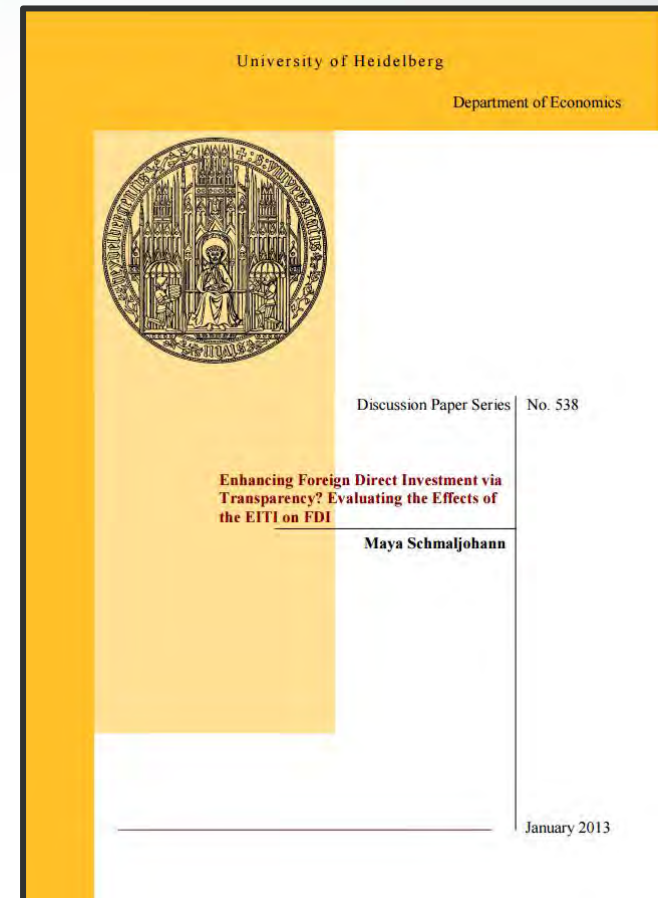


*“Enhancing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) via Transparency? Evaluating the Effects of EITI on FDI”,
2013 Research Publication by Maya Schmaljohann from University of Heidelberg*

The “resource curse” states that countries rich in natural resources often show slower rates of economic growth compared to resource poor countries

Explanation: lack of transparency and accountability and general low quality of governance stifle investments

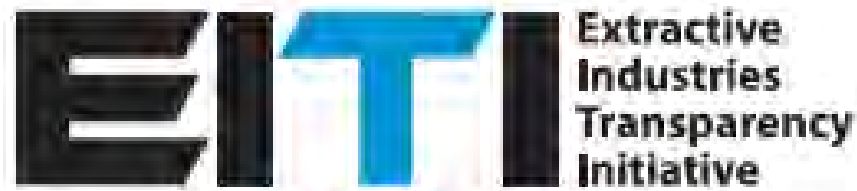
Study of 81 developing countries over the 2004 – 2011 period concluded that ***becoming an EITI candidate country increased the share of FDI inflows to GDP on average by 2 percentage points***



http://eiti.org/files/Schmaljohann_2013_dp538.pdf



GRANTANGI!



Multi-stakeholder efforts towards EITI candidacy in Suriname



MINISTERIE VAN NATUURLIJKE HULPBRONNEN
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES



Overview EITI



Sign Up Steps



BOX 2 SIGN-UP STEPS

- 1.1** The government is required to issue an unequivocal public statement of its intention to implement the EITI.
- 1.2** The government is required to appoint a senior individual to lead on the implementation of the EITI.
- 1.3** The government is required to commit to work with civil society and companies, and establish a multi-stakeholder group to oversee the implementation of the EITI.
- 1.4** The multi-stakeholder group is required to maintain a current workplan, fully costed and aligned with the reporting and Validation deadlines established by the EITI Board.

Setting up a multi stakeholder group (MSG)

This guidance note has been issued by the EITI International Secretariat to assist implementing countries in the establishment of their EITI multi-stakeholder group (MSG). It includes model Terms of Reference (ToR) for the MSG, which MSGs may wish to tailor to as they establish their own ToR. Questions about this note can be directed to the EITI International Secretariat.

Guidance note 14 on the establishment and governance of multi-stakeholder groups

Requirement 1.3

1. Summary

The multi-stakeholder approach is central to the operation and philosophy of the EITI, and it is reflected in how the EITI is governed and implemented. In each implementing country a multi-stakeholder group (MSG) comprised of representatives from government, companies and civil society is established to oversee EITI implementation. Although the mandate of the MSG varies across countries, the MSG is the main decision-making body responsible for setting objectives for EITI implementation, producing EITI reports and ensuring that the findings contribute to public debate. A fully-functioning MSG is essential for a country to be accepted as an EITI Candidate country and for successful EITI implementation thereafter.

While the MSG has a mandate to determine the rules and procedures regarding its own work and decision-making, the *EITI Standard* contains some minimum requirements related to the role, rights and responsibilities of the MSG that can help ensure efficient MSG oversight of the EITI implementation process. This note provides guidance on how to establish and manage an effective multi-stakeholder group. A model Terms of Reference for an MSG is attached.



In establishing a MSG, important to consider

- f) In establishing the multi-stakeholder group, the government must:
 - i. Ensure that the invitation to participate in the group is open and transparent.
 - ii. Ensure that stakeholders are adequately represented. This does not mean that they need to be equally represented numerically. The multi-stakeholder group must comprise appropriate stakeholders, including but not necessarily limited to: the private sector; civil society, including independent civil society groups and other civil society such as the media and unions; and relevant government entities which can also include parliamentarians. Each stakeholder group must have the right to appoint its own representatives, bearing in mind the desirability of pluralistic and diverse representation. The nomination process must be independent and free from any suggestion of coercion. Civil society groups involved in the EITI as members of the multi-stakeholder group must be operationally, and in policy terms, independent of government and/or companies.
 - iii. Ensure that senior government officials are represented on the multi-stakeholder group.
 - iv. Consider establishing the legal basis of the group.

Workplan

This note has been issued by the EITI International Secretariat in association with GlZ. The purpose of the note is to provide guidance to implementing countries on developing a workplan in accordance with the EITI Standard. Readers are advised to refer to the EITI Standard directly, and to contact the International Secretariat to seek further clarification. Contact details can be found at www.eiti.org.

Guidance note 2: Developing an EITI Workplan

1. Summary

The EITI workplan forms the foundation for all EITI activities in implementing countries and ensures that implementation activities are targeted to deliver the results desired by stakeholders. Based on the EITI Standard and discussions about challenges and priorities for the extractive industries, the multi-stakeholder group, in consultation with key stakeholders, should develop a workplan that sets out why the EITI is being implemented and what issues the EITI process will seek to address. The EITI is relevant in different ways as between countries. It can, for example, be implemented to address specific concerns about corruption, lack of trust, to address quality of expenditure issues, to attract foreign direct investment, or simply bring all key data about the sector together in one place.

Requirement 1.4 of the EITI Standard sets out a number of requirements on what the workplan must contain. This note explains requirement 1.4 in more detail, and proposes a five step approach for how a workplan could be elaborated namely: (1) Identify national priorities for the extractive sector; (2) Define objectives for implementation; (3) Agree the activities needed to achieve the objectives; (4) Endorse and publish the workplan; and (5) Monitor and revise. The note draws from experiences gathered thus far, and provides examples and suggestions for further reading.

2. EITI workplan requirements

Requirement 1.4 of the Standard requires that the multi-stakeholder group maintains a current workplan, fully costed and aligned with the EITI reporting and Validation deadlines established by the EITI Board. The workplan must:

- a) Set EITI implementation objectives that are linked to the EITI Principles and reflect national priorities for the extractive industries. The multi-stakeholder group is encouraged to explore innovative approaches to extending EITI implementation to increase the comprehensiveness of EITI reporting and public understanding of revenues, and encourage high standards of transparency and accountability in public life, government operations and in business.
- b) Reflect the results of consultations with key stakeholders, and be endorsed by the multi-stakeholder group.
- c) Include measurable and time bound activities to achieve the agreed objectives. The scope of EITI implementation should be tailored to contribute to the desired outcomes and impact that have been identified during the consultation process. The workplan must:
 - i. assess and outline plans to address any potential capacity constraints in government agencies, companies and civil society that may be an obstacle to effective EITI implementation;

Website www.eiti.org Email secretariat@eiti.org Telephone +47 22 20 08 00 Fax +47 22 83 08 02
Address EITI International Secretariat, Ruseløkkveien 26, 0251 Oslo, Norway

Compliance under the EITI Standard

To be compliant requires:

- publication of at least one EITI report reconciling what resource taxes and other fiscal levies companies reported paying and governments reported receiving in addition to a range of sector information;
- supervised by a formal multi-stakeholder group with “credible” participation from each constituency; and
- verification of this by a “validation” process, repeated periodically to determine ongoing compliance
- penalties are suspension if progress falls short of requirements to delisting for making no progress at all

Role EITI national champion

- Overseeing management EITI process
 - Responsible for the effective implementation of EITI in line with the EITI criteria and principles.
 - Maintenance of relationship with EITI Board and Secretariat , Government, Civil Society , media and representatives of Extractives industries .
 - Overseeing the functions of the MSG.
 - Removal of barriers (regulatory , legal and administrative) for implementation
 - Ensuring :
 - EITI work plan preparation and implementation
 - Adequate funding Development and
 - publication of EITI reports
- Take overall lead in developing policy issues and lessons learned and in communication efforts

Role national EITI coordinator/secretariat

- Supporting multi-stakeholder steering group and EITI champion (coordinate overall progress , convening meetings, steering groups to support and champion on Decisions)
- Coordinating government 's position on EITI issues (coordinate ministries Involved)
- Developing and consulting on EITI work plan
- Mobilizing resources for the EITI secretariat , administrator , auditor and communication program
- Helping identify and address regulatory / legal barriers
- Contracting with the administrator / auditor
- Coordinating government revenue figures for reconciliation
- Communication and consultation on EITI

Timeline

29 April

- **Symposium**
- information
- Draft TOR and MOU for MSG

17 June

- **Workshop 1**
- Discuss TOR and MOU for MSG
- Presenting draft work plan 2016 - 2018

5 August

- **Workshop 2**
- Finalize TOR and MOU
- Discuss and finalize work plan 2016 – 2018

7 Oct

- **National Conference**
- Public Statement by the President of the Republic of Suriname
- Installation of the MSG
- Presentation of Work plan 2016 - 2018

Submit request to EITI Secretariat for the
November EITI board meeting

Voor vragen

info.seiti@gmail.com



MINISTERIE VAN NATUURLIJKE HULPBRONNEN
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES



Ministry of Natural Resources

Terms of Reference

Multi-Stakeholder Group

**SURINAME EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY
INITIATIVE STEERING COMMITTEE (SEITI Steering Committee)**

FIRST DRAFT, April 2016

Preamble

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) is a global Standard to promote open and accountable management of a country's natural resources so that the wealth from the country's natural resources can benefit all its citizens. To oversee the implementation of EITI, a Multi Stakeholder Group, known as the Suriname EITI Steering Committee is established by the Minister of Natural Resources, comprising of representatives from selected Ministries and State Agencies, selected companies operating in the extractive industries and selected civil society organizations. The Suriname EITI Steering Committee is aware that the prudent use of natural resource wealth is an important engine for sustainable economic growth that contributes to sustainable development and poverty reduction.

By implementing the EITI, comprehensive information on tax payments, licenses, contracts, production and other key elements regarding resource extraction must be disclosed by the Steering Committee, in order to enable public awareness, to understand what the figures mean, to improve public debate about how resource revenues can be used effectively and to improve government accountability to all citizens. Implementing the EITI may also contribute to an enhanced environment for domestic and foreign direct investment in Suriname while the achievement of greater transparency shall be set in the context of respect for contract and laws.

In increasing the transparency over payments and revenues in the extractive sector and optimizing the benefits of EITI, the Suriname EITI Steering Committee accepts that all stakeholders have important and relevant contributions to make – including governments and their agencies, extractive industry companies, service companies, multilateral organizations, financial organizations, investors and non-governmental organizations.

I. Roles, rights and responsibilities of the SEITI SC

I.1 Responsibilities and functions of the SEITI SC

- a) The Suriname EITI Steering Committee (hereinafter referred to as “**the SEITI SC**”) is established to ensure that Suriname is accepted as an EITI Candidate country in a timely and effective manner and to oversee the EITI implementation thereafter.
- b) The SEITI SC is required to define and assess the scope of SEITI, to develop and agree on the format of the EITI Report, to approve annual work plans, the appointment of the Independent Administrator, the Terms of Reference for the Independent Administrator, EITI Reports and annual activity reports.
- c) The SEITI SC is responsible for setting objectives for EITI implementation, producing EITI reports and ensuring that the findings contribute to public debate.
- d) The SEITI SC should undertake effective outreach activities with civil society groups and companies, including through communication such as media, website and letters, informing stakeholders of the government's commitment to implement the EITI, and the central role of companies and civil society.
- e) The SEITI SC should widely disseminate the public information that results from the EITI process such as EITI Report.

- f) The SEITI SC is required to maintain a current work plan, fully costed and aligned with the reporting and Validation deadlines established by the International EITI Board. The work plan must:
- i. Set clear objectives for EITI implementation that are linked to the EITI principles and reflect national priorities for the extractive industries;
 - ii. Set the strategy for how to disseminate the public information that results from the EITI process including the EITI Report.
 - iii. Reflect the results of consultations with key stakeholders, and be endorsed by the SEITI SC;
 - iv. Include measurable and time bound activities to achieve agreed objectives and as such:
 - Assess and outline plans to address any potential capacity constraints in government agencies, companies and civil society that may be an obstacle to effective EITI implementation;
 - Address the scope of EITI reporting, including plans for addressing technical aspects of reporting, such as comprehensiveness and data reliability;
 - Identify and outline plans to address any potential legal or regulatory obstacles to EITI implementation;
 - Outline SEITI SC's plans for implementing the recommendations from Validation and EITI reporting;
 - v. Include a timetable for implementation, aligned with the reporting and Validation deadlines and taking into account administrative requirements such as procurement processes and funding
 - vi. Identify domestic and external sources of funding and technical assistance where appropriate;
 - vii. Be made widely available to the public
 - viii. Be reviewed and updated annually
- g) The SEITI SC should oversee the EITI reporting process and engage in the Validation.
- h) The SEITI SC must ensure that the EITI Report is comprehensible, actively promoted, publicly accessible and contributes to public debate. Key audiences should include government, parliamentarians, civil society, companies and the media.

1.2 Responsibilities of SEITI SC member

- a) The Chair of the SEITI SC shall be a senior individual appointed by the Ministry of Natural Resources, to lead the implementation of the EITI, while the other representatives from "Government and State Agencies" shall be senior government or state agency officials.
- b) Representatives from Civil Society must be operationally, and in policy terms, independent of government and/or companies.
- c) All SEITI SC members are representatives of their wider constituencies and must consult them regularly to ensure they continue to reflect the views of their constituency.
- d) All SEITI SC members should have:
- i. Proven integrity and the ability to demonstrate a wide, and unfettered, perspective on issues facing SEITI and to make sensible and informed decisions and recommendations;

- ii. The ability to contribute to an independent view to matters under consideration, to consider divergent views with an open mind, and generally add value to SEITI SC deliberations;
- iii. An unequivocal commitment to furthering the interests of SEITI in achieving its goals and, where appropriate, to bring the benefit of professional experience to the SEITI SC .

I.3 SEITI SC sub-committees

- a) The SEITI SC may decide that particular issues should be developed by a sub-committee. The SEITI SC may create such sub-committees. Each such sub-committee must be led by an SEITI SC member who will be supported by one or more other SEITI SC members. The sub-committee's leader may also invite outside experts to participate in the sub-committee, but only with the agreement of all SEITI SC sub-committee members.
- b) The sub-committees shall provide its recommendation to the SEITI SC, who will consider those recommendations and will seek to make a decision on the basis of consensus.

I.4 National Secretariat to support EITI SC

- a) The National EITI Secretariat, known as the SEITI Secretariat, is set up by the Minister of Natural Resources to support the SEITI SC, by carrying out the day-to-day activities related to EITI implementation while the SEITI SC assumes a strategic and oversight role over the EITI implementation.
- b) The Minister of Natural Resources appoints the Chair, known as the Executive Secretary, of the SEITI Secretariat for a term of 5 years. The SEITI Secretariat is accountable to the SEITI SC, through the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall serve as de SEITI SC Secretary.
- c) The SEITI Secretariat shall be housed within and staffed by the Minerals Institute or any other Institute to be determined by the Ministry responsible for EITI implementation. The activities of the SEITI Secretariat shall be financed from the budget of the Minerals Institute or any other Institute to be determined by the Ministry responsible for EITI implementation.
- d) The SEITI Secretariat will have the following functions:
 - i. Support the SEITI SC Chair and all members of the SEITI SC, including but not limited to providing administrative support in convening SEITI SC meetings and follow-up;
 - ii. Coordinate communication activities to promote the use of EITI data, including hosting an EITI website and manage relations with media; The SEITI Secretariat will keep a central record of events and publicity on EITI.
 - iii. Coordinate communications between SEITI SC constituencies and broader stakeholders;
 - iv. Draft and lead consultations on SEITI SC work plans;
 - v. Seek funding, and allocate resources for EITI activities; and
 - vi. Manage the process for recruiting the Independent Administrator.
- e) For practical reasons, the contract to appoint the Independent Administrator will be between the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Independent Administrator. The SEITI Secretariat will manage the contract on behalf of the SEITI SC . The Ministry of Natural Resources shall act on behalf of the SEITI SC, as owner of Intellectual Property Rights in the SEITI Report.

I.5 Code of conduct

- a) All SEITI SC members, whether principal members or alternates shall at all times act in the best interest of the EITI and not for interests such as personal and private benefits or financial enrichment.
- b) All attendees to SEITI SC meetings, whether principal members, alternates, observers, experts or nominated people shall respect and not discuss outside of the SC meetings any information, which is not already in the public domain, and is deemed confidential.
- c) Any attendees, whether principal members, alternates, observers, experts or nominated people should declare any conflict of interest to the Chair a week before attending an SEITI SC meeting.
- d) All Members of the SEITI SC, whether principal or alternate, should excuse and abstain themselves from discussion or decisions on matters in which they have a conflicting interest, unless resolved otherwise by the remaining members of the SEITI SC. This fact shall be appropriately recorded.
- e) Irrespective of a SEITI SC Member's special expertise or knowledge, all SEITI SC Members recognize that they are collectively responsible for the performance of SEITI.
- f) Members hereby undertake to uphold the core values of transparency, integrity and enterprise in all dealings on behalf of SEITI and to ensure that they have sufficient time available to devote to their duties as SEITI SC Members.
- g) In the event that any SEITI SC Member assumes a position or duties incompatible with the independence and objectivity of their membership and function on the SEITI SC, they shall immediately notify the remaining members of the SEITI SC through the Chairperson.
- h) In the spirit of openness, the SEITI SC has chosen to rely on the International EITI's Code of Conduct which says:
Confidentiality: EITI Office Holders shall not use any information that is provided in his or her role as EITI Office Holder and which is not already in the public domain in any manner other than in furtherance of his or her duties. EITI Office Holders continue to be bound by this obligation for two years after termination of their mandate.
- i) This will be in addition to the Openness Policy which is included in the EITI Standard. All instances of failure to adhere with these principles would be reviewed by the SEITI SC and may result in exclusion from any further participation in SEITI SC meetings.

II. SEITI SC membership

II.1 Nominations and terms of membership

- a) The SEITI SC shall consist of a Chairperson and no more than 9 Principal members, comprising a 3/3/3 split from Government and state agency, Companies and Civil society. While the tripartite nature of the group must be maintained (e.g. government, extractive industry companies and

civil society, must always be represented), the SEITI SC may agree by broad consensus at any time to change the number of members.

- b) Each stakeholder group has the right to appoint its own representatives, bearing in mind the desirability of pluralistic and diverse representation. The nomination process must be independent and free from any suggestion and coercion.
- c) Each stakeholder group will select SEITI SC members by nomination process after as wide a consultation among its group as practical. For Government and State Agency representatives the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of Finance will nominate representatives; for Companies, member associations will nominate companies that will nominate representatives; for Civil Society representatives, member associations will nominate civil society organizations that will nominate representatives. Nominations will be sent to the Chair of SEITI SC for comment, if necessary, and forwarding to the Minister of Natural Resources. The appointments will be made by the Minister of Natural Resources.
- d) Up to 9 alternate members may also be appointed to the SEITI SC, comprising up to 3 named alternates each for government and state agency, companies and civil society. Alternates shall have suitable experience and/or expertise. An alternate member may attend a SEITI SC meeting only as a designated replacement for a principal member who cannot attend, and will have similar speaking and voting rights to that primary member. Replacement of a principal member by a named alternate should be notified in advance of the relevant meeting. Alternates will be listed on the SEITI SC webpage and will receive all SEITI SC emails as a matter of course in the same way as principal members.
- e) Principal and Alternate SEITI SC Members shall be appointed for a period of four years. Principal and Alternate SEITI SC Members shall be eligible for reappointment for a period not exceeding four years.
- f) A member who is absent from four consecutive meetings without good cause shall cease to be a member of the SEITI SC.
- g) The SEITI SC may through general agreement, or if general agreement cannot be reached, a formal vote, remove a full member of the SEITI SC if there are grounds for believing that member's participation would be detrimental to the ongoing work or reputation of the SEITI, in line with the EITI Association Code of Conduct.
- h) The SEITI Secretariat shall pay to the members of the SEITI SC and the SEITI SC sub-committees such remuneration and allowances as the Minister of Natural Resources may approve.

II.2 Observers

- a) In addition, up to 6 observers will be welcomed at each meeting; they will be able to engage in the discussion at the SEITI SC but will not have a right to vote. In advance of each SEITI SC meeting; government and state agency, companies and civil society representatives may nominate observers to attend. SEITI SC members can nominate additional experts to attend a particular SEITI SC meeting on a non-voting observer basis.

- b) An additional standing observer slot will be allocated to the EITI International Secretariat.
- c) An additional 4 seats will be provided for nominated people who will be allowed to observe the meeting and engage in the discussion when the Chair invites them to speak on a specific issue. They will not be allowed to vote. These seats will be allocated to appropriate individuals by the Chair/Secretariat.
- d) The Chair will select observers, experts and nominated people from those put forward with the aim of ensuring that those with the most relevant expertise to the meeting's agenda are selected to attend each SEITI SC meeting. The nominations must be put forward at the SEITI Secretariat, at least one week in advance, before extending the invitation.

III. SEITI SC operations and proceedings

III.1 Frequency and notice for Meetings

- a) The SEITI SC shall ordinarily meet at least every two months, with the Chair calling meetings, with a minimum of two week's notice. The SEITI Secretariat shall conduct all coordination and administrative functions necessary to support the SEITI SC and ensure the fulfillment of its outlined responsibilities.
- b) The agenda is set by the Chair. Any member of the SEITI SC has the right to table an issue for discussion. The agenda and any background information shall be circulated to all SEITI SC members one week before each SEITI SC meeting.
- c) If there are any necessary or urgent issues which need to be discussed and decided, the Chair will call an extraordinary meeting.

III.2 Decision-Making

- a) The SEITI SC is committed to operating in the spirit of collaboration and cooperation with the aim of reaching general agreement amongst all members on all decisions.
- b) In cases where general agreement cannot be reached, a formal vote will be taken at the discretion of the Chair and voting rules will be applied. While consensus is not always possible, decision-making principles are designed to build the greatest possible consensus.
- c) Seven members (or alternates) of the SEITI SC comprising 2 members from each constituency shall constitute a quorum.
- d) The Chair shall preside at meetings of the SEITI SC and, in absence of the Chair, the other members present and forming a quorum shall elect one of their number to preside at the meeting.
- e) Decision-making will occur by a two tiered hierarchical system as follows:

- A. Consensus. The Chair will seek to achieve consensus for all decisions. If this is not achieved then modified consensus will be sought.
 - B. Modified Consensus. The decisions of the EITI SC shall be made by two third of votes of members present and includes a minimum of 1 representatives from each constituency. In any case in which there is an equality of votes, the Chair or the member appointed to preside over the meeting, as the case may be, shall in addition to an original vote, cast the deciding vote.
If this is not achieved, a working group will be formed comprising equal representation from each constituency, to discuss and negotiate a recommendation to proceed to the SEITI SC. This may occur at the meeting; post meeting (with the intention to provide a recommendation by the next SEITI SC meeting) to be considered out-of-session. Once the sub-group has provided its recommendation, the SEITI SC will seek to make a decision on the basis of consensus or modified consensus.
If a modified consensus is not possible, then a consensus is not possible.
- f) One vote will be recorded per member, and abstentions will be recorded.
 - g) Where a member intentionally abstains from a decision-making process, their vote will not be counted for or against a decision. Their vote will be discounted from the number of eligible votes.
 - h) To ensure abstention by a member is intentional, a member will notify the SEITI Secretariat of this intention, where possible in advance, and ensure that the abstention is recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

III.3 Record keeping

- a) Minutes of SEITI SC meetings shall be kept by the SEITI Secretariat and shall be confirmed by members at the next meeting. The validity of the proceedings of the SEITI SC shall not be affected by the absence of any member, vacancy among its membership or by any defect in the appointment of any of the members.
- b) Minutes of SEITI SC meetings will be circulated to the SEITI SC and will be made publicly available after review by and agreement among the SEITI SC members. Names of attendees will be listed in the minutes but views that have been expressed within the meeting will not be allocated to individuals.

Memorandum of Understanding
on
the Implementation
of the Extractive Industries
Transparency Initiative
in
the Republic of Suriname

First draft, april 2016

This Memorandum of Understanding on the Implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) in the Republic of Suriname (hereinafter referred to as “**this Memorandum**”) is entered into this.....day of....., 2016 in Paramaribo

Among

The Republic of Suriname represented by the Minister of Natural Resources and the Minister of Finance ("the Ministers") specifically listed as a signatory to this Memorandum in (Appendix I attached hereto) (hereinafter referred to as "the Government");

The selected local and foreign companies (and their affiliates) holding office in Suriname and operating in the extractive industries of the Petroleum and Mining sector of the Republic of Suriname including business associations specifically listed as signatories to this Memorandum in Appendix 2 hereto) (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the Companies"); and

The selected Civil Society Organizations of the Republic of Suriname specifically listed as signatories to this Memorandum in (Appendix 3 attached hereto) (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Civil Society").

Hereinafter each individual signatory being a "Party" and together the "Parties".

WHEREAS:

A) The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative ('EITI') is an international voluntary initiative that seeks to improve revenue transparency and accountability in countries rich in oil, gas and minerals, by requiring that companies involved in the extractive industries publish their payments made to governments and that governments disclose their receipts from those companies. These payments and receipts are then reconciled and published in a report known as the EITI Report for public disclosure by an independent recognized accounting/audit company or partnership (hereinafter referred to as the "Independent Administrator").

B) On (date) Cabinet affirmed Suriname's commitment to the EITI and gave responsibility for overseeing the implementation of the EITI to a multi-stakeholder group known as the Suriname EITI Steering Committee (hereinafter referred to as "the SEITI SC"). The SEITI SC consists of representatives from selected Ministries and State Agencies, selected petroleum and mining companies operating in the extractive industries and selected civil society organizations.

C The Republic of Suriname as an implementing country is required by the 2016 EITI Standard to produce its first annual consolidated national report (hereinafter referred to as "EITI Report") on receipts of revenue payments to state agencies in connection with extraction from the petroleum and mining sector reconciled with the declared corresponding payments by state companies and the local and foreign companies operating within these sector of the Republic of Suriname, within 18 months of being admitted as an EITI Candidate. Thereafter, implementing countries are expected to produce EITI Reports on an annual basis.

The Parties now hereby agree on the following:

1. The first EITI Report shall cover Government fiscal (year)
2. The Government and the Companies shall deliver completed Reporting Templates directly to the Independent Administrator by the specified reporting date. The deadline for submitting completed Reporting Templates shall be agreed upon by the Parties within (30) days of the date on which the Parties execute this Memorandum.
3. The EITI Reports containing the data on the payments received by the Independent Administrator from the Government and the Companies shall be prepared in the format of the Reporting Templates set out in (Appendix 4 attached hereto) with such adaptations as may be agreed from time to time by the Parties.
4. The Independent Administrator shall be selected through a competitive bidding process and shall produce the report for Government fiscal year TBD (year)
5. The Independent Administrator shall collect, review and collate the data submitted by the Government and the Companies and prepare findings on the data and produce an EITI Report for the specified Government fiscal year.
6. The Government Reporting Templates shall be duly completed and signed by the appropriate officer and submitted directly to the Independent Administrator by the specified reporting date referred to in Clause 2 above.
7. The Companies Reporting Templates shall be submitted directly to the Independent Administrator as long as all necessary approvals are obtained with regard to each company's contractual confidentiality clauses in their individual contracts and/ or licenses.
8. The Parties shall not exclude the possibility of delays, deficiencies, and technical shortcomings at the initial stages of Reporting Templates submission and collation and shall co-operate with the Independent Administrator for their quick resolution.

9. The Parties shall co-operate in good faith with the Independent Administrator to reconcile any discrepancies that may have arisen during the preparation of the EITI Report. All material un-reconciled discrepancies will be reflected and described in the Independent Administrator's EITI Report.

10. The Parties shall convene a meeting, if needed, after receipt of the EITI Report from the SEITI Steering Committee, to discuss the Report in good faith.

11. The Parties agree to treat as strictly confidential all materials received in relation to this Memorandum ("Confidential Information") that is not publicly available until such time as all Parties unanimously agree upon its disclosure or publication. Any Party may disclose the Confidential Information without prior written consent of the other Parties if the Confidential Information is required to be disclosed under applicable law or legally binding order of any court, government, semi-government authority, administrative or judicial body, or a requirement of a stock exchange or regulator.

12. A Company holding subsurface use rights in extractive industries shall not be obliged to disclose any information pursuant to this Memorandum or otherwise unless it establishes, to its own satisfaction, that such disclosure will not contravene any of its own or its affiliates', partners', or contractors' obligations to preserve confidentiality or similar obligations, imposed by any applicable subsurface use contract, production sharing agreement, licence, law or otherwise.

13. No Party shall be liable for any special, indirect or consequential damages resulting from or arising out of actions taken pursuant to this Memorandum including, but not limited to, loss of value, loss of production, loss of financial advantage, loss of profit or business interruptions, however same may be caused.

14. The Parties agree to settle amicably any dispute or disagreement that may arise out of or in connection with this Memorandum.

15. The Parties agree that EITI Report (year) shall exclude data from Small scale (gold) mining companies. The SEITI Steering Committee will continue its engagement with Small scale (gold) mining companies operating in the Mining Sector with the aim of their possible inclusion in EITI Report

16. This Memorandum shall take effect upon the date that all Parties have signed it and shall terminate upon the publication of the (year) Reports. Any Party may withdraw from this Memorandum at any time upon prior written notice to all of the other Parties specifying the date of withdrawal. The rights and obligations under Clause 11 , Clause 13 and Clause 14 of this Memorandum shall continue to apply to any Party that has withdrawn in accordance with this Clause 16.

17. The SEITI Secretariat shall be the depository for the fully executed originals of this Memorandum and shall provide the respective Parties with certified copies of same. The Reporting Templates and other documents submitted for the preparation of the EITI Reports shall be kept in the archives of the SEITI Secretariat.

18. Except for Clause II and Clause 16 this Memorandum is a statement of intention only and does not create any rights, obligations, or contractual commitments on any Party hereto.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, each Party has caused this Memorandum to be signed by its duly authorized representative effective as of the date when all Parties have signed.

Name: mr. drs. Regilio Dodson

Title: Minister

Ministry: Ministry of Natural Resources

Name: G. Hoefdraad

Title: Minister

Ministry: Ministry of Finance

Name:

Title:

Organization:

Name:

Title:

Organization:

Name:

Title:

Organization:

Name:

Title:

Organization:

Name:

Title:

Organization:

Name:

Title:

Organization:

Appendix 1 to the Memorandum

Government Ministry

To sign the Memorandum of Understanding on the Implementation of the Extractive Industries
Transparency Initiative in the Republic of Suriname

No.	Name of Ministry
1	Ministry of Natural Resources
2	Ministry of Finance

Appendix 2 to the Memorandum

Local & Foreign Companies Operating in the Extractive Industries

To sign the Memorandum of Understanding on the Implementation of the Extractive Industries
Transparency Initiative in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

No.	Name of Company & Business Association (Oil and Gas Sector)
1	
2	
3	

Appendix 3 to the Memorandum

Civil Society Organizations

To sign the Memorandum of Understanding on the Implementation of the Extractive Industries
Transparency Initiative in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

No.	Name of Organization

Appendix 4 to the Memorandum

Reporting template

A global standard



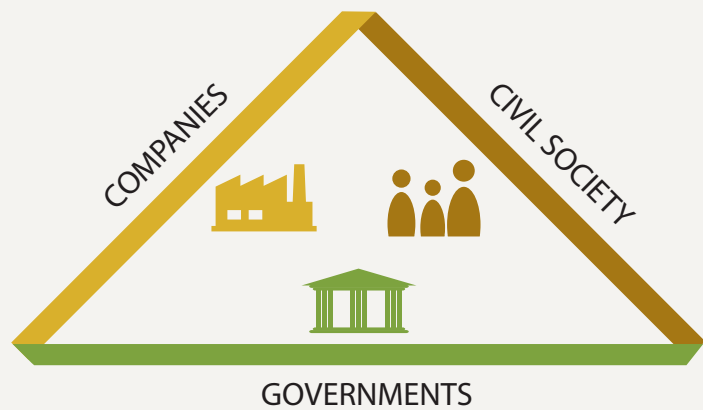
The EITI is a global standard for the governance of a country's oil, gas and mineral resources. The standard is implemented by governments, in collaboration with companies and civil society.

Countries implementing the EITI disclose information on tax payments, licences, contracts, production and other key elements around resource extraction.

Informing public debate

Publicly available information improves the debate about the management and use of a country's natural resources. Leaders can be held accountable for their decisions.

Governments, together with companies and civil society, work to improve the management of natural resources by implementing the EITI Standard.



A country's natural resources belong to its citizens

Wealth from natural resources can lead to economic growth and social development in a country. Not disclosing information about this wealth can increase the risk of distrust, weak governance and conflict. Openness about how a country manages its natural resources is necessary to ensure that the resources benefit all citizens.

KEY FIGURES

AS OF 4 DECEMBER 2015

49
COUNTRIES IMPLEMENT THE EITI

US \$1.7 TR
WORTH OF GOVERNMENT REVENUES FROM OIL, GAS AND MINERALS DISCLOSED

31
ARE COMPLIANT WITH THE EITI REQUIREMENTS

346
PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD WORK IN EITI SECRETARIATS, IMPLEMENTING THE EITI ON A DAILY BASIS

250
YEARS COVERED IN EITI REPORTS

1005
PEOPLE TOGETHER FROM 49 EITI NATIONAL COALITIONS AND THE INTERNATIONAL EITI BOARD

49 COUNTRIES IMPLEMENT THE EITI



For more information on how the EITI works in countries, visit eiti.org/countries

Implementing the EITI leads to a wide range of benefits

Strengthened governance

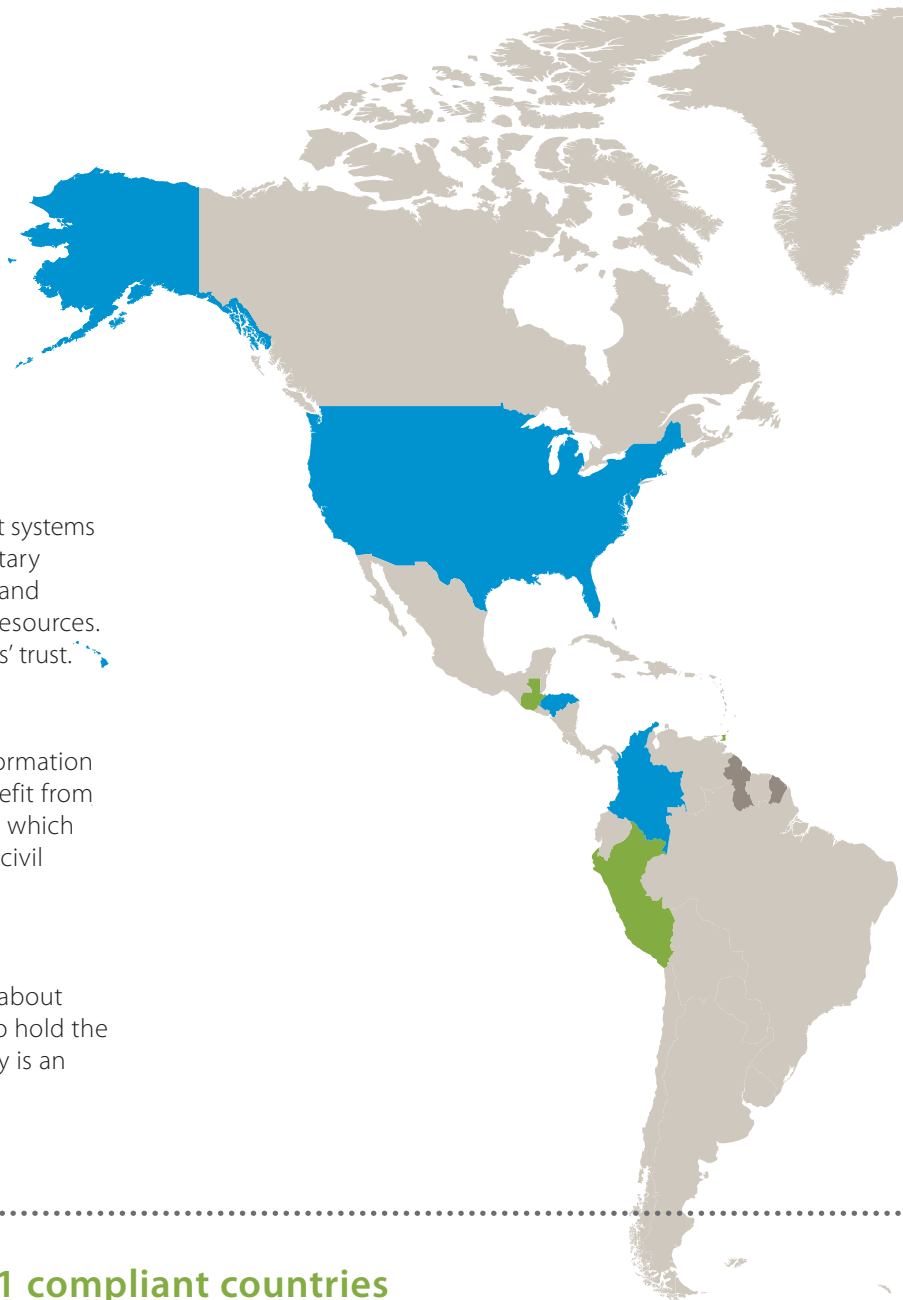
Implementing the EITI Standard improves government systems and can lead to improved tax collection and budgetary planning. It signals commitment to the transparent and accountable management of the country's natural resources. A transparent and open government enhances citizens' trust.

Level-playing field

All companies are required to disclose the same information – same rules for all companies. Companies also benefit from an improved and more stable investment climate in which they can more effectively engage with citizens and civil society.

Reliable and accessible information

Citizens benefit from receiving reliable information about their country's natural resources and enable them to hold the government and companies to account. Civil society is an essential partner in implementing the EITI.



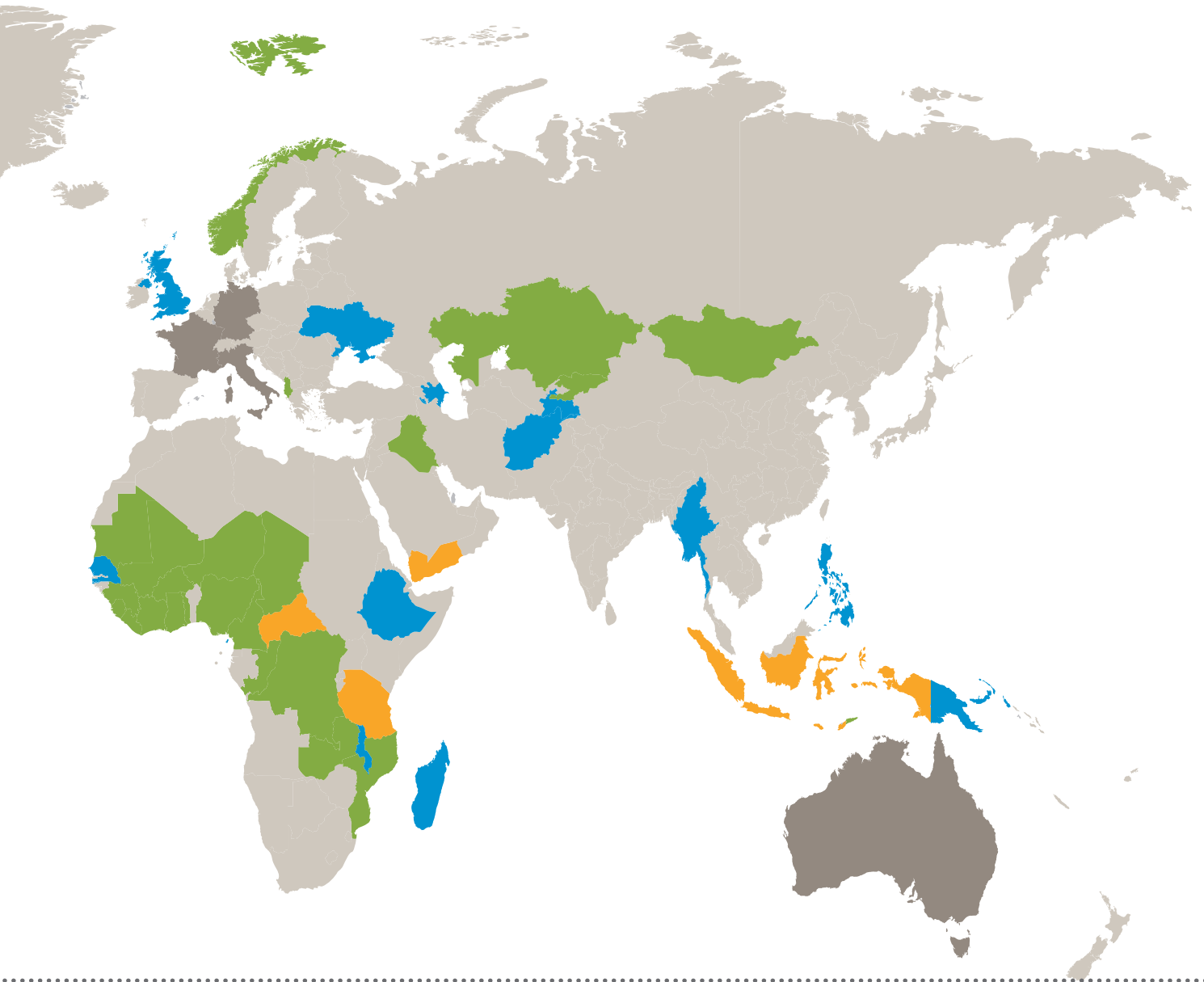
Status of EITI countries

- Candidate: implementing EITI, not yet compliant with all EITI Requirements
- Compliant: confirmed to have met all EITI Requirements
- Suspended: compliant/candidate status is temporarily suspended
- Other: some countries have declared interest in implementation

31 compliant countries

Albania	Iraq	Republic of the Congo
Burkina Faso	Kazakhstan	Sierra Leone
Cameroon	Kyrgyz Republic	Tanzania*
Central African Republic*	Liberia	Timor-Leste
Chad	Mali	Togo
Côte d'Ivoire	Mauritania	Trinidad and Tobago
DR of the Congo	Mongolia	Yemen*
Ghana	Mozambique	Zambia
Guatemala	Niger	
Guinea	Nigeria	
Indonesia*	Norway	
	Peru	

*suspended



18 candidate countries

Afghanistan	Papua New Guinea	Solomon Islands
Azerbaijan	The Philippines	Tajikistan
Colombia	São Tomé and Príncipe	Ukraine
Ethiopia	Senegal	United Kingdom
Honduras	Seychelles	United States of America
Madagascar		*suspended
Malawi		
Myanmar		

Other countries

Australia	Germany	Italy
France	Guyana	

Supporters

Over 90 major companies involved in oil, gas and mining are committed to supporting the EITI, through operations in implementing countries, international-level commitments and industry associations. The EITI has won the support of over 90 global investment institutions that collectively manage over US \$19 trillion.

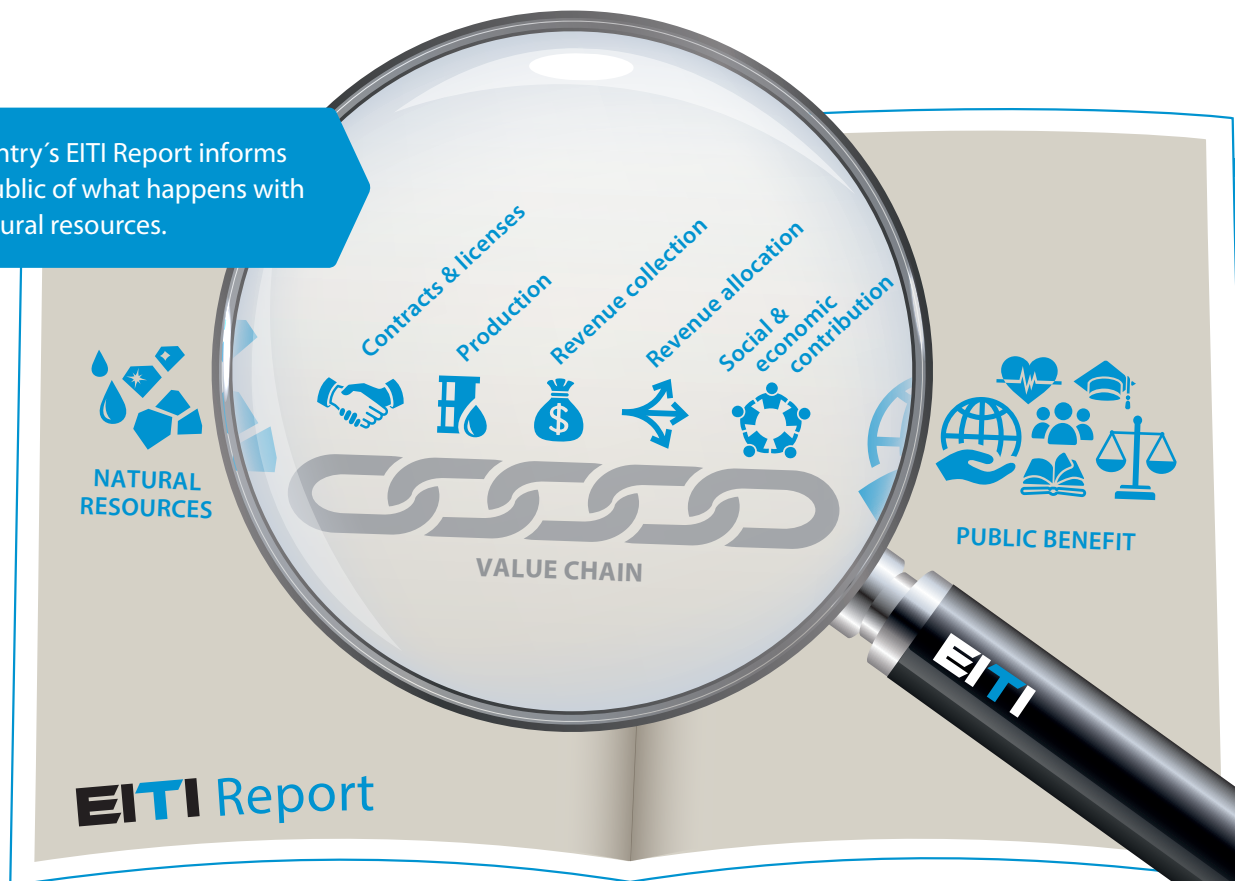
A broad coalition of governments, civil society and international organisations supports the EITI, including 400 NGOs, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, International Council on Mining and Metals and the regional development banks. These organisations provide technical and financial support to implementing countries, and support EITI outreach.



Learn more at www.eiti.org/supporters

HOW THE EITI WORKS

A country's EITI Report informs the public of what happens with its natural resources.



To be a member of the EITI, a country must adhere to the EITI Standard

The EITI Standard lays out seven requirements on how to report activity in the oil, gas and mining sectors along the value chain of extracting a resource to turning it into public benefit. All information is regularly published in a country's EITI Report.

A country pledging to adhere to the Standard is a "candidate". It has 2.5 years from the date of admission as a candidate to meet the requirements. The country is then evaluated independently, and if deemed to have met the EITI Requirements for transparency, becomes "compliant". From then on, countries are assessed every three years and can be suspended from the transparency standard at any time.

The 7 requirements of the EITI Standard:

- 1 Effective oversight by the multi-stakeholder group.
- 2 Timely publication of EITI Reports.
- 3 EITI Reports that include contextual information about the extractive industries.
- 4 The production of comprehensive EITI Reports that include full government disclosure of extractive industry revenues, and disclosure of all material payments to government by oil, gas and mining companies.
- 5 A credible assurance process applying international standards.
- 6 EITI Reports that are comprehensible, actively promoted, publicly accessible, and contribute to public debate.
- 7 The multi-stakeholder group to take steps to act on lessons learned and review the outcomes and impact of EITI implementation.

The EITI Standard is available at
www.eiti.org/document/standard

Website: www.eiti.org
Email: secretariat@eiti.org
Telephone: +47 222 00 800
Fax: +47 228 30 802

Address: EITI Secretariat, Ruseløkkveien 26, 0251 Oslo, Norway

To learn more, visit the EITI website www.eiti.org
or follow us on Twitter @EITlorg



THE EITI STANDARD 2016

EITI International Secretariat 15 February 2016

The EITI Standard

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Edited by Dyveke Rogan

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The EITI International Secretariat

Ruseløkkveien 26

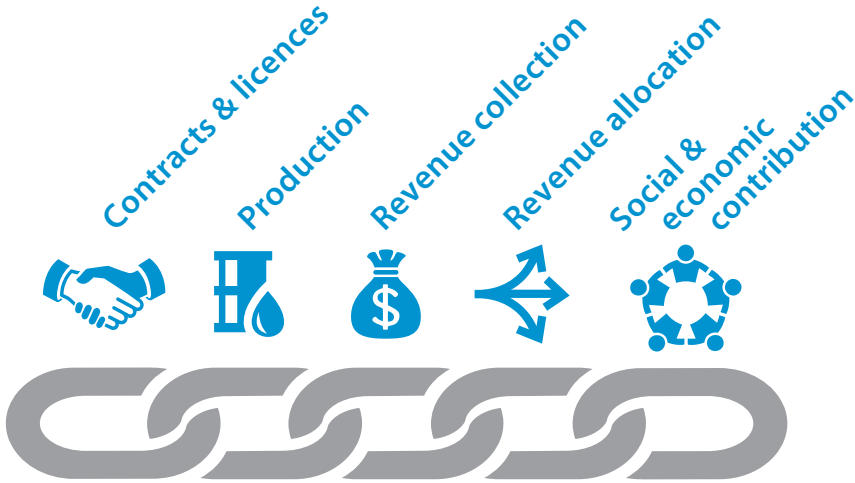
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THE EITI STANDARD 2016



The EITI process:

Seeing results from natural resources

1 A national **multi-stakeholder group** (government, industry and civil society) decides how their EITI process should work.



2 Government revenue and company payments are **disclosed** together with other information about the extractive sector.



3 The findings are communicated to create **public awareness and debate** about how the country should manage its resources.





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Foreword



The EITI Standard is in its fifth version since the EITI Principles were agreed in 2003. The Principles, on which the EITI is still based, state that the wealth from a country's natural resources should benefit all its citizens and that this requires high standards of transparency and accountability. This Standard seeks to deepen the link between those Principles and the working of the EITI. There are relatively few changes in this version from the previous ones. Most are minor refinements and revisions that clarify ambiguities and address inconsistencies.

Revenue transparency remains a fundamental aspect of the EITI. The requirements have been reordered to better reflect the importance of bringing transparency to other aspects of resource governance, such as licensing, production and revenue management. The Requirements now follow the extractive value chain order and cover: first oversight by the multi-stakeholder group, then legal and institutional frameworks, exploration and production, revenue collection, revenue allocation, and finally social and economic spending and outcomes.

This 2016 version of the Standard encourages countries to make use of existing reporting systems for EITI data collection and make the results transparent at source, rather than duplicating this exercise through EITI reporting. I am confident that this will make EITI data more timely, reliable and useful, and the EITI process more cost effective and efficient.

Publishing reports is not a goal in itself. EITI Reports increasingly contain important recommendations aimed at improving tax collection systems, auditing procedures and other legal and administrative reforms. This is where the potential impact of the EITI is often greatest. The Standard has been revised to ensure that reports are transparent about which recommendations the government chooses to take on and why, and lay out the plans for doing so.

The 2016 Standard introduces new aspects and breaks new ground in that the identity of the real owners – the 'beneficial owners' – of the companies that have obtained rights to extract oil, gas and minerals will have to be disclosed from 2020. In many resource rich countries, ownership secrecy contributes to corruption, money laundering and tax evasion. In the last three years, the fight against secret company ownership has gained extraordinary momentum. Yet, to date, there is relatively little beneficial ownership information available to the public. Although many EITI countries have begun to address beneficial ownership, the EITI still has a long way to go to make sure the information is complete, reliable and comprehensible.

Finally, there have been changes to the Validation system, which assesses whether countries have implemented the EITI in accordance with the requirements. While the previous Validation system has served the EITI relatively well, many were concerned that it did not adequately consider the diversity of implementing countries or take into account progress over time. After extensive consultation including five pilot Validations in 2015, this Standard introduces a new Validation system which aims to better recognise efforts to exceed the EITI Requirements and sets out fairer consequences for countries that have not yet achieved compliance.

We are grateful for the extensive feedback provided by all the stakeholders in implementing countries throughout the long and difficult process of revising the Standard. I am confident that it will make the EITI a better platform for progress and incentivise improvements in implementation.

As with so many major global challenges, there is no quick and easy solution. As Chair, it has been a privilege to lead the multiple efforts to develop the EITI Standard and to see first-hand the innovative ways in which this has been used by implementing countries. Now is a time for consolidation of the requirements and more focus on making it work – making EITI less bureaucratic and more integrated with strengthened government systems; turning the recommendations into reforms; and improving the quality of the information and public debate.

The EITI has achieved a lot in recent years. However, given that our aim is to improve the management of these resources for the benefit of the people of resource rich countries, much remains to be done.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Clare Short". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Clare Short, Chair of the EITI Board
London, 15 February 2016

Introduction

This EITI Standard consists of two parts: part one *Implementation of the EITI Standard*; and part two *Governance and management*.

Part one *Implementation of the EITI Standard* includes:

- **The EITI Principles**, which were agreed by all stakeholders in 2003. These Principles lay out the general aims and commitments by all stakeholders.
- **The EITI Requirements**, which must be adhered to by countries implementing the EITI. Some minor refinements have been made to the requirements in the 2013 EITI Standard to clarify ambiguities and inconsistencies. In addition, the requirements have been restructured and are now presented as per the extractive industry value chain (see figure 1). Finally, a section called **compliance and deadlines** has been added, outlining the timeframes that implementing countries have to adhere to and the consequences of non-compliance with the EITI Requirements.
- **The Validation overview**, which provides an overview of the key steps in Validation. It was first agreed in 2006 and has been significantly revised since.
- **The protocol “Participation of civil society”**, which was approved by the EITI Board on 1 January 2015.

Part two *Governance and management* contains a brief introduction on how the EITI is organised. This is followed by the EITI Articles of Association, with the provisions for how the EITI Members’ Association is governed. In 2013 the EITI Board approved the EITI Openness Policy, which is found after the Articles. The EITI Code of conduct is also included.

A diverse group of countries, companies and civil society organisations attended the Lancaster House Conference in London (2003) hosted by the UK Government. They agreed a Statement of Principles to increase transparency over payments and revenues in the extractives sector. These became known as the EITI Principles and are the cornerstone of the EITI.

BOX 1 THE EITI PRINCIPLES

- 1** We share a belief that the prudent use of natural resource wealth should be an important engine for sustainable economic growth that contributes to sustainable development and poverty reduction, but if not managed properly, can create negative economic and social impacts.
- 2** We affirm that management of natural resource wealth for the benefit of a country's citizens is in the domain of sovereign governments to be exercised in the interests of their national development.
- 3** We recognise that the benefits of resource extraction occur as revenue streams over many years and can be highly price dependent.
- 4** We recognise that a public understanding of government revenues and expenditure over time could help public debate and inform choice of appropriate and realistic options for sustainable development.
- 5** We underline the importance of transparency by governments and companies in the extractive industries and the need to enhance public financial management and accountability.
- 6** We recognise that achievement of greater transparency must be set in the context of respect for contracts and laws.
- 7** We recognise the enhanced environment for domestic and foreign direct investment that financial transparency may bring.
- 8** We believe in the principle and practice of accountability by government to all citizens for the stewardship of revenue streams and public expenditure.
- 9** We are committed to encouraging high standards of transparency and accountability in public life, government operations and in business.
- 10** We believe that a broadly consistent and workable approach to the disclosure of payments and revenues is required, which is simple to undertake and to use.
- 11** We believe that payments' disclosure in a given country should involve all extractive industry companies operating in that country.
- 12** In seeking solutions, we believe that all stakeholders have important and relevant contributions to make – including governments and their agencies, extractive industry companies, service companies, multilateral organisations, financial organisations, investors and non-governmental organisations.

2 EITI Sign up

A country intending to implement the EITI is required to undertake a number of steps before applying to become an EITI Candidate country. These steps relate to government commitment (1.1), company engagement (1.2), civil society engagement (1.3), the establishment of a multi-stakeholder group (1.4) and agreement on an EITI work plan (1.5). The detailed provisions are set out on pages 14-17. When the country has completed these steps and wishes to be recognised as an EITI Candidate, the government should submit an EITI Candidature Application to the EITI Board (see box 2).

BOX 2 APPLYING TO BECOME AN EITI CANDIDATE

When the country has completed the sign-up steps and wishes to be recognised as an EITI Candidate, the government, with the support of the multi-stakeholder group, should submit an EITI Candidature Application, using the prescribed application form. The application should describe the activities undertaken to date and provide evidence demonstrating that each of the sign-up steps have been completed. The application should include contact details for government, civil society and private sector stakeholders involved in the EITI.

The EITI Board will review the application and assess whether the sign-up steps have been properly completed. The International Secretariat will contact stakeholders at the national level to ascertain their views on the sign-up process, and seek comments from supporting governments, international civil society groups, supporting companies, supporting organisations and investors. The International Secretariat will work closely with the senior individual appointed by the government to lead on EITI implementation in order to clarify any

outstanding issues. Based on this, and any other available information, the EITI Board's Outreach and Candidature Committee will make a recommendation, within a reasonable time period, to the EITI Board on whether a country's application should be accepted. The EITI Board will make the final decision.

The EITI Board prefers to make decisions on admitting an EITI Candidate country during EITI Board meetings. Where there is a long period between meetings, the EITI Board may consider taking a decision via Board circular.

When the EITI Board admits an EITI Candidate, it will also establish deadlines for publishing the first EITI Report and undertaking Validation. An implementing country's first EITI Report must be published within 18 months from the date that the country was admitted as an EITI Candidate. EITI Candidate countries will be required to commence Validation within two and a half years of becoming an EITI Candidate. Further information on deadline policies is available in provision 8.

1. Available from the International Secretariat.

3 Requirements for EITI implementing countries

This section sets out the requirements that must be adhered to by countries implementing the EITI. There are two groups of implementing countries: EITI Candidate and EITI Compliant. EITI candidature is intended to lead, in a timely fashion, to compliance with the EITI Standard. In order to become EITI Compliant, implementing countries must demonstrate through Validation that they have met all the EITI Requirements. Validation procedures are set out in section 4.

The EITI Requirements are minimum requirements and implementing countries are encouraged to go beyond them where stakeholders agree that this is appropriate. Stakeholders are encouraged to consult additional guidance materials on how to best ensure that the requirements are met, available at www.eiti.org.

Terminology

The use of the terms ‘must’, ‘should’, ‘required’ in the EITI Standard indicates that something is mandatory, and will be taken into account in the assessment of compliance with the EITI Standard.

The use of the term ‘expected’ in the EITI Standard indicates that the multi-stakeholder group should consider the issue, and document their discussions, rationale for disclosure/non-disclosure and any barriers to disclosure. Validation will consider and document the discussions by the multi-stakeholder group.

The use of the terms ‘recommended’, ‘encouraged’, ‘may wish’ and ‘could’ in the EITI Standard indicates that something is optional. Efforts by the multi-stakeholder group will be documented in Validation but will not be taken into account in the overall assessment of compliance with the EITI Standard.

The term ‘EITI Report’ in the context of a disclosure mechanism is used as shorthand for the information and data that should be disclosed in accordance with the EITI Standard. The data can be disclosed in the form of an EITI Report, or constitute publicly available information and data gathered or cross-referenced as part of the EITI process.

1

EITI REQUIREMENT 1

1. Oversight by the multi-stakeholder group.

Overview: The EITI requires effective multi-stakeholder oversight, including a functioning multi-stakeholder group that involves the government, companies, and the full, independent, active and effective participation of civil society. The key requirements related to multi-stakeholder oversight include: (1.1) government engagement; (1.2) industry engagement; (1.3) civil society engagement; (1.4) the establishment and functioning of a multi-stakeholder group; and (1.5) an agreed work plan with clear objectives for EITI implementation, and a timetable that is aligned with the deadlines established by the EITI Board.

1.1 Government engagement.

- a) The government is required to issue an unequivocal public statement of its intention to implement the EITI. The statement must be made by the head of state or government, or an appropriately delegated government representative.
- b) The government is required to appoint a senior individual to lead the implementation of the EITI. The appointee should have the confidence of all stakeholders, the authority and freedom to coordinate action on the EITI across relevant ministries and agencies, and be able to mobilise resources for EITI implementation.
- c) The government must be fully, actively and effectively engaged in the EITI process.
- d) The government must ensure that senior government officials are represented on the multi-stakeholder group.

1.2 Company engagement.

- a) Companies must be fully, actively and effectively engaged in the EITI process.
- b) The government must ensure that there is an enabling environment for company participation with regard to relevant laws, regulations, and administrative rules as well as actual practice in implementation of the EITI. The fundamental rights of company representatives substantively engaged in the EITI, including but not restricted to members of the multi-stakeholder group, must be respected.
- c) The government must ensure that there are no obstacles to company participation in the EITI process.

1.3 Civil society engagement.

In accordance with the civil society protocol:²

- a) Civil society must be fully, actively and effectively engaged in the EITI process.

2. The civil society protocol is contained in section 5 of the EITI Standard.

Requirements for EITI implementing countries

- b) The government must ensure that there is an enabling environment for civil society participation with regard to relevant laws, regulations, and administrative rules as well as actual practice in implementation of the EITI. The fundamental rights of civil society substantively engaged in the EITI, including but not restricted to members of the multi-stakeholder group, must be respected.
- c) The government must ensure that there are no obstacles to civil society participation in the EITI process.
- d) The government must refrain from actions which result in narrowing or restricting public debate in relation to implementation of the EITI.
- e) Stakeholders, including but not limited to members of the multi-stakeholder group must:
 - i. Be able to speak freely on transparency and natural resource governance issues.
 - ii. Be substantially engaged in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the EITI process, and ensure that it contributes to public debate.
 - iii. Have the right to communicate and cooperate with each other.
 - iv. Be able to operate freely and express opinions about the EITI without restraint, coercion or reprisal.

1.4 Multi-stakeholder group.

- a) The government is required to commit to work with civil society and companies, and establish a multi-stakeholder group to oversee the implementation of the EITI. In establishing the multi-stakeholder group, the government must:
 - i. Ensure that the invitation to participate in the group is open and transparent.
 - ii. Ensure that stakeholders are adequately represented. This does not mean that they need to be equally represented numerically. The multi-stakeholder group must comprise appropriate stakeholders, including but not necessarily limited to: the private sector; civil society, including independent civil society groups and other civil society such as the media and unions; and relevant government entities which can also include parliamentarians. Each stakeholder group must have the right to appoint its own representatives, bearing in mind the desirability of pluralistic and diverse representation. The nomination process must be independent and free from any suggestion of coercion. Civil society groups involved in the EITI as members of the multi-stakeholder group must be operationally, and in policy terms, independent of government and/or companies.
 - iii. Consider establishing the legal basis of the group.

Requirements for EITI implementing countries

- b) The multi-stakeholder group is required to agree clear public Terms of Reference (ToRs) for its work. The ToRs should, at a minimum, include provisions on:

The role, responsibilities and rights of the multi-stakeholder group:

- i. Members of the multi-stakeholder group should have the capacity to carry out their duties.
- ii. The multi-stakeholder group should undertake effective outreach activities with civil society groups and companies, including through communication such as media, website and letters, informing stakeholders of the government's commitment to implement the EITI, and the central role of companies and civil society. The multi-stakeholder group should also widely disseminate the public information that results from the EITI process such as the EITI Report.
- iii. Members of the multi-stakeholder group should liaise with their constituency groups.

Approval of work plans, EITI Reports and annual activity reports:

- iv. The multi-stakeholder group is required to approve annual work plans, the appointment of the Independent Administrator, the Terms of Reference for the Independent Administrator, EITI Reports and annual activity reports.
- v. The multi-stakeholder group should oversee the EITI reporting process and engage in Validation.

Internal governance rules and procedures:

- vi. The EITI requires an inclusive decision-making process throughout implementation, with each constituency being treated as a partner. Any member of the multi-stakeholder group has the right to table an issue for discussion. The multi-stakeholder group should agree and publish its procedures for nominating and changing multi-stakeholder group representatives, decision-making, the duration of the mandate and the frequency of meetings. This should include ensuring that there is a process for changing group members that respects the principles set out in Requirement 1.4.a. Where the MSG has a practice of per diems for attending EITI meetings or other payments to MSG members, this practice should be transparent and should not create conflicts of interest.
- vii. There should be sufficient advance notice of meetings and timely circulation of documents prior to their debate and proposed adoption.
- viii. The multi-stakeholder group must keep written records of its discussions and decisions.

1.5 Work plan.

The multi-stakeholder group is required to maintain a current work plan, fully costed and aligned with the reporting and Validation deadlines established by the EITI Board. The work plan must:

Requirements for EITI implementing countries

- a) Set EITI implementation objectives that are linked to the EITI Principles and reflect national priorities for the extractive industries. Multi-stakeholder groups are encouraged to explore innovative approaches to extending EITI implementation to increase the comprehensiveness of EITI reporting and public understanding of revenues and encourage high standards of transparency and accountability in public life, government operations and in business.
- b) Reflect the results of consultations with key stakeholders, and be endorsed by the multi-stakeholder group.
- c) Include measurable and time bound activities to achieve the agreed objectives. The scope of EITI implementation should be tailored to contribute to the desired objectives that have been identified during the consultation process. The work plan must:
 - i. Assess and outline plans to address any potential capacity constraints in government agencies, companies and civil society that may be an obstacle to effective EITI implementation.
 - ii. Address the scope of EITI reporting, including plans for addressing technical aspects of reporting, such as comprehensiveness and data reliability (Requirements 4.1 and 4.9).
 - iii. Identify and outline plans to address any potential legal or regulatory obstacles to EITI implementation, including, if applicable, any plans to incorporate the EITI Requirements within national legislation or regulation.
 - iv. Outline the multi-stakeholder group's plans for implementing the recommendations from Validation and EITI reporting.
- d) Identify domestic and external sources of funding and technical assistance where appropriate in order to ensure timely implementation of the agreed work plan.
- e) Be made widely available to the public, for example published on the national EITI website and/or other relevant ministry and agency websites, in print media or in places that are easily accessible to the public.
- f) Be reviewed and updated annually. In reviewing the work plan, the multi-stakeholder group should consider extending the detail and scope of EITI reporting including addressing issues such as revenue management and expenditure (5.3), transportation payments (4.4), discretionary social expenditures (6.1.b), ad-hoc sub-national transfers (5.2.b), beneficial ownership (2.5) and contracts (2.4). In accordance with Requirement 1.4.b (viii), the multi-stakeholder group is required to document its discussion and decisions.
- g) Include a timetable for implementation that is aligned with the reporting and Validation deadlines established by the EITI Board (see provision 8) and that takes into account administrative requirements such as procurement processes and funding.

EITI REQUIREMENT 2

Legal and institutional framework, including allocation of contracts and licenses.

Overview: The EITI requires disclosures of information related to the rules for how the extractive sector is managed, enabling stakeholders to understand the laws and procedures for the award of exploration and production rights, the legal, regulatory and contractual framework that apply to the extractive sector, and the institutional responsibilities of the State in managing the sector. The EITI requirements related to a transparent legal framework and award of extractive industry rights include: (2.1) legal framework and fiscal regime; (2.1) license allocations (2.3) register of licenses; (2.4) contracts; (2.5) beneficial ownership; and (2.6) state-participation in the extractive sector.

2.1 Legal framework and fiscal regime.

- a) Implementing countries must disclose a description of the legal framework and fiscal regime governing the extractive industries. This information must include a summary description of the fiscal regime, including the level of fiscal devolution, an overview of the relevant laws and regulations, and information on the roles and responsibilities of the relevant government agencies.
- b) Where the government is undertaking reforms, the multi-stakeholder group is encouraged to ensure that these are documented.

2.2 License allocations.

- a) Implementing countries are required to disclose the following information related to the award or transfer of licenses pertaining to the companies covered in the EITI Report during the accounting period covered by the EITI Report:
 - i. a description of the process for transferring or awarding the license;
 - ii. the technical and financial criteria used;
 - iii. information about the recipient(s) of the license that has been transferred or awarded, including consortium members where applicable; and
 - iv. any non-trivial deviations from the applicable legal and regulatory framework governing license transfers and awards.

It is required that the information set out above is disclosed for all license awards and transfers taking place during the accounting year covered by the EITI Report, including license allocations pertaining to companies that are not included in the EITI Report, i.e. where their payments fall below the agreed materiality threshold. Any significant legal or practical barriers preventing such comprehensive disclosure should be documented and explained in the EITI Report, including an account of government plans for seeking to overcome such barriers and the anticipated timescale for achieving them.

Requirements for EITI implementing countries

- b) Where companies covered in the EITI Report hold licenses that were allocated prior to the accounting period of the EITI Report, implementing countries are encouraged, if feasible, to disclose the information set out in 2.2(a) for these licenses.
- c) Where licenses are awarded through a bidding process during the accounting period covered by the EITI Report, the government is required to disclose the list of applicants and the bid criteria.
- d) Where the requisite information set out in 2.2(a-c) is already publicly available, it is sufficient to include a reference or link in the EITI Report.
- e) The multi-stakeholder group may wish to include additional information on the allocation of licenses in the EITI Report, including commentary on the efficiency and effectiveness of licensing procedures.

2.3 Register of licenses.

- a) The term license in this context refers to any license, lease, title, permit, contract or concession by which the government confers on a company(ies) or individual(s) rights to explore or exploit oil, gas and/or mineral resources.
- b) Implementing countries are required to maintain a publicly available register or cadastre system(s) with the following timely and comprehensive information regarding each of the licenses pertaining to companies covered in the EITI Report:
 - i. License holder(s).
 - ii. Where collated, coordinates of the license area. Where coordinates are not collated, the government is required to ensure that the size and location of the license area are disclosed in the license register and that the coordinates are publicly available from the relevant government agency without unreasonable fees and restrictions. The EITI Report should include guidance on how to access the coordinates and the cost, if any, of accessing the data. The EITI Report should also document plans and timelines for making this information freely and electronically available through the license register.
 - iii. Date of application, date of award and duration of the license.
 - iv. In the case of production licenses, the commodity being produced.

It is expected that the license register or cadastre includes information about licenses held by all entities, including companies and individuals or groups that are not included in the EITI Report, i.e. where their payments fall below the agreed materiality threshold. Any significant legal or practical barriers preventing such comprehensive disclosure should be documented and explained in the EITI Report, including an account of government plans for seeking to overcome such barriers and the anticipated timescale for achieving them.

Requirements for EITI implementing countries

- c) Where the information set out in 2.3.b is already publicly available, it is sufficient to include a reference or link in the EITI Report. Where such registers or cadastres do not exist or are incomplete, the EITI Report should disclose any gaps in the publicly available information and document efforts to strengthen these systems. In the interim, the EITI Report itself should include the information set out in 2.3.b above.

2.4 Contracts.

- a) Implementing countries are encouraged to publicly disclose any contracts and licenses that provide the terms attached to the exploitation of oil, gas and minerals.
- b) It is a requirement that the EITI Report documents the government's policy on disclosure of contracts and licenses that govern the exploration and exploitation of oil, gas and minerals. This should include relevant legal provisions, actual disclosure practices and any reforms that are planned or underway. Where applicable, the EITI Report should provide an overview of the contracts and licenses that are publicly available, and include a reference or link to the location where these are published.
- c) The term contract in 2.4(a) means:
 - i. The full text of any contract, concession, production-sharing agreement or other agreement granted by, or entered into by, the government which provides the terms attached to the exploitation of oil gas and mineral resources.
 - ii. The full text of any annex, addendum or rider which establishes details relevant to the exploitation rights described in 2.4(c)(i) or the execution thereof.
 - iii. The full text of any alteration or amendment to the documents described in 2.4(c)(i) and 2.4(c)(ii).
- d) The term license in 2.4(a) means:
 - i. The full text of any license, lease, title or permit by which a government confers on a company(ies) or individual(s) rights to exploit oil, gas and/or mineral resources.
 - ii. The full text of any annex, addendum or rider that establishes details relevant to the exploitation rights described in in 2.4(d)(i) or the execution thereof.
 - ii. The full text of any alteration or amendment to the documents described in 2.4(d)(i) and 2.4(d)(ii).

2.5 Beneficial ownership.

- a) It is recommended that implementing countries maintain a publicly available register of the beneficial owners of the corporate entity(ies) that bid for, operate or invest in extractive assets, including the identity(ies) of their beneficial owner(s), the level of ownership and details about how ownership or control is exerted. Where possible, beneficial ownership information should be incorporated in existing filings by companies to corporate regulators, stock

Requirements for EITI implementing countries

exchanges or agencies regulating extractive industry licensing. Where this information is already publicly available, the EITI Report should include guidance on how to access this information.

- b) It is required that:
 - i. The EITI Report documents the government's policy and MSG's discussion on disclosure of beneficial ownership. This should include details of the relevant legal provisions, actual disclosure practices and any reforms that are planned or underway related to beneficial ownership disclosure.
 - ii. By 1 January 2017, the multi-stakeholder group publishes a roadmap for disclosing beneficial ownership information in accordance with clauses (c)-(f) below. The MSG will determine all milestones and deadlines in the roadmap, and the MSG will evaluate implementation of the roadmap as part of the MSG's annual activity report.
- c) As of 1 January 2020, it is required that implementing countries request, and companies disclose, beneficial ownership information for inclusion in the EITI report. This applies to corporate entity(ies) that bid for, operate or invest in extractive assets and should include the identity(ies) of their beneficial owner(s), the level of ownership and details about how ownership or control is exerted. Any gaps or weaknesses in reporting on beneficial ownership information must be disclosed in the EITI Report, including naming any entities that failed to submit all or parts of the beneficial ownership information. Where a country is facing constitutional or significant practical barriers to the implementation of this requirement by 1 January 2020, the country may seek adapted implementation in accordance with requirement 8.1.
- d) Information about the identity of the beneficial owner should include the name of the beneficial owner, the nationality, and the country of residence, as well as identifying any politically exposed persons. It is also recommended that the national identity number, date of birth, residential or service address, and means of contact are disclosed.
- e) The multi-stakeholder group should agree an approach for participating companies assuring the accuracy of the beneficial ownership information they provide. This could include requiring companies to attest the beneficial ownership declaration form through sign off by a member of the senior management team or senior legal counsel, or submit supporting documentation.
- f) Definition of beneficial ownership:
 - i. A beneficial owner in respect of a company means the natural person(s) who directly or indirectly ultimately owns or controls the corporate entity.
 - ii. The multi-stakeholder group should agree an appropriate definition of the term beneficial owner. The definition should be aligned with (f)(i) above and take international norms and relevant national laws into account, and should include ownership threshold(s). The definition should also specify reporting obligations for politically exposed persons.

- iii. Publicly listed companies, including wholly-owned subsidiaries, are required to disclose the name of the stock exchange and include a link to the stock exchange filings where they are listed.
- iv. In the case of joint ventures, each entity within the venture should disclose its beneficial owner(s), unless it is publicly listed or is a wholly-owned subsidiary of a publicly listed company. Each entity is responsible for the accuracy of the information provided.
- g) The EITI Report should also disclose the legal owners and share of ownership of such companies.

2.6 State participation.

Where state participation in the extractive industries gives rise to material revenue payments, implementing countries must disclose:

- a) An explanation of the prevailing rules and practices regarding the financial relationship between the government and state-owned enterprises (SOEs), e.g., the rules and practices governing transfers of funds between the SOE(s) and the state, retained earnings, reinvestment and third-party financing. For the purpose of EITI reporting, a SOE is a wholly or majority government-owned company that is engaged in extractive activities on behalf of the government. Based on this, the MSGs is encouraged to discuss and document its definition of SOEs taking into account national laws and government structures.
- b) Disclosures from the government and SOE(s) of their level of ownership in mining, oil and gas companies operating within the country's oil, gas and mining sector, including those held by SOE subsidiaries and joint ventures, and any changes in the level of ownership during the reporting period. This information should include details regarding the terms attached to their equity stake, including their level of responsibility to cover expenses at various phases of the project cycle, e.g., full-paid equity, free equity, carried interest. Where there have been changes in the level of government and SOE(s) ownership during the EITI reporting period, the government and SOE(s) are expected to disclose the terms of the transaction, including details regarding valuation and revenues. Where the government and SOE(s) have provided loans or loan guarantees to mining, oil and gas companies operating within the country, details on these transactions should be disclosed.

3

EITI REQUIREMENT 3

Exploration and production

Overview: The EITI requires disclosures of information related to exploration and production, enabling stakeholders to understand the potential of the sector. The EITI requirements related to a transparency in exploration and production activities include: (3.1) information about exploration activities; (3.2) production data; and (3.3) export data.

3.1 Exploration. Implementing countries should disclose an overview of the extractive industries, including any significant exploration activities.

3.2 Production. Implementing countries must disclose production data for the fiscal year covered by the EITI Report, including total production volumes and the value of production by commodity, and, when relevant, by state/region. This could include sources of the production data and information on how the production volumes and values disclosed in the EITI Report have been calculated.

3.3 Exports. Implementing countries must disclose export data for the fiscal year covered by the EITI Report, including total export volumes and the value of exports by commodity, and, when relevant, by state/region of origin. This could include sources of the export data and information on how the export volumes and values disclosed in the EITI Report have been calculated.

4

EITI REQUIREMENT 4

Revenue collection

Overview: An understanding of company payments and government revenues can inform public debate about the governance of the extractive industries. The EITI requires a comprehensive reconciliation of company payments and government revenues from the extractive industries. The EITI requirements related to revenue collection include: (4.1) comprehensive disclosure of taxes and revenues; (4.2) sale of the state's share of production or other revenues collected in-kind; (4.3) Infrastructure provisions and barter arrangements; (4.4) transportation revenues; (4.5) SOE transactions; (4.6) subnational payments; (4.7) level of disaggregation; (4.8) data timeliness; and (4.9) data quality.

4.1 Comprehensive disclosure of taxes and revenues.

- a) In advance of the reporting process, the multi-stakeholder group is required to agree which payments and revenues are material and therefore must be disclosed, including appropriate materiality definitions and thresholds. Payments and revenues are considered material if their omission or misstatement could significantly affect the comprehensiveness of the EITI Report. A description of each revenue stream, related materiality definitions

Requirements for EITI implementing countries

and thresholds should be disclosed. In establishing materiality definitions and thresholds, the multi-stakeholder group should consider the size of the revenue streams relative to total revenues. The multi-stakeholder group should document the options considered and the rationale for establishing the definitions and thresholds.

- b) The following revenue streams should be included:
- i. The host government's production entitlement (such as profit oil)
 - ii. National state-owned company production entitlement
 - iii. Profits taxes
 - iv. Royalties
 - v. Dividends
 - vi. Bonuses, such as signature, discovery and production bonuses
 - vii. Licence fees, rental fees, entry fees and other considerations for licences and/or concessions
 - viii. Any other significant payments and material benefit to government

Any revenue streams or benefits should only be excluded where they are not applicable or where the multi-stakeholder group agrees that their omission will not materially affect the comprehensiveness of the EITI Report.

- c) Implementing countries must provide a comprehensive reconciliation of government revenues and company payments, including payments to and from state owned enterprises, in accordance with the agreed scope. All companies making material payments to the government are required to comprehensively disclose these payments in accordance with the agreed scope. An entity should only be exempted from reporting if it can be demonstrated that its payments and revenues are not material. All government entities receiving material revenues are required to comprehensively disclose these revenues in accordance with the agreed scope.
- d) Unless there are significant practical barriers, the government is additionally required to provide aggregate information about the amount of total revenues received from each of the benefit streams agreed in the scope of the EITI Report, including revenues that fall below agreed materiality thresholds. Where this data is not available, the Independent Administrator should draw on any relevant data and estimates from other sources in order to provide a comprehensive account of the total government revenues.

4.2 Sale of the state's share of production or other revenues collected in-kind.

Where the sale of the state's share of production or other revenues collected in-kind is material, the government, including state-owned enterprises, are required to disclose the volumes sold and revenues received. The published data must be disaggregated by individual buying company and to levels commensurate with the reporting of other payments and revenue streams (Requirement 4.7.).

Reporting could also break down disclosures by the type of product, price, market and sale volume. Where practically feasible, the multi-stakeholder group is encouraged to task the Independent Administrator with reconciling the volumes sold and revenues received by including the buying companies in the reporting process.

4.3 Infrastructure provisions and barter arrangements.

The multi-stakeholder group and the Independent Administrator are required to consider whether there are any agreements, or sets of agreements involving the provision of goods and services (including loans, grants and infrastructure works), in full or partial exchange for oil, gas or mining exploration or production concessions or physical delivery of such commodities. To be able to do so, the multi-stakeholder group and the Independent Administrator need to gain a full understanding of: the terms of the relevant agreements and contracts, the parties involved, the resources which have been pledged by the state, the value of the balancing benefit stream (e.g. infrastructure works), and the materiality of these agreements relative to conventional contracts. Where the multi-stakeholder group concludes that these agreements are material, the multi-stakeholder group and the Independent Administrator are required to ensure that the EITI Report addresses these agreements, providing a level of detail and transparency commensurate with the disclosure and reconciliation of other payments and revenues streams. Where reconciliation of key transactions is not feasible, the multi-stakeholder group should agree an approach for unilateral disclosure by the parties to the agreement(s) to be included in the EITI Report.

4.4 Transportation revenues.

Where revenues from the transportation of oil, gas and minerals are material, the government and state-owned enterprises (SOEs) are expected to disclose the revenues received. The published data must be disaggregated to levels commensurate with the reporting of other payments and revenue streams (Requirement 4.7.). Implementing countries could disclose:

- i. A description of the transportation arrangements including: the product; transportation route(s); and the relevant companies and government entities, including SOE(s), involved in transportation.
- ii. Definitions of the relevant transportation taxes, tariffs or other relevant payments, and the methodologies used to calculate them.
- iii. Disclosure of tariff rates and volume of the transported commodities.
- iv. Disclosure of revenues received by government entities and SOE(s), in relation to transportation of oil, gas and minerals.
- v. Where practicable, the multi-stakeholder group is encouraged to task the Independent Administrator with reconciling material payments and revenues associated with the transportation of oil, gas and minerals.

4.5 Transactions related to State-owned enterprises (SOEs).

The multi-stakeholder group must ensure that the reporting process comprehensively addresses the role of SOEs, including material payments to SOEs from oil, gas and mining companies, and transfers between SOEs and other government agencies.

4.6 Sub-national payments.

It is required that the multi-stakeholder group establish whether direct payments, within the scope of the agreed benefit streams, from companies to subnational government entities are material. Where material, the multi-stakeholder group is required to ensure that company payments to subnational government entities and the receipt of these payments are disclosed and reconciled in the EITI Report.

4.7 Level of disaggregation.

The multi-stakeholder group is required to agree the level of disaggregation for the publication of data. It is required that EITI data is presented by individual company, government entity and revenue stream. Reporting at project level is required, provided that it is consistent with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission rules and the forthcoming European Union requirements.

4.8 Data timeliness.

- a) Implementing countries are required to produce their first EITI Report within 18 months of being admitted as an EITI Candidate. Thereafter, implementing countries are expected to produce EITI Reports on an annual basis.
- b) Implementing countries must disclose data no older than the second to last complete accounting period, e.g. an EITI Report published in calendar/financial year 2016 must be based on data no later than calendar/financial year 2014. Multi-stakeholder groups are encouraged to explore opportunities to disclose data as soon as practically possible, for example through continuous online disclosures or, where available, by publishing additional, more recent contextual EITI data than the accounting period covered by the EITI revenue data. In the event that EITI reporting is significantly delayed, the multi-stakeholder group should take steps to ensure that EITI Reports are issued for the intervening reporting periods so that every year is subject to reporting.
- c) The multi-stakeholder group is required to agree the accounting period covered by the EITI Report.

4.9 Data quality and assurance.

- a) The EITI requires an assessment of whether the payments and revenues are subject to credible, independent audit, applying international auditing standards.
- b) It is a requirement that payments and revenues are reconciled by a credible, independent administrator, applying international auditing standards and the administrator's opinion regarding that reconciliation including discrepancies, should any be identified.

- i. The reconciliation of company payments and government revenues must be undertaken by an Independent Administrator applying international professional standards.
 - ii. The Independent Administrator must be perceived by the multi-stakeholder group to be credible, trustworthy and technically competent. The multi-stakeholder group should endorse the appointment of the Independent Administrator.
 - iii. The multi-stakeholder group and the Independent Administrator are required to agree a Terms of Reference for the EITI Report based on the standard Terms of Reference and the 'agreed upon procedure for EITI Reports'³ endorsed by the EITI Board. Should the multi-stakeholder group wish to adapt or deviate from these agreed upon procedures, approval from the EITI Board must be sought in advance (Requirement 8.1).
- c) Where the assessment in 4.9(a) concludes that there is (i) routine disclosure of the data required by the EITI Standard in requisite detail, and (ii) that the financial data is subject to credible, independent audit, applying international standards, the multi-stakeholder group may seek Board approval to mainstream EITI implementation in accordance with the 'Agreed upon procedure for mainstreamed disclosures'.⁴ Without such prior approval, adherence to 4.9.b is required.

5

EITI REQUIREMENT 5

Revenue allocations

Overview: The EITI requires disclosures of information related to revenue allocations, enabling stakeholders to understand how revenues are recorded in the national and where applicable, subnational budgets. The EITI requirements related to revenue allocations include: (5.1) Distribution of revenues; (5.2) subnational transfers; and (5.3) revenue management and expenditures.

5.1 Distribution of extractive industry revenues.

Implementing countries must disclose a description of the distribution of revenues from the extractive industries.

- a) Implementing countries should indicate which extractive industry revenues, whether cash or in-kind, are recorded in the national budget. Where revenues are not recorded in the national budget, the allocation of these revenues must be explained, with links provided to relevant financial reports as applicable,

3. Available from the International Secretariat.

4. Available from the International Secretariat.

e.g., sovereign wealth and development funds, sub-national governments, state-owned enterprises, and other extra-budgetary entities.

- b) Multi-stakeholder groups are encouraged to reference national revenue classification systems, and international standards such as the IMF Government Finance Statistics Manual.

5.2 Subnational transfers.

- a) Where transfers between national and sub-national government entities are related to revenues generated by the extractive industries and are mandated by a national constitution, statute or other revenue sharing mechanism, the multi-stakeholder group is required to ensure that material transfers are disclosed. Implementing countries should disclose the revenue sharing formula, if any, as well as any discrepancies between the transfer amount calculated in accordance with the relevant revenue sharing formula and the actual amount that was transferred between the central government and each relevant sub-national entity. The multi-stakeholder group is encouraged to reconcile these transfers. Where there are constitutional or significant practical barriers to the participation of sub-national government entities, the multi-stakeholder group may seek adapted implementation in accordance with Requirement 8.1.
- b) The multi-stakeholder group is encouraged to ensure that any material discretionary or ad-hoc transfers are also disclosed and where possible reconciled.

5.3 Revenue management and expenditures.

The multi-stakeholder group is encouraged to disclose further information on revenue management and expenditures, including:

- a) A description of any extractive revenues earmarked for specific programmes or geographic regions. This should include a description of the methods for ensuring accountability and efficiency in their use.
- b) A description of the country's budget and audit processes and links to the publicly available information on budgeting, expenditures and audit reports.
- c) Timely information from the government that will further public understanding and debate around issues of revenue sustainability and resource dependence. This may include the assumptions underpinning forthcoming years in the budget cycle and relating to projected production, commodity prices and revenue forecasts arising from the extractive industries and the proportion of future fiscal revenues expected to come from the extractive sector.

EITI REQUIREMENT 6

Social and economic spending

Overview: The EITI requires disclosures of information related to social expenditures and the impact of the extractive sector on the economy, helping stakeholders to assess whether the extractive sector is leading to the desirable social and economic impacts and outcomes. The EITI requirements related to social and economic spending include: (6.1) social expenditures by companies; (6.2) SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures; and (6.3) an overview of the contribution of the extractive sector to the economy.

6.1 Social expenditures by extractive companies.

- a) Where material social expenditures by companies are mandated by law or the contract with the government that governs the extractive investment, implementing countries must disclose and, where possible, reconcile these transactions. Where such benefits are provided in-kind, it is required that implementing countries disclose the nature and the deemed value of the in-kind transaction. Where the beneficiary of the mandated social expenditure is a third party, i.e. not a government agency, it is required that the name and function of the beneficiary be disclosed. Where reconciliation is not feasible, countries should provide unilateral company and/or government disclosures of these transactions.
- b) Where the multi-stakeholder group agrees that discretionary social expenditures and transfers are material, the multi-stakeholder group is encouraged to develop a reporting process with a view to achieving transparency commensurate with the disclosure of other payments and revenue streams to government entities. Where reconciliation of key transactions is not possible, e.g., where company payments are in-kind or to a non-governmental third party, the multi-stakeholder group may wish to agree an approach for voluntary unilateral company and/or government disclosures.

6.2 Quasi-fiscal expenditures.

Where state participation in the extractive industries gives rise to material revenue payments, implementing countries must include disclosures from SOE(s) on their quasi-fiscal expenditures. Quasi-fiscal expenditures include arrangements whereby SOE(s) undertake public social expenditure such as payments for social services, public infrastructure, fuel subsidies and national debt servicing, etc. outside of the national budgetary process. The multi-stakeholder group is required to develop a reporting process with a view to achieving a level of transparency commensurate with other payments and revenue streams, and should include SOE subsidiaries and joint ventures.

6.3 The contribution of the extractive sector to the economy.

Implementing countries must disclose, when available, information about the contribution of the extractive industries to the economy for the fiscal year covered by the EITI Report. It is required that this information includes:

- a) The size of the extractive industries in absolute terms and as a percentage of GDP as well as an estimate of informal sector activity, including but not necessarily limited to artisanal and small scale mining.
- b) Total government revenues generated by the extractive industries (including taxes, royalties, bonuses, fees, and other payments) in absolute terms and as a percentage of total government revenues.
- c) Exports from the extractive industries in absolute terms and as a percentage of total exports.
- d) Employment in the extractive industries in absolute terms and as a percentage of the total employment.
- e) Key regions/areas where production is concentrated.

7

EITI REQUIREMENT 7

Outcomes and impact

Overview: 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 Reports 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 discrepancies identified in EITI Reports are explained and, if necessary, addressed, and that EITI implementation is on a stable, sustainable footing.

7.1 Public debate.

The multi-stakeholder group must ensure that the EITI Report is comprehensible, actively promoted, publicly accessible and contributes to public debate. Key audiences should include government, parliamentarians, civil society, companies and the media. The multi-stakeholder group is required to:

- a) Produce paper copies of the EITI Report, and ensure that they are widely distributed. Where the report contains extensive data, e.g. voluminous files, the multi-stakeholder group is encouraged to make this available online.
- b) Agree a clear policy on the access, release and re-use of EITI data. Implementing countries are encouraged publish EITI under an open license, and to make users aware that information can be reused without prior consent.
- c) Make the EITI Report available in an open data format (xlsx or csv) online and publicise its availability.
- d) Ensure that the EITI Report is comprehensible, including by ensuring that it is written in a clear, accessible style and in appropriate languages.

- e) Ensure that outreach events, whether organised by government, civil society or companies, are undertaken to spread awareness of and facilitate dialogue about the EITI Report across the country.

7.2 Data accessibility.

The multi-stakeholder group is encouraged to make EITI Reports machine readable, and to code or tag EITI Reports and data files so that the information can be compared with other publicly available data by adopting Board-approved EITI data standards. As per Requirement 5.1(b), the multi-stakeholder group is encouraged to reference national revenue classification systems, and international standards such as the IMF Government Finance Statistics Manual. The multi-stakeholder group is encouraged to:

- a) Produce brief summary reports, with clear and balanced analysis of the information, ensuring that the authorship of different elements of the EITI Report is clearly stated.
- b) Summarise and compare the share of each revenue stream to the total amount of revenue that accrues to each respective level of government.
- c) Where legally and technically feasible, consider automated online disclosure of extractive revenues and payments by governments and companies on a continuous basis. This may include cases where extractive revenue data is already published regularly by government or where national taxation systems are trending towards online tax assessments and payments. Such continuous government reporting could be viewed as interim reporting, and as an integral feature of the national EITI process which is captured by the reconciled EITI Report issued annually.
- d) Undertake capacity-building efforts, especially with civil society and through civil society organisations, to increase awareness of the process, improve understanding of the information and data from the reports, and encourage use of the information by citizens, the media, and others.

7.3 Discrepancies and recommendations from EITI Reports.

With a view to strengthen the impact of EITI implementation on natural resource governance, as per Requirement 7.4, the multi-stakeholder group is required to take steps to act upon lessons learnt; to identify, investigate and address the causes of any discrepancies; and to consider the recommendations resulting from EITI reporting.

7.4 Review the outcomes and impact of EITI implementation.

The multi-stakeholder group is required to review the outcomes and impact of EITI implementation on natural resource governance.

- a) The multi-stakeholder group is required to publish annual progress reports.⁵ The annual progress reports must include:
 - i. A summary of EITI activities undertaken in the previous year.

5. A standard template is available from the International Secretariat.

Requirements for EITI implementing countries

- ii. An assessment of progress with meeting and maintaining compliance with each EITI requirement, and any steps taken to exceed the requirements. This should include any actions undertaken to address issues such as revenue management and expenditure (5.3), transportation payments (4.4), discretionary social expenditures (6.1), ad-hoc sub-national transfers (5.2), beneficial ownership (2.5) and contracts (2.4).
 - iii. An overview of the multi-stakeholder group's responses to and progress made in addressing the recommendations from reconciliation and Validation 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 in the annual progress report.
 - iv. An assessment of progress with achieving the objectives set out in its work plan (Requirement 1.5), including the impact and outcomes of the stated objectives.
 - v. A narrative account of efforts to strengthen the impact of EITI implementation on natural resource governance, including any actions to extend the detail and scope of EITI reporting or to increase engagement with stakeholders.
- b) All stakeholders should be able to participate in the production of the annual progress report and reviewing the impact of EITI implementation. Civil society groups and industry involved in the EITI, particularly, but not only those serving on the multi-stakeholder group, should be able to provide feedback on the EITI process and have their views reflected in the annual progress report.
 - c) The multi-stakeholder group is required to submit a Validation Report in accordance with the deadlines established by the EITI Board (section 8).

8.1 Adapted implementation.

Should the multi-stakeholder group conclude that it faces exceptional circumstances that necessitate deviation from the implementation requirements, it must seek prior EITI Board approval for adapted implementation. The request must be endorsed by the multi-stakeholder group and reflected in the work plan. The request should explain the rationale for the adapted implementation.

The EITI Board will only consider allowing adaptations in exceptional circumstances. In considering such requests, the EITI Board will place a priority on the need for comparable treatment between countries and ensuring that the EITI Principles are upheld, including ensuring that the EITI process is sufficiently inclusive, and that the EITI Report is comprehensive, reliable and will contribute to public debate.

8.2 EITI reporting deadlines.

The EITI requires timely publication of EITI Reports (Requirement 4.8). If the EITI Report is not published by the required deadline, the country will be suspended. The suspension will be lifted if the EITI Board is satisfied that the outstanding EITI Report is published within six months of the deadline. If the outstanding reports are not published within six months of the deadline, the suspension will remain in force until the EITI Board is satisfied that the country has published an EITI Report that covers data no older than the second to last complete accounting period (Requirement 4.8). If the suspension is in effect for more than one year the EITI Board will delist the country.

8.3 EITI Validation deadlines and consequences.

a) Assessment of progress with EITI implementation

- (i) **Assessment of each EITI Requirement.** The Validation process will assess the country's progress in complying with each of the EITI Requirements. Detailed guidance on the types of evidence that are required in order to make an assessment on individual requirements is set out in the Validation Guide available at www.eiti.org. The level of progress and compliance with each individual EITI Requirement shall be indicated by applying one of the following designations:

Satisfactory progress. In order for the EITI Board to conclude that a country has made satisfactory progress, Validation needs to demonstrate that all aspects of the requirement have been implemented and that the broader objective of the requirement has been fulfilled.

Meaningful progress. In order for the EITI Board to conclude that a country has made meaningful progress, Validation needs to demonstrate that significant aspects of the requirement have been implemented and that the broader objective of the requirement is being fulfilled.

Inadequate progress. In order for the EITI Board to conclude that a country has made inadequate progress, Validation needs to demonstrate that significant aspects of the requirement have not been implemented and that the broader objective of the requirement is far from fulfilled.

Compliance and deadlines for implementing countries

No progress. In order for the EITI Board to conclude that a country has made no progress, Validation needs to demonstrate that all or nearly all aspects of the requirement remain outstanding, and that the broader objective of the requirement is not fulfilled.

(ii) **Overall assessments.** Pursuant to the Validation Process, the EITI Board will make an assessment of overall compliance with all requirements in the EITI Standard. In determining a country's overall assessment, the EITI Board will apply the same minimum threshold tests for the overall assessment as used for the assessment of the individual requirements outlined in provision 8.3(i) above. The Board will also take into account provision 8.3(c)(i) below, as well as the following factors:

- the advice and recommendations of Validators and the Validation Committee;
- the nature of the outstanding requirements and how close the requirements are to being met;
- the magnitude and complexity of the extractive sector of the country;
- other barriers to meeting requirements such as but not limited to state fragility and recent or ongoing political change, and the extent to which the multi-stakeholder group has undertaken actions to resolve barriers encountered;
- the good faith efforts undertaken by the multi-stakeholder group to comply with the requirements;
- the reasons and justifications for not complying with the requirements; and
- any plans agreed by the multi-stakeholder group to address the requirements in the future.

(iii) **Efforts beyond the requirements.** In addition to the assessment of the requirements, Validation will document:

- *Efforts to go beyond the EITI Requirements.* This will include efforts by multi-stakeholder group to address 'encouraged' or 'recommended' aspects of the EITI Standard. It will also include efforts by the multi-stakeholder group to successfully achieve any work plan objectives that fall outside the scope of the EITI Standard, but that have been identified by the multi-stakeholder group to be necessary objectives for the EITI to address national priorities for the extractive sector. These efforts will be documented in the Validation process but will not be taken into account in assessing compliance with the EITI Standard. Where Validation concludes that the multi-stakeholder group has comprehensively implemented 'encouraged' or 'recommended' aspects of the EITI Standard, and/or MSG work plan objectives, the EITI Board will recognise these efforts in the assessment card.
- The direction of progress towards meeting each EITI Requirement as compared to the country's previous Validation(s), indicating whether implementation is improving or deteriorating.

In accordance with the Validation guide, the results of the assessment will be documented in an assessment card and a narrative report, presenting the evidence, stakeholder views, references and conclusions.

b) Consequences of compliance

Where Validation verifies that a country has made satisfactory progress on all of the requirements, the EITI Board will designate that country as EITI Compliant.

EITI Compliant countries must maintain adherence to the EITI Principles and Requirements in order to retain Compliant status. Where a country has become EITI Compliant, but concerns are raised about whether its implementation of the EITI has subsequently fallen below the required standard, the EITI Board reserves the right to require the country to undergo a new Validation. Stakeholders may petition the EITI Board if they consider that Compliant status should be reviewed. This request may be mediated through a stakeholder's constituency representative(s) on the EITI Board. The EITI Board will review the situation and exercise its discretion as to whether to require an earlier Validation or Secretariat Review. Subject to the findings of that assessment, the EITI Board will determine the country's status.

Where a Compliant country is being re-validated and validation concludes that the country has not met all EITI requirements, the consequences set out in (c) below apply.

c) Consequences of non-compliance

- (i) A country must achieve *satisfactory progress* on the following four requirements in order to avoid suspension: government engagement (1.1), company engagement (1.2), civil society engagement (1.3) and timely EITI reporting (4.8). Where a country achieves less than *meaningful progress* on data quality (4.9) and data comprehensiveness (4.1), the MSG will be required to disclose a time-bound action plans for addressing weaknesses in data reliability and comprehensiveness. Progress with implementation of this plan will be taken into account in subsequent validations.

With regards to the other EITI requirements, the consequences of non-compliance depend on the Board's assessment of overall progress:

- (ii) *No progress*. The country will be delisted.⁶
- (iii) *Inadequate progress*. The country will be suspended and requested to undertake corrective actions until the second validation. For the suspension to be lifted, the country must in its second validation demonstrate at least meaningful progress.

If a country achieves meaningful progress in the second validation, the procedure in provision (iv)(2) below applies. If the country achieves inadequate progress, in the second validation the procedure in provision (ii) above applies.

- (iv) *Meaningful progress*. The country will be considered an EITI Candidate and requested to undertake corrective actions until the second validation.

(1) If the country achieves meaningful progress overall in the second Validation, *but with no improvements on individual requirements*, the country

6. In accordance with provision 8.6.b country may be suspended due to political instability and conflict. The EITI Board will not sanction validation in a country that is suspended under provision 8.6.b.

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will be suspended and requested to undertake corrective actions until the third Validation. If the country achieves meaningful progress overall in the third validation but with no improvements on individual requirements, the country will be delisted. If the country achieves meaningful progress overall in the third validation, but with considerable improvements across several individual requirements (i.e. several but not all requirements that were previously unmet have been met), the country will remain suspended. The Board will establish new corrective actions. Failure to meet all requirements in the fourth Validation will result in delisting.

(2) If the country achieves meaningful progress overall in the second Validation, and with *considerable improvements across several individual requirements* (i.e. several but not all requirements that were previously unmet have been met), the country will be considered an EITI candidate whilst undertaking corrective actions. If the country achieves meaningful progress overall in the third Validation, the country will be suspended. The Board will establish new corrective actions. Failure to meet all requirements in the fourth validation will result in suspension or delisting.

(3) If the country achieves inadequate progress in the second or subsequent validations, the procedure in point (ii) above applies.

d) Timeframes for achieving compliance.

- (i) EITI Candidate countries are required to commence the first Validation within two and a half years of becoming an EITI Candidate. EITI Compliant countries are required to be re-validated every three years. In accordance with provision 8.5, a country may request an extension of this timeframe. A country may also request to commence Validation earlier than scheduled by the EITI Board.
- (ii) Where Validation verifies that a country has not achieved compliance, the EITI Board will establish the corrective actions that the country is required to undertake and a timeframe of 3-18 months for the next validation where progress with the corrective actions will be assessed. In establishing the timeframe for completing the corrective actions, the EITI Board will consider the nature of the corrective actions and local circumstances. The Board retains the right to establish shorter or longer timeframes. In accordance with provision 8.5, a country may request an extension of this timeframe. A country may also request to commence Validation earlier than scheduled by the EITI Board.
- (iii) In accordance with provision (8.3.c) and (8.3.d)(i-ii) above, a country may hold EITI Candidate status for a maximum of 7 years from the date that the country was designated as an EITI Candidate.⁷

7. The time it takes for the country to undergo Validation is not counted as part of the maximum candidature period.

8.4 Annual progress report deadlines.

Multi-stakeholder groups are required to publish annual progress reports (Requirement 7.4). The report of the previous year's activities must be published by 1 July of the following year. The EITI Board will establish appropriate deadlines for new EITI Candidate countries. If the annual progress report is not published within six months of this deadline, i.e. by 31 December of the following year, the country will be suspended until the EITI Board is satisfied that the outstanding progress report has been published.

8.5 Extensions.

An implementing country may apply for an extension if it is unable to meet any of the deadlines specified in provisions 8.2-8.4 above. The EITI Board will apply the following tests in assessing any extension requests:

- a) The request must be made in advance of the deadline and be endorsed by the multi-stakeholder group.
- b) The multi-stakeholder group must demonstrate that it has been making continuous progress towards meeting the deadline and has been delayed due to exceptional circumstances. In assessing continuous progress the EITI Board will consider:
 - (i) The EITI process, in particular the functioning of the multi-stakeholder group and clear, strong commitment from government.
 - (ii) The status and quality of EITI reporting, including meaningful progress in meeting the requirements for timely reporting as per Requirement 4.8 and efforts to address recommendations for improving EITI reporting.
- c) The exceptional circumstance(s) must be explained in the request from the multi-stakeholder group.
- d) No extensions will be granted which would increase the maximum candidature period.

8.6 Suspension.

a) Suspension due to breaches of the EITI Principles and Requirements

Where it is manifestly clear that a significant aspect of the EITI Principles and Requirements are not adhered to by an implementing country, the EITI Board will suspend or delist that country. In accordance with provisions 8.2-8.4, this includes cases where a country has not met the requirements for timely EITI reporting, publication of annual progress reports and/or achieving compliance with the EITI Requirements by the deadlines established by the EITI Board. Where the EITI Board is concerned that adherence to the EITI Principles and Requirements is compromised, it may task the International Secretariat with gathering information about the situation and submitting a report to the EITI Board.

Suspension of an implementing country is a temporary mechanism and is subject to the maximum candidature period. In accordance with provisions 8.2-8.4 above,

Compliance and deadlines for implementing countries

the EITI Board shall set a time limit for the implementing country to address breaches of the EITI Standard. During the period of suspension, the country will have the status “suspended”. If the matter is resolved to the satisfaction of the EITI Board by the deadline, the country’s candidate or compliant status will be re-instated. If the matter has not been resolved to the satisfaction of the EITI Board by the deadline, the EITI Board will delist the country.

b) Suspension due to political instability or conflict.

The EITI Board may decide to suspend countries in cases where political instability or conflict manifestly prevents the country from adhering to a significant aspect of the EITI Principles and requirements. Countries that are experiencing exceptional political instability or conflict may also voluntarily apply to be suspended. In this situation, the government should lodge an application for voluntary suspension with the EITI Board. The government’s application should note the views of the multi-stakeholder group.

Where countries are suspended due to political instability or conflict, the period that the country is suspended will not be counted as part of the maximum candidature period. The EITI Board will monitor and review the situation on a regular basis and retains the right to extend the suspension period or delist the country.

c) Lifting the suspension.

The government may apply to have the suspension lifted at any time.

The application should document the steps agreed by stakeholders to re-start the EITI implementation and Validation process, and the work plan to achieve compliance. If the EITI Board is satisfied that the reasons for suspension have been addressed, the suspension will be lifted. Upon lifting a suspension, the EITI Board will consider setting new reporting and Validation deadlines as appropriate. At all stages in the process, the EITI Board shall ensure its concerns and decisions are clearly communicated to the implementing country.

8.7 Delisting.

Delisting, i.e. revoking a country’s status as an EITI implementing country, will occur if:

- (1) In accordance with provision 8.6, an implementing country has been subject to suspension, and the matter has not been resolved to the satisfaction of the EITI Board by the agreed deadline.
- (2) In accordance with provision 8.3, the EITI Board concludes that a country has not made satisfactory progress in implementing the EITI within the established timeframes.

Where it is manifestly clear that a significant aspect of the EITI Principles and Requirements are not adhered to by an implementing country, the EITI Board reserves the right to delist the country. A delisted country may reapply for admission as an EITI Candidate at any time. The EITI Board will apply the agreed procedures with respect to assessing EITI Candidate applications. It will also assess previous experience in EITI implementation, including previous barriers to effective implementation, and the implementation of corrective measures.

8.8 Appeals.

The implementing country concerned may petition the EITI Board to review its decision regarding suspension, delisting or the country designation as EITI Candidate or EITI Compliant following Validation. In responding to such petitions, the EITI Board will consider the facts of the case, the need to preserve the integrity of the EITI and the principle of consistent treatment between countries. The EITI Board's decision is final. The country concerned may, prior to the notice periods under Article 8 of the Articles of Association, appeal a decision of the EITI Board to the next ordinary Members' Meeting.

4 Overview of Validation

This section is concerned with EITI Validation. The purpose of Validation is to assess compliance with the EITI Requirements set out in section 3.

Validation objectives

Validation is an essential feature of the EITI process. It serves to assess performance and promote dialogue and learning at the country level. It also safeguards the integrity of the EITI by holding all EITI implementing countries to the same global standard. It is intended to provide all stakeholders with an impartial assessment of whether EITI implementation in a country is consistent with the provisions of the EITI Standard. The Validation report will, in addition, address the impact of the EITI in the country being validated, the implementation of activities encouraged by the EITI Standard, lessons learnt in EITI implementation, as well as any concerns stakeholders have expressed and recommendations for future implementation of the EITI.

Validation methodology

Validation assesses compliance with the EITI Requirements set out in section 3. The methodology is set out in the Validation Guide, with guidance on assessing each provision. In some cases, the Validation Guide specifies the evidence that the validator must use to ensure that a provision has been satisfied. In other cases, there are different approaches that a country might take to address an EITI provision, and the Validation Guide provides examples of the types of evidence that the validator might consider.

Validation procedure

Given the multi-stakeholder nature of the EITI and the importance of dialogue, the Validation procedure emphasises stakeholder consultation. Validation is carried out in three stages.

- 1. Initial data collection and stakeholder consultation** are undertaken by the EITI International Secretariat. The International Secretariat reviews the relevant documentation, visits the country and consults stakeholders. This will include meetings with the multi-stakeholder group, the Independent Administrator and other key stakeholders, including stakeholders that are represented on, but not directly participating in, the multi-stakeholder group. The Board maintains a standardised procedure for data collection.

Based on these consultations, the International Secretariat will prepare a report making an initial evaluation of progress against requirements in accordance with the Validation Guide. The report will not include an overall assessment of compliance. The report is submitted to the Validator. The multi-stakeholder group will be invited to comment on the report.

- 2. Independent Validation.** The EITI Board will appoint Independent Validators, who will report to the Board via the Validation Committee. The Board will appoint Validators to review batches of validations in accordance with a schedule to be agreed by the EITI Board.

In accordance with the Validator's terms of reference, the Validator assesses whether the Secretariat's initial validation has been carried out in accordance with the Validation Guide. This will include: a detailed desk review of the relevant documentation for each requirement and the Secretariat's initial evaluation for each requirement, and a risk-based approach for spot checks, and further consultations with stakeholders. The Board may request that the Validator undertake spot checks on specific requirements. The Validator will amend or comment on the Secretariat's report as needed. The Validator then prepares a short summary (the Validation Report) for submission to the Board. This will include the Validator's assessment of compliance with each provision, but not an overall assessment of compliance. The multi-stakeholder group will be invited to comment on the Validation Report.

- 3. Board Review.** The Validation Committee will review the Validator's assessment and any feedback from the multi-stakeholder group. The Validation Committee will then make a recommendation to the EITI Board on the country's compliance with the EITI Requirements.

The EITI Board will make the final determination of whether the requirements are met or unmet, and on the country's overall compliance in accordance with provision 8.3.a.ii of the EITI Standard.

5 Protocol: Participation of civil society

1. Introduction

The participation of civil society is fundamental to achieving the objectives of EITI, including Principle 4 which states that “public understanding of government revenues and expenditure over time could help public debate and inform choice of appropriate and realistic options for sustainable development”. The active participation of civil society in the EITI process is key to ensure that the transparency created by the EITI leads to greater accountability. A primary motivation for the adoption of the EITI Standard was the desire to produce more relevant, more reliable and more usable information, and better link this information to wider reforms in the governance of the extractive sector or of the management of public accounting and revenue management. Citizens’ ability to work actively to make use of the information generated by the EITI is therefore a critical component of EITI implementation and civil society participation in the EITI.

The participation of civil society in the EITI process is formally assessed at two stages of EITI implementation – during the candidature assessment and during the validation process. An assessment of civil society participation may also take place on an ad-hoc basis in response to specific concerns raised with the Board about the situation in specific implementing countries. This protocol sets out the questions the EITI Board (including Committees) and validators should consider in assessing whether the provisions pertaining to civil society participation (1.3) have been met, as well as the types of evidence to be used in answering those questions. While the provisions relating to civil society participation in the EITI process remain consistent at every stage of EITI implementation, the evidence the EITI Board uses to evaluate the provisions will of necessity vary depending on the circumstances of the country, stage of implementation, and availability of information. It should be noted that the questions posed and the suggested types of evidence set out in 2.1-2.5 below do not constitute provisions, nor is the list exhaustive. However, it provides an assessment framework for the provisions related to civil society.

2. The EITI’s interpretation of the provisions on civil society

For purposes of this protocol, references to ‘civil society representatives’ will include civil society representatives who are substantively involved in the EITI process, including but not limited to members of the multi-stakeholder group. References to the ‘EITI process’ will include activities related to preparing for EITI sign-up; MSG meetings; CSO constituency side-meetings on EITI, including interactions with MSG representatives; producing EITI Reports; producing materials or conducting analysis on EITI Reports; expressing views related to EITI activities; and expressing views related to natural resource governance.

In assessing the civil society provisions, the Board and validators will apply the following tests:

2.1 Expression: Civil society representatives are able to engage in public debate related to the EITI process and express opinions about the EITI process without restraint, coercion or reprisal.

The EITI Board and validators will consider the extent to which:

- Civil society representatives are able to speak freely in public about the EITI process including for example during MSG meetings, EITI events including for the promulgation of EITI reports, public events, in the media etc.
- Actual practice, including diverse stakeholder views or substantive evidence provided by independent third parties, indicates that self-censorship or self-imposed restriction by civil society representatives has taken place related to the EITI process due to fear of reprisal and whether such barriers have impacted civil society representatives' dissemination of information and public comment on the EITI process.

2.2 Operation: Civil society representatives are able to operate freely in relation to the EITI process.

The EITI Board and validators will consider the extent to which the legal, regulatory, administrative and actual environment has affected civil society representative's ability to participate in the EITI process. This could for example include:

- The extent to which legal, regulatory or administrative obstacles affecting the ability of civil society representatives to participate in the EITI process. This could include legal or administrative procedures related to the registration of CSOs that have adversely affected their ability to participate in the EITI process; legal or administrative restrictions on access to funding that have prevented CSOs from undertaking work related to the EITI process; legal or administrative issues preventing CSOs from holding meetings related to the EITI process, legal or administrative barriers to the dissemination of information and public comment on the EITI process etc.
- Any evidence suggesting that the fundamental rights of civil society representatives have been restricted in relation to the implementation of the EITI process, such as restrictions on freedom of expression or freedom of movement.

2.3 Association: Civil society representatives are able to communicate and cooperate with each other regarding the EITI process.

The EITI Board and validators will consider the extent to which:

- Civil society MSG representatives may seek and are not restricted from engaging other CSOs that are not part of the MSG, including capturing their input for MSG discussions and communicating outcomes of MSG deliberations.

- Formal or informal communication channels between civil society MSG members and the wider civil society constituency have not been restricted.
- Civil society MSG representatives have not been restricted from engaging in outreach to broader civil society, including related to discussions about MSG representation and the EITI process.

2.4 Engagement: Civil society representatives are able to be fully, actively and effectively engaged in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the EITI process.

The EITI Board and validators will consider the extent to which:

- Civil society representatives are able to fully contribute and provide input to the EITI process. This could for example include evidence of input and advocacy related to key MSG deliberations on issues such as work plan objectives and activities, the scope of the EITI reporting process, approval of EITI Reports, annual self-assessment of the EITI process through the annual activity reports, validation etc. It could also include evidence that civil society is regularly participating in MSG meetings, MSG working groups and other EITI events, and that the views of CSOs are taken into account and documented in MSG meeting minutes.
- Civil society representatives consider that they have adequate capacity to participate in the EITI. This should include evidence that technical, financial or other capacity constraints affecting civil society have been considered and that plans for addressing such constraints have been agreed upon and/or effectuated including by providing access to capacity building or resources.

2.5 Access to public decision-making: Civil society representatives are able to speak freely on transparency and natural resource governance issues, and ensure that the EITI contributes to public debate.

The EITI Board and validators will consider the extent to which:

- Civil society representatives are able to use the EITI process to promote public debate for example through public events, workshops and conferences organised by or with participation of civil society to inform the public about the EITI process and outcomes.
- Civil society representatives are able to engage in activities and debates about natural resource governance, including for example conducting analysis and advocacy on natural resource issues, use of EITI data, engagement with media outlets, development of tools to communicate the findings of the EITI reports, etc.

2.6 Available documentation from the MSG and CSOs engaged in the EITI process as well as outcomes from direct consultation with relevant stakeholders, including but not limited to members of the MSG, should be taken into account when gathering the above evidence. For contextual purposes, the EITI Board will review the broader environment in which the EITI operates for example by reference to indicators or other types of assessments relevant to the issues addressed in 2.1-2.5 above.

3. Ad-hoc restrictions on civil society representatives

- 3.1 Ad hoc allegations or reports of potential or actual restrictions on civil society representatives in EITI implementing countries should in the first instance be discussed and addressed by the multi-stakeholder group, subject to any safety concerns that an impacted party may have regarding directly raising such issues domestically.
- 3.2 The EITI Board through its Rapid Response Committee may be called to investigate particular cases and address alleged breaches of the EITI Principles and Provisions as appropriate. The EITI Board will consider such requests with regard to the facts of the case, the need to uphold the Principles of the EITI as well as the principle of consistent treatment between countries. In accordance with provision 8.6.a, “where the EITI Board is concerned that adherence to the EITI Principles and Provisions is compromised, it may task the International Secretariat with gathering information about the situation and submitting a report to the EITI Board”. Where concerns related to the participation of civil society are raised, the EITI Board will as appropriate strive to establish whether there is a direct link to the EITI process, including by (i) documenting the facts of the case; (ii) gathering stakeholders’ views; and (iii) applying the test set out in section 2 above.
- 3.3 Depending on the circumstances of the case including the extent to which it can be established that there is a direct link between the concerns raised and the EITI process, the Board will consider an appropriate response. This could for example include a letter from the Chair or the EITI Board to the government concerned, EITI Board or International Secretariat missions to the country, commissioning independent assessments, issuing Board declarations, agreeing to remedial actions including monitoring of implementation, or calling for a validation of a country’s adherence to the provisions concerned. In accordance with provision 8.6.a, “where it is manifestly clear that a significant aspect of the EITI Principles and Provisions are not adhered to by an implementing country, the EITI Board will suspend or delist that country. In cases where the Board concludes that the concerns observed do not breach a provision or are not sufficiently linked to the EITI process, it will exercise its discretion as to whether to take any action, placing priority on the need to uphold the Principles of the EITI and to ensure consistent treatment between countries.

6 Open data policy

Preamble

1. This policy contains recommendations on open data in implementation of the EITI. It builds on lessons emerging from national level implementation and emerging international best practice.⁸
2. The EITI Principles declare that “a public understanding of government revenues and expenditure over time [can] help public debate and inform choice of appropriate and realistic options for sustainable development” (EITI Principle 4). The EITI Standard therefore requires EITI Reports that are “comprehensible, actively promoted, publicly accessible, and contribute to public debate” (EITI Requirement 7.1). Improving the accessibility and comparability of EITI data is essential to realise these objectives.

Open Data Objectives

3. Open EITI data can increase transparency about what government and business activities, and increases awareness about how countries’ natural resources are used and how extractives revenues are levied and spent, providing strong incentives for that money to be used most effectively.
4. Open data promotes accountability and good governance, enhances public debate, and helps to combat corruption. Providing access to government data can empower individuals, the media, civil society, and business to make better informed choices about the services they receive and the standards they should expect. Open data, can also be a valuable tool for government in improving policy making and sector management.
5. Free access to, and subsequent re-use of, open data are of significant value to society and the economy.

Open Data in EITI Implementation

6. EITI Implementing countries are encouraged to:
 - a) orient government systems⁹ towards open data by default. It is recognised that there is national and international legislation, in particular pertaining to intellectual property, personally-identifiable and sensitive information, which must be observed;
 - b) ensure that this data are fully described, so that users have sufficient information to understand their strengths, weaknesses, analytical limitations, and security requirements, as well as how to process the data;
 - c) release data as early as possible, allow users to provide feedback, and then continue to make revisions to ensure the highest standards of open data quality;

8. Including the Open Government Partnership, the G8 Open Data Charter and Technical Annex, the Open Data Charter (<http://opendatacharter.net/>), and the open definition (<http://opendefinition.org/>).

9. The term government data is meant in the widest sense possible. This could apply to data owned by national, federal, local, or international government bodies, or by the wider public sector.

- d) release data under an open license that allows users to freely obtain and easily re-use it;
- e) share technical expertise and experience with other countries to maximise the potential of open data;
- f) work to increase open data literacy and encourage people, such as developers of applications and civil society organisations that work in the field of open data promotion, to unlock the value of open data;
- g) ensure that data is interoperable with national and international standards, including adopting data standards approved by the EITI board and additional guidance provided by the EITI secretariat;
- h) where possible use unique identifiers to link data across years of reporting or different sources;
- i) work towards mainstreaming the creation of open data for EITI into government systems to ensure timeliness, data quality, reuse and cost effectiveness;
- j) provide data in granular, machine-readable formats.

PART II

Governance and management

The EITI has evolved from an idea into a standard with rules and procedures which provides a platform for wider debate and reform. The governance and management of the EITI itself has also evolved. The EITI is governed by a not-for-profit members association under Norwegian law. It is the EITI Association's articles that provide the governing framework for the EITI.

The EITI arranges a Global Conference at least every three years, in order to provide an international forum for EITI stakeholders to further the objectives of the EITI. Alongside these Conferences, a smaller Members' Meeting with the three constituency groups – countries (implementing and supporting), companies (including institutional investors) and civil society organisations – takes place. The votes of the three constituencies are equally balanced. A main task of the Members' Meeting is to appoint the EITI Board. Constituencies agree among themselves their membership of the Association and who they wish to nominate to the EITI Board.

Between these Conferences and the Members' Meetings, the EITI Board oversees the activities of the EITI through regular Board meetings, committee meetings and frequent Board circulars. The EITI Board has 21 members, with the different constituencies being entitled to representation.

The EITI International Secretariat is responsible for the day-to-day running of the EITI Association. A considerable amount of technical assistance is provided to countries implementing the EITI. Much of this is provided by the World Bank. There are many other providers of technical assistance to EITI processes.

This section contains the main documents concerning the governance of the EITI at the international level:

- Articles of Association
- Openness Policy, adopted in 2013, which sets out how the EITI itself should be transparent
- EITI Code of Conduct
- EITI Constituency Guidelines available at www.eiti.org/about/governance



7 Articles of Association

ARTICLE 1 NAME

- 1) The name of the association shall be “The Association for the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)” (hereinafter referred to as “the EITI Association”).

ARTICLE 2 BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE

- 1) The EITI Association is an international multi-stakeholder initiative with participation of representatives from governments and their agencies; oil, gas and mining companies; asset management companies and pension funds (hereinafter referred to as “Institutional Investors”) and local civil society groups and international non-governmental organisations.
- 2) The objective of the EITI Association is to make the EITI Principles and the EITI requirements the internationally accepted standard for transparency in the oil, gas and mining sectors, recognising that strengthened transparency of natural resource revenues can reduce corruption, and the revenue from extractive industries can transform economies, reduce poverty, and raise the living standards of entire populations in resource-rich countries.

ARTICLE 3 LEGAL PERSON, LIMITED LIABILITY

- 1) The EITI Association is a non-profit association organised under Norwegian law (“forening”).
- 2) The Members of the EITI Association shall not be responsible, individually or collectively, for any of the EITI Association’s debts, liabilities or obligations.

ARTICLE 4 ORGANISATION

- 1) The permanent institutional bodies of the EITI Association are:
 - i) The EITI Members’ Meeting, which is held in connection with the EITI Conference;
 - ii) The EITI Board led by the EITI Chair;
 - iii) The EITI Secretariat led by the Head of Secretariat;
- 2) The EITI Board may establish committees in accordance with Article 14;
- 3) The EITI Association’s organisation operates transparently.

ARTICLE 5 MEMBERSHIP AND CONSTITUENCIES

- 1) A Member of the EITI Association is a personal representative of a country (meaning state), company, organisation or legal entity that is appointed by a Constituency as set out in Articles 5 (2) and (3).
- 2) The Members are organised in three Constituencies which are:
 - i) The Constituency of Countries, which comprise:
 - a) Implementing Countries, meaning states, that have been classified by the EITI Board as either Candidate Countries or Compliant Countries; and

- b) Supporting Countries, meaning states or union of states, that support the objective of the EITI Association.
 - ii) The Constituency of Companies, which comprise:
 - a) Companies in the extractive sector that have committed to support the objective of the EITI Association and associations representing these companies; and
 - b) Institutional Investors that have committed to support the objective of the EITI Association.
 - iii) The Constituency of Civil Society Organisations, which comprise non-governmental organisations, global action networks or coalitions that support the objective of the EITI Association.
- 3) Each Constituency decides on its rules governing appointments of Members of the EITI Association. The Membership shall be limited to the following:
 - i) From the Constituency of Countries, up to one representative from each Implementing Country and each Supporting Country (or their unions);
 - ii) From the Constituency of Companies, up to one representative from each company and associations representing them, and a maximum of five representatives from Institutional Investors;
 - iii) From the Constituency of Civil Society Organisations, up to one representative from each Civil Society Organisations.
- 4) A Constituency may replace any of its own appointed Members at any time. The Constituency shall inform the EITI Secretariat of its Members at any time.
- 5) The EITI Board may terminate any Member's Membership of the EITI Association if:
 - i) The Member, or the country or other entity the Member represents, does not comply with these Articles of Association; or
 - ii) The Member, or the country or other entity the Member represents, has conducted his/her/its affairs in a way considered prejudicial or contrary to the EITI Principles.
- 6) A resolution by the EITI Board in accordance with Article 5 (5) may be appealed by any Member to the Members' Meeting for final decision.

ARTICLE 6 THE EITI CONFERENCE

- 1) An EITI Conference shall be held at least every three years in order to provide a forum for EITI stakeholders, being all with an interest in the EITI Association, to further the objective of the EITI Association and to express their views on the policies and strategies of the EITI Association. The EITI Chair shall act as chairman for the Conference. The EITI Conference is a non-governing body of the EITI Association.
- 2) The EITI Members, the EITI Board and the EITI Secretariat have the right to attend or be represented at the EITI Conference. Other EITI stakeholders should also be invited, in each case, to the extent that it is reasonably practical to make arrangements in order to do so as decided by the EITI Board.

- 3) The EITI Conference shall be summoned by the EITI Board on the EITI website and by written notice to the Members and Constituencies with at least four weeks notice. The written notice shall include the agenda of the EITI Conference.
- 4) The EITI Conference shall:
 - i) Provide an important and visible platform for debate, advocacy, continued fund raising, and inclusion of new EITI stakeholders;
 - ii) Review progress based on the activity report for the period since the preceding ordinary Members' Meeting;
 - iii) Provide suggestions to the EITI Board as to the activities of the EITI Association until the next ordinary Members' Meeting;
 - iv) Mobilise and sustain high level coordination, political commitment and momentum to achieve the objective of the EITI Association; and
 - v) Provide an informal communication channel for those EITI stakeholders who are not formally represented elsewhere in the governance structure of the EITI Association.
- 5) Views on the issues set out in Article 7 (4) above may be expressed in a non-binding Statement of Outcomes which shall be agreed upon by the EITI Conference and communicated to the EITI Members' Meeting and the EITI Board. The EITI Conference shall make every effort to adopt resolutions by consensus. Taking account of the view of the EITI stakeholders, the EITI Chair may decide that a vote is required. Every EITI stakeholder, except the Members of the EITI Board in this capacity and the Secretariat, has one vote. Resolutions of the EITI Conference are adopted by simple majority of those present and voting.

ARTICLE 7 THE EITI MEMBERS' MEETING

- 1) The governing body of the EITI Association is the EITI Members' Meeting.
- 2) The EITI Members' Meeting is comprised of the Members of the EITI Association.
- 3) The ordinary EITI Members' Meeting shall be held at least every three years in connection with the EITI Conference. The ordinary EITI Members' Meeting shall be summoned by the EITI Board to the Members with at least four weeks written notice.
- 4) An Extraordinary Members' Meeting may be summoned by the EITI Board to the Members with at least three weeks written notice. The EITI Board shall ensure that an Extraordinary Members' Meeting shall be held within four weeks of the receipt by the EITI Chair of a request to hold an Extraordinary Members' Meeting.
- 5) Members who wish to take part in an EITI Members' Meeting, must give notice to the EITI Secretariat by the date stated in the summons. A Member may be represented in the EITI Members' Meeting by written proxy. The proxy may also include specific voting instructions.

A duly signed proxy must be received by the EITI Secretariat by the date stated in the summons.
- 6) The EITI Chair shall act as chairman for the EITI Members' Meeting.

- 7) The quorum of a Members' Meeting shall be a minimum of half of the, Members, and must include at least one third of the Members from each Constituency.
- 8) The Members' Meeting shall make every effort to adopt resolutions by consensus. If a vote is required, resolutions are adopted by qualified majority requiring the support of at least two thirds of the total votes cast and must include the support of at least one third of the votes cast by the Members representing each Constituency. The total number of votes for the Members of each Constituency shall be equal and be determined as follows:
 - i) Members from the Constituency of Countries shall have one vote each; and
 - ii) The votes for Members from the Constituency of Companies and the Constituency of Civil Society Organisations shall be determined by dividing the total of Country votes by the number of Members of the Company and Civil Society Constituencies respectively.
 - iii) The EITI Chair shall announce the number of votes for each Member from the different Constituencies prior to voting.

ARTICLE 8 THE FUNCTIONS OF THE EITI MEMBERS' MEETING

- 1) The EITI Members' Meeting shall:
 - i) Approve the activities report, the accounts and the activity plan of the EITI Board;
 - ii) Elect the Members, and Alternates for each Member, of the EITI Board, on nomination from the Constituencies;
 - iii) Elect the EITI Chair, on proposal of the EITI Board; and
 - iv) Consider any other matters pursuant to requests from a Member. Such requests shall be submitted in writing to the EITI Chair in time for any such matters to be included in the agenda for the EITI Members' Meeting stated in the summons.

ARTICLE 9 THE EITI BOARD

- 1) The executive body of the EITI Association is the EITI Board, elected by the EITI Members' Meeting and operating under the guidance from the EITI Members' Meeting.
- 2) In order to reflect the multi-stakeholder nature of the EITI Association, the EITI Board shall consist of 21 EITI Board Members ("Board Members") and shall be made up as follows:
 - i) A Chair;
 - ii) 9 Board Members being Members of the EITI Association from the Constituency of Countries, of which a maximum of 3 Board Members should represent Supporting Countries and the remainder should represent Implementing Countries. When possible, Implementing Countries should be represented by at least 3 Compliant Countries.
 - iii) 6 Board Members being Members of the EITI Association from the Constituency of Companies, of which a maximum of 1 should represent Institutional Investors.
 - iv) 5 Board Members being Members of the EITI Association from the Constituency of Civil Society Organisations.

- 3) All Board Members retire with effect from the conclusion of the ordinary EITI Members' Meeting held subsequent to their nomination, but shall be eligible for re-nomination at that EITI Members' Meeting.
- 4) The Constituencies may nominate, and the EITI Members' Meeting may elect, one alternate Board Member (an "Alternate") for each Board Member that the Constituency has nominated. An Alternate may deputise for the Board Member. If there is no Alternate, the relevant Constituency shall nominate a new Board Member and Alternate.
- 5) If a Board Member is absent from a Board Meeting, that Board Member's Alternate may attend, participate in discussions, vote and generally perform all the functions of that Board Member in the Board Meeting.

Should a Board member fail to attend three consecutive Board meetings, the Board may, after consultation with his or her constituency, require the constituency to replace the Board member.

- 6) In the case of a vacancy on the EITI Board between two EITI Members' Meetings, this vacancy shall be filled by the resigning Board Member's Alternate, with the concerned Constituency nominating a new Alternate to be elected by the Board. Alternatively, the concerned Constituency may nominate a new Board Member to be elected by the Board.
- 7) The EITI Association shall obtain liability insurance for Board Members. The terms and conditions should be approved by the EITI Board.
- 8) The EITI Board may decide that a Board Member representing an implementing country that is suspended during the tenure may keep the status as a Board Member, but refrain from engaging in Board activities during the period of suspension. Should the suspension be in force for more than a year, the EITI Board may decide that the Board membership should be terminated.

ARTICLE 10 EITI OBSERVERS

- 1) Representatives from relevant international organisations, such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and other relevant stakeholders, should be invited by the EITI Board to attend EITI Board Meetings and Members' Meetings as observers, when this can be practically accommodated. They have no voting rights, but may be invited to express their views on specific matters. The EITI Board may decide that certain items should be discussed without observers present.

ARTICLE 11 THE EITI CHAIR

- 1) The EITI Chair shall be elected at the ordinary EITI Members' Meeting. The EITI Board shall, prior to each ordinary EITI Members' Meeting, recommend a candidate for the EITI Chair for the period following that EITI Members' Meeting. The term of an EITI Chair's may be renewed once.

- 2) The EITI Chair shall:
 - i) Act as chairman of the EITI Members' Meeting;
 - ii) Act as chairman of the EITI Board Meeting;
 - iii) Present the EITI Board report to the EITI Conference and the EITI Members' Meeting;
 - iv) Represent the EITI Board in external matters;
 - v) Follow-up with the EITI Secretariat regarding the implementation of the resolutions of the EITI Board; and
 - vi) Seek to foster collaborative relationships between EITI stakeholders.
- 3) If the EITI Chair is unable to preside over a Board Meeting, the Board Members present may appoint another Board Member to chair that Meeting.

ARTICLE 12 FUNCTIONS OF THE EITI BOARD

- 1) The EITI Board shall act in the best interests of the EITI Association at all times. The EITI Board shall exercise the executive powers of the EITI Association subject to the resolutions of the EITI Members' Meeting, including the following key functions:
 - i) Consider general and specific policy issues affecting the EITI Association;
 - ii) Agree on the work plans and budget of the EITI Association;
 - iii) Agree on the arrangements for the EITI Conferences and the EITI Members' Meetings;
 - iv) Present (through the EITI Chair) the activity report and the activity plan to the EITI Conference and obtain approval of the same from the EITI Members' Meeting;
 - v) Present (through the EITI Chair) the annual accounts and the audit reports for the accounting periods since the last ordinary EITI Members' Meeting;
 - vi) Engage the Head of the Secretariat;
 - vii) Oversee and direct (through the EITI Chair) the work of the EITI Secretariat;
 - viii) Ensure that the multi-stakeholder nature of the EITI Association is maintained and fully reflected in the EITI Association at all levels, including in its Committees;
 - ix) Establish its procedures regarding the validation process, including complaints, resolving disagreements, the question of de-listing a country and appeal procedures;
 - x) Adopt more detailed procedures and rules for the management and operation of the EITI Association including the contents of country work plans and company work plans, the validation process, the management of funds, payments for projects, goods and services, auditing and reporting and the approval of projects;
 - xi) Recommend a candidate for the EITI Chair prior to each ordinary EITI Members' Meeting; and
 - xii) Adopt a code of conduct.

ARTICLE 13 COMMITTEES OF THE EITI BOARD

- 1) The EITI Board may create committees to further specific issues. Any such committee should include two or more Board Members or their Alternates, and its composition should, as far as is reasonable, reflect the multi-stakeholder nature of the EITI Association. The terms on which any such committee shall operate should be recorded in the Minute Book.

ARTICLE 14 EITI BOARD OPERATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS

- 1) The EITI Board should meet at least twice a year. If the circumstances so necessitate, EITI Board Meetings can be held by telephone conference. At least one EITI Board Meeting per year shall be in person.
- 2) A Board Meeting shall be convened by written notification from the EITI Chair with at least 14 days notice. Any shorter period of notice requires the written consent of all Board Members.
- 3) Board Members shall make every effort to adopt resolutions by consensus. Taking account of the view of the Board Members, the EITI Chair may decide that a vote is required. Every Member of the EITI Board has one vote. Voting can be done by written proxy.
- 4) No resolution may be made by a Board Meeting unless a quorum is present at the time of passing the resolution. At least two-thirds of the Board Members, with at least two Board Members from the Constituency of Countries (one Implementing Country and one Supporting Country), one Board Member from the Constituency of Civil Society Organisations and one Board Member from the Constituency of Companies, establish a quorum.
- 5) If a vote is required, resolutions are adopted by a qualified majority requiring 13 votes to be cast in favour of the resolution, and must include the support of at least one third of the votes of the Board Members from each Constituency including one third from the sub-constituency of implementing countries.
- 6) A Board Member shall not vote in respect of any matter or arrangement in which he or she is directly and personally interested, or if there are any other special circumstances which could impair confidence in his or her impartiality. A Board Member shall declare such interests to the EITI Board as soon as possible after he or she becomes aware of the same and this will be recorded in the Board minutes. A Board Member shall not be counted in the quorum present when any resolution is made about a matter which that Board Member is not entitled to vote upon. This shall not prevent a Board Member's alternate from voting on the matter.
- 7) The EITI Board may establish procedures regarding decision-making processes outside Board Meetings. Any decisions taken outside Board Meetings in accordance with such procedures should be recorded in the Minutes of the Board Meeting following when the decision was taken.

- 8) The EITI Association can be committed externally by the joint signature of all Board Members. The EITI Board may elect the Chair alone, or two or several Board Members to carry the right of signature, of which any two can sign jointly.

ARTICLE 15 THE EITI SECRETARIAT

- 1) The EITI Secretariat (“the Secretariat”) shall consist of the Head of Secretariat and other necessary staff. The members of the Secretariat shall be either contracted directly or seconded by EITI Members.
- 2) The Secretariat shall be responsible for the day-to-day running of the EITI Association under the direction of the EITI Board through its Chair.
- 3) The Secretariat shall keep an updated Members’ Registry at all times.
- 4) The Secretariat shall keep a record of these Articles of Association and any amendments thereto.
- 5) The Secretariat shall keep Minutes of all EITI Board Meetings, Members’ Meetings and meetings of the EITI Conference in a Minute Book. All such Minutes shall be published on the EITI website. Such Minutes shall record the names of those present, the resolutions made at the meetings and, where appropriate, the reasons for the resolutions.

ARTICLE 16 THE HEAD OF THE EITI SECRETARIAT

- 1) The Secretariat shall be led by a full-time Head of Secretariat who will manage the day-to-day running of the EITI Association, including the selection of necessary staff, oversee development of the EITI Association and provide support to the EITI Board. The Head of Secretariat shall report to EITI Board through the Chair and be responsible for the activities of the Secretariat.
- 2) The Head of Secretariat, or his appointee from the Secretariat, shall serve as Secretary to all EITI Board Meetings, EITI Members’ Meetings and EITI Conferences.

ARTICLE 17 FUNDING

- 1) The EITI Association is a non-profit association. Its funds consist of contributions from EITI Members and grants from bilateral and multilateral donors, international financial institutions and other agencies, organisations and entities.
- 2) The EITI Association may also operate through voluntary contributions in kind.

ARTICLE 18 EITI ACCOUNTS, FUND MANAGEMENT AND PAYMENTS

- 1) The EITI Association holds a separate bank account in its own name, the “EITI International Management Account”. The EITI International Management Account can be used for any activity falling within the objectives of the EITI Association and the work plans approved by the EITI Board. The funds may be applied to administration and governance costs, country-specific activities and multi-country activities.

- 2) The EITI Board shall appoint an external, independent auditor to annually audit the EITI International Management Account, and to present a written audit report to the EITI Board.

The EITI Board shall develop reporting and auditing arrangements with respect to the EITI International Management Account which shall be set forth in the supplementary operating rules and procedures of the EITI Association.

ARTICLE 19 AMENDMENTS

- 1) These Articles of Association may be amended by the EITI Members' Meeting convened and held, pursuant to Article 7 by approval of at least two-thirds of the Members present.

A proposal for an amendment shall be communicated in writing to all EITI Members four weeks in advance of the relevant resolution.

ARTICLE 20 REVIEW

- 1) A review of the governance arrangements of the EITI Association should be undertaken by the EITI Board within two years of the constitution of the Association.

ARTICLE 21 WITHDRAWAL AND DISSOLUTION

- 1) Any Member may withdraw from the EITI Association at any time. Such withdrawal shall become effective upon receipt of a written notification of withdrawal by the Head of Secretariat.
- 2) The EITI Association may be dissolved by the Members' Meeting in accordance with the provisions of Article 8. A proposal for dissolution shall be communicated in writing to all EITI Members four weeks in advance of the relevant resolution.
- 3) In the event of a dissolution, the assets of the EITI Association shall be applied to similar objectives to those of the EITI Association and as determined by the EITI Board subject to the approval of the EITI Members' Meeting.

ARTICLE 22 ENTRY INTO FORCE

- 1) These Articles of Association shall enter into force upon the constitution of the EITI Association.

ANNEX A The EITI Principles

As per section 1 in this publication.

ANNEX B Use of the EITI's name and logo

The EITI's name and logo are property of the EITI. As a general rule, use of the EITI *name*, i.e. EITI or Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, by-products or translations, and *logo* or local derivatives, is encouraged and permitted under the limitations specified at <http://www.eiti.org/about/logopolicy>.

8 EITI Openness policy

1. **The documents of the EITI are public, except as otherwise provided below.**

2. Documents disclosed to the EITI on any matter concerning operational and/or business matters, which for **competition reasons** are important to keep secret in the interests of the person whom the information concerns, are exempted from access.

For example, a business secret would normally be exempted if disclosure has the potential of influencing the competitive position of the company in question.

3. Documents revealing information received from a **third party are exempted from access if disclosure is likely to influence legitimate interests of that third party.**

For example, access to documents will not be granted if the personal security of the third party and/or his family and/or any person closely connected to the third party in question may be endangered. Further, the protection of personal privacy will also qualify as legitimate interest and thus be exempted.

4. EITI **internal working documents** are exempted from access.

For example, documents from the International Secretariat to the EITI Board and its Committees are normally considered internal documents and thus exempted. This exception applies if the International Secretariat, in the course of its preparation of a matter to the EITI Board, has prepared or commissioned an analysis or a report or the similar from an external source. In contrast, final minutes from the EITI Board meetings as well as committees and working group meetings are not internal documents. E-mails between EITI colleagues are normally considered to be internal working documents.

5. **Personal** information related to staff of the EITI is exempted from access.

For example, documents on evaluations made in connection with recruitment and dismissal, and/or documents regarding assessments of staff performance and/or personal information about for example staff members' health are exempted from access. On the other hand, all contracts, salaries, compensation and expense accounting are public.

9 EITI Association code of conduct

1. Scope

All EITI Board Members, their alternates, Members of the EITI Association, secretariat staff (national and international), and members of multi-stakeholder groups (below referred to as “EITI Office Holders”) shall abide by this Code of Conduct.

2. Personal behaviour, integrity and values

EITI Office Holders shall observe the highest standards of integrity and ethical conduct and shall act with honesty and propriety. The personal and professional conduct of EITI Office Holders should, at all times, command respect and confidence in their status as Office Holders of an association that promotes an international standard for transparency and accountability and should contribute to the good governance of the EITI. EITI Office Holders should dedicate themselves to be leading by example and should represent the interests and mission of the EITI in good faith and with honesty, integrity, due diligence and reasonable competence in a manner that preserves and enhances public confidence in their integrity and the integrity of the EITI, and ensuring that his or her association with the EITI remains in good standing at all times.

3. Compliance

EITI Office Holders shall discharge their duties to the EITI in compliance with applicable national laws and regulations and with the EITI Rules, interests and objectives.

4. Respect for others

EITI Office Holders will respect the dignity, EITI-related needs and private lives of others and exercise proper authority and good judgment in their dealings with colleagues, members of the other EITI bodies, staff members, the general public and anyone whom they come in contact with during the discharge of their duties to the EITI.

5. Professionalism

EITI Office Holders should perform his or her assigned duties in a professional and timely manner and should use his or her best efforts to regularly participate in professional development activities.

6. Discrimination

EITI Office Holders shall not engage in or facilitate any discriminatory or harassing behaviour directed toward anyone whom they come in contact with during the discharge of their duties to the EITI.

7. Confidentiality

EITI Office Holders shall not use any information that is provided in his or her role as EITI Office Holder and which is not already in the public domain in any manner other than in furtherance of his or her duties. EITI Office Holders continue to be bound by this obligation for two years after termination of their mandate.

8. Expenditure of EITI resources and use of EITI property

EITI Office Holders shall respect the principle of value-for-money and be responsible in the use of funds dedicated to the EITI. No EITI Office Holder shall misuse EITI property or resources and will at all times keep EITI property secure and not allow any person not appropriately authorised to have or use such property. EITI Office Holders shall only bill at actual cost travel, operational or other costs related to the fulfilment of duty as an EITI Office Holder. EITI Office Holders shall provide goods or services to the EITI as a paid vendor to the EITI only after full disclosure to, and advance approval by the EITI Board or EITI multi-stakeholder group.

9. Conflict of interest and abuse of position

EITI Office Holders shall at all times act in the best interest of the EITI and not for interests such as personal and private benefits or financial enrichment. EITI Office Holders shall avoid conflicts of private interest. For the purposes of this code, a conflict of interest is a situation or circumstance in which interests of EITI Office Holders influence or may influence the objective and impartial performance of their official EITI duties. In this regard, private interests include any advantage for themselves, their families or personal acquaintances. EITI Office Holders finding themselves in such a situation must recuse themselves and inform the EITI Board or multi-stakeholder group of such recusal. For EITI Board Members the rules established in Article 5.6 of the EITI Articles of Association apply. Specifically, EITI Office Holders shall follow these guidelines:

- Avoid placing (and avoid the appearance of placing) one's own self-interest or any third-party interest above that of the EITI; while the receipt of incidental personal or third-party benefit may necessarily flow from certain EITI-related activities, such benefit must be merely incidental to the primary benefit to the EITI and its purposes. Any per diems set, paid or obtained should be based on reasonable actual costs and good international practice.¹⁰
- Refrain from overstepping the conferred powers. Office Holders shall not abuse EITI office by improperly using the EITI Association or the EITI's staff, services, equipment, resources, or property for personal or third-party gain or pleasure; EITI Office Holders shall not represent to third parties that their authority as an EITI Office Holder extends any further than that which it actually extends.
- Do not engage in any outside personal activities that could, directly or indirectly, materially adversely affect the EITI.

10. In establishing reasonable actual costs and good international practice, stakeholder may wish to consult the practices of the International Secretariat. When the Secretariat provides per diems (which it does not do to its staff), it often follows US Department of State's foreign per diem rates (http://aoprals.state.gov/content.asp?content_id=184&menu_id=81). In establishing per diems, national laws and regulations should of course be adhered to.

10. Gifts, trips and entertainment

EITI Office Holders shall not solicit or accept gifts, gratuities, free trips, honoraria, personal property, or any other item of value from any person or entity that are intended to be, or that can reasonably be perceived to be, a direct or indirect inducement to provide special treatment to such donor with respect to matters pertaining to the EITI.

Any offering or receiving of gifts, free trips or other compensation over the value of USD 100 directly or indirectly related to the discharge of EITI responsibilities should be declared to the EITI Board or the respective EITI multi-stakeholder group (through the international or national secretariats). Any offering or receiving of gifts considered excessive should be refused. In case of doubt whether a gift is excessive, the EITI Secretariat or multi-stakeholder group should be consulted. Should it be inappropriate to refuse an offering, notably because such refusal could prove embarrassing to the donor, the gift is to be surrendered to the EITI Secretariat or the multi-stakeholder group.

11. Implementation

The EITI Board, the respective EITI multi-stakeholder groups, the international or national secretariats are responsible for making EITI Office Holders familiar with this Code of Conduct and for providing advice and, if required, training on the interpretation and implementation thereof. Those, including EITI multi-stakeholder groups, responsible for making the EITI Office Holders familiar with this Code should annually confirm that EITI Office Holders are familiar with the Code and report on its implementation to the Board through the International Secretariat.

12. Reporting

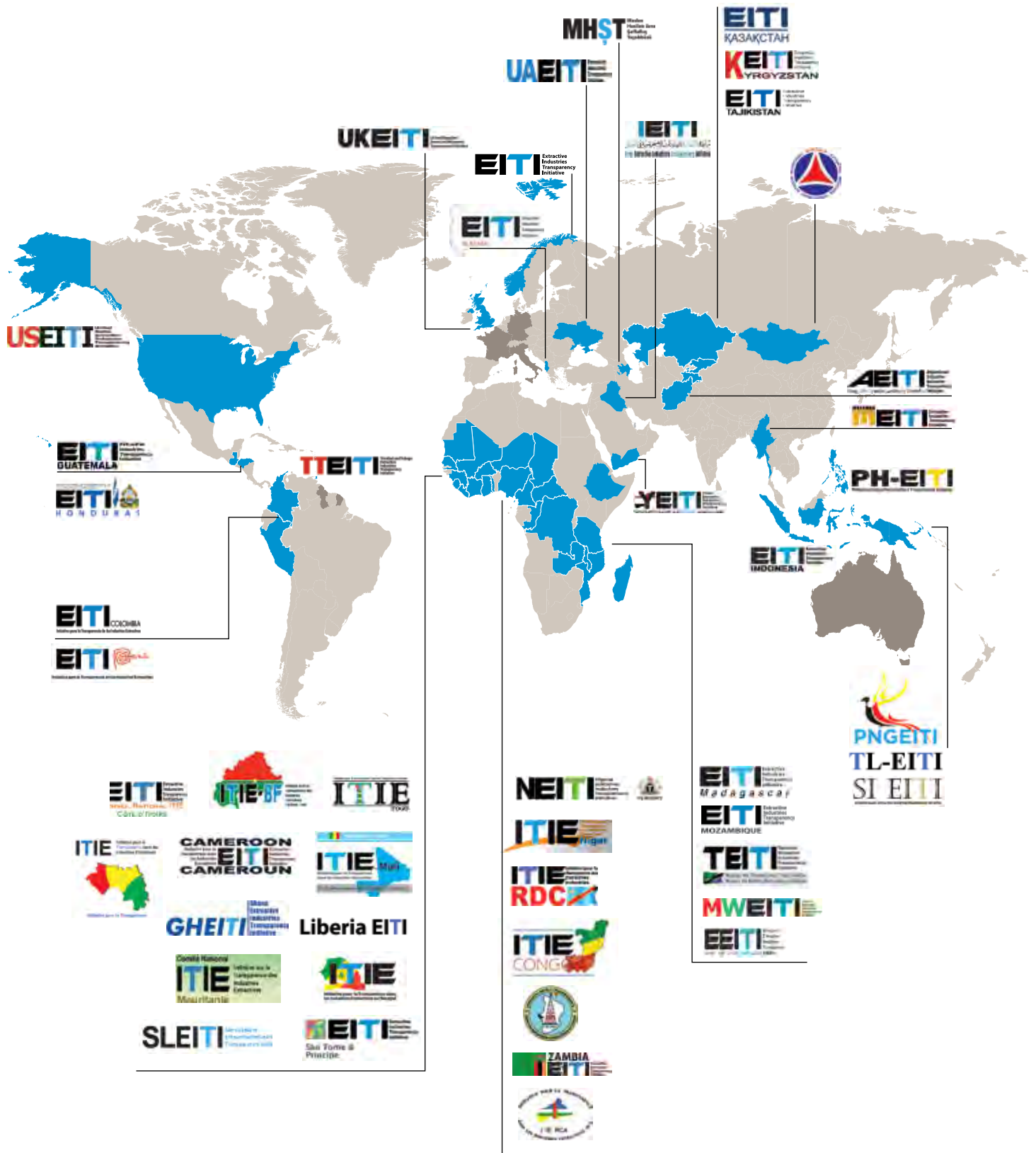
EITI Office Holders with a concern related to the interpretation, implementation or potential violation of this Code of Conduct shall bring such issues to the attention to the immediate EITI body. Where matters are brought to the attention of the EITI Board, the Board will consider the circumstances and consider whether action is necessary in accordance with the EITI Principles, the EITI Standard and the Articles of Association. Anybody who is uncomfortable to raise any such concerns with the immediate EITI body may bring their concerns to the attention to the EITI Board through its Governance Committee and its chair.

10 EITI Constituency guidelines

The report of the International Advisory Group, as adopted by the Oslo Conference in October 2006 recommended that 'Each of the constituencies should agree how they wish to be represented on the proposed Board. This requires prior consideration by each constituency of how they define those eligible (i) to be selected as representatives; and (ii) to be involved in the selection process'.

The constituencies are defined in the EITI Articles of Association, which also determine the size of the constituencies' membership on the association and the number of seats on the EITI Board. Some of the EITI constituencies are informally sub-divided.

Updated guidelines for constituencies and sub-constituencies are available on the EITI website at www.eiti.org/about/governance.



The **EITI** (Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative) **Standard** is an international standard that ensures transparency around countries' oil, gas and mineral resources.

When implemented, the EITI ensures more transparency in how the country's natural resources are governed, and full disclosure of government revenue from its extractive sectors.

Appendix 8: List of attendees

AANWEZIG

	Functie	Naam	Adres	email	Opmerking	Categorie
	Speakers					
1	De Minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen	De heer drs. R. Dodson MSc.	Mr. J.C. de Mirandastraat 13-15			Government
2	Directeur van het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen	De heer drs. D. Abeleven (Spreker)	Mr. J.C. de Mirandastraat 13-15	dave.abeleven@naturalresources.gov.sr		Government
3	Ministerie van Financien - Hoofd afdeling Economische Aangelegenheden	Mevrouw drs. Joy ten Berge (Spreker)	Tamarindelaan 3			Government
4	Civil Society	Dhr. Adit Moensi (Spreker)		adit.moensi@gmail.com		
5	Head of the Trinidad and Tobago Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (TTEITI) Secretariat	Mr. Sherwin Long (Spreker)				
6	Specialist at the World Bank	Mr. Remi Pelon (Spreker) + Mw. Susana Moreira				Other
7	Manager Petroleum Contracts Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V.	Mevrouw Mr. M. Daal-Vogelland (Spreker)	Dr. Ir. H.S. Adhinstraat 21	madaal@staatsolie.com		Civil Society
8	Kosmos Energy Suriname - Vice President & Country Manager	Mr. Tom Fauria (Spreker)	van 't Hogerhuysstraat 5-7 (entrance Havenlaan West)	(+597)400-794/400785/ tfauria@kosmosenergy.com		
9	Kabinet van de Vice-President - Vice-president	Dhr. A. Ramdhan	Dr. Sophie Redmondstraat 118	470589/ kabinet@vicepresident.gov.sr	474805/ zie # 99	Government

	van de Republiek Suriname					
10	De Minister van Financien	Bharos Renuka	Tamarindelaan 3	472610/ renuka.bharos@finance.gov.sr/ secmin@finance.gov.sr		Government
11	De Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken	Mw. Joan Ilahi	Henck Arronstraat 8	joan.ilahi@foreignaffairs.gov.sr		Government
12	De Minister van Handel en Industrie	Mw. Vivian Marbach	Havenlaan Oost - Nieuwe Haven Complex	vivian.marbach@minhi.gov.sr		Government
13	Ministerie van Handel en Industrie	Dhr. M. Talea				
14	Ministerie van Arbeid, Technologische Ontwikkeling en Milieu	Mw. Oemar Farida	Eduard Brumastraat 52	faridaoemar@gmail.com		
15	De Minister Regionale Ontwikkeling	Dhr. Henk Deel	Roseveltkade 2	471574/ deelhenk@hotmail.com (8685861)	Zie # 15	
16	Ministerie van Landbouw, Veeteelt en Visserij	Dhr. Omar Kasijo	Letitia Vriesdelaan 8-10	479112		
17	Centrale Bank van Suriname	Mw. Peggy Tjon Kie Sim	Waterkant 16-20	470008/ ptjonkiesim@cbvs.sr		Government
18	Directeur van het Algemeen Bureau voor de Statistiek	Dhr. Frederick Gemerts	Klipstenenstraat 05	473737/ 473640 / statistics@statistics-suriname.org.sr	Paramaribo	Civil Society
19	Surinaamse Federatie van Belastingadviseurs	De heer Mr. R. Shyamnarain	Wagenwegstraat 50	7614444/ roy.shyamnarain@shyamnarain.com/ 7465575/ surfedbel@yahoo.com		
20	Het Directoraat der Belastingen	dhr. Chrispvul Stella	Kerkplein 12	476542/ vtstella@yahoo.com dirbel@finance.gov.sr/		Government
21	De Inspectie der Directe Belastingen	Mevrouw Mr. J. Makhanlal-Veldhuizen	van Sommelsdijckstraat 2	jemveldhuizen@yahoo.com		Government
22	Administrateur generaal a.i. van het Bureau voor de Staatsschuld	Mw. Cindy Eersel	Lim A Po straat 27	ceersel@sdmo.org		Government

23	Wvd. Directeur van Stichting Planbureau Suriname	Mungro Mikal	Dr. Sophie redmondstraat 118	473146/ mikemngr@yahoo.com		Government
24	Directeur van het Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken	Wvd. Dirercteur dhr. Jurgen Tjin Liep shie	Henck Arronstraat 8	477809/ sec.dir@foreignaffairs.gov.sr/ jurgen.tjinliepshie@foreignaffairs.gov.sr		
25	Onderdirecteur van het Ministerie van Ruimtelijke Ordening, Grond- en Bosbeheer - Onderdirectoraat Ruimtelijke Ordening	Dhr. Earl Djojokasiran	Cornelis Jongbawstraat 10-12	471178/ 476609/ e_djojo@yahoo.com		
26	Directeur van het Ministerie Landbouw, Veeteelt en Visserij	Dhr. Kasijo Omar	Letitia Vriesdelaan 8-10	476887/ omarkasijo2709@hotmail.com		
27	Directeur van het Ministerie van Arbeid, Technologische Ontwikkeling en Milieu	Mw. Farida Oemar	Wagenwegstraat 20	472858/ faridaoemar@gmail.com		Government
28	De voorzitter van de Rekenkamer in Suriname	Fernand M	Waterkant 28	472457/ 472854/ mfernand@outlook.com		Government
29	Directeur Centrale Lands Accountant Dienst	Mw. Haidy Simons	Lotjessteeg 21	477964/ haidysimons@clad.gov.sr		Government
30	Voorzitter Suriname Business Forum	mw. Sharmila Jadnanansing + Dhr. Van Dijk	Prins Hendrikstraat 18			Company
31	Directeur Suriname Business Development Center	Dhr. Mugabane Poetisi	Hendrikstraat 69	mpoetisi@sbc.sr		Company
32	De voorzitter van de Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken	Dhr. Padarath Anil	Kernkampweg 37	530311/chamber@sr.net ; infinity@sr.net	zie # 104	Company
33	De voorzitter van de Associatie van Surinaamse Fabrikanten (ASFA)	Dhr. Michael Naarendorp	Mr. J. Lachmonstraat 187		zie # 33	Company

34	De voorzitter van de Vereniging Surinaams Bedrijfsleven (VSB)	mw. Sharmila Jadnanansing	Prins Hendrikstraat 18	597) 475286 / (597) 475287 vsbstia@sr.net/		Civil Society
35	De voorzitter van de Surinaamse Vereniging van Accountants (SUVA)	Mw. Elvira Lens vertegenwoordigd door Dhr. Cyril Soeri	Mr. J. Lachmonstraat 158	531772/ 6801335/ 8633705/ elviral@suva.sr		Civil Society
36	Voorzitter ICT Associatie	Dhr. Giraldo Miranda + Dhr. Rajiv Hialal	Telesur Heiligenweg	8596010/info@ict-as.sr/ giraldomiranda@yahoo.com		Civil Society
37	Society of Petroleum Engineers	Mr. Henk Sam Tsoi Chin A Lien	p/a Dr.Ir. H.S. Adhinstraat 21	375222/ hchinal@staatsolie.com		Government
38	Directeur van Bauxiet Instituut Suriname	Mevr Drs. Rita Vaseur-Madhoeban	Zonnebloemstraat 68/ Hk. Johan Bodegravenlaan	499852		Government
39	Geologisch Mijnbouwkundige Dienst	Wvd. Hoofd Mevrouw P. Simons MSc.	Mr. J. Lachmonstraat 181			Government
40	Directeur van Grassalco NV	Dhr. Herman Alendy	Sr. Winston Churchillweg 3	482727/ contact@grassalco.com/ herman.allendy@grassalco.com	zie # 101	Company
41	Manager Legal and Corporate Affairs Rosebel Gold Mines NV	Mevrouw Mr. S. Jadnanansing	Heerenstraat 8	421404/ sharmila_jadnanansing@iamgold.com		Company
42	Directeur van Suriname Gold Company LLC	Dhr. Gerald Lau	Van 't Hogerhuysstraat no. 15	568760/ esseline.resosemito@surgold.com/ gerald.lau@surgold.com	Zie # 129	Government
43	Het Bestuur van Anton de Kom Universiteit van Suriname - voorzitter	Dhr Rene Artist	Leysweg 86	465558		
44	Financieel directeur van Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname	Mevrouw drs. A. Moensi-Sokowikromo RC vertegenwoordigd door Naveen Ilahibaks	Dr. Ir. H.S. Adhinstraat 21	497565/499649 tst 61246		Other

45	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) - Country Representative in Suriname	Mw. Edwards Lesley-Ann	Peter Brunestraat 2-4	521201/ ledwards@iadb.org COF/CSU@iadb.org/ (cc. naar raijantg@iadb.org)	
46	United Nations Development Programme Suriname - Deputy Resident Representative	Meriam Hubard	Gongrijpstraat 25	420030/ 421417/registry.sr@undp.org/ meriam.hubard@undp.org	Civil Society
47	Ambassade van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden - Ambassadeur	Zijne Excellentie Dhr. E. Noorman	Van Roseveltkade 5	477211/ prm@minbuza.nl	Other
48	Embassy of the United States of America	Your excellency Mr. E. Nolan (Johnatan Winston 2e helft)	Dr. Sophie Redmondstraat 129	472900/ winstonjp@state.gov	
49	Vertegenwoordiger Agence Française de Développement (AFD)	Mw. Narayanassamy Gaëlle		475222/ narayanassamyg@afd.fr	Civil Society
50	Directeur van Stichting Projekta	Dhr. Gangaram Panday Aroen	Mathoeralaan 32	439924/ 439925/ 439926 projekta@sr.net/ aroengp@hotmail.com	Company
51	Kosmos Energy Suriname - External Affairs Manager	De heer M. Resomardono MBA	van 't Hogerhuysstraat 5-7	400794/ 400785/ mresomardono@kosmosenergy.com	Government
52	Vereniging Saramaccaanse gezagsdragers	mw. Palestina Molly	Rio Negrostraat 22/ Benie's Park 2	8997360/ 8541304	Civil Society
53	Federatie van lo's (aukaners)	Dhr. Ewald Poetisie	p/a Leysweg Universiteitscomplex - gebouw 7	8933967/ ew.poet@gmail.com	Civil Society
54	Conservation International Suriname	Mw. Joyl Baker	Kromme Elleboogstraat 20	421305/ jrbaker@conservation.org	Civil Society
55	Amazone Conversation Team (ACT)	Dhr. Roger Bhola	p/a Stg. Projecta mathoeralaan 32	434900/ 6850169 / m.parahoe@act- suriname.org/ r.bhola@act-suriname.org	Civil Society
56	WWF Guinas Suriname	Mw. Farezia Hausil	Henck Arronstraat 63	422357/ fhausil@wwf.sr	Civil Society

57	Burgerinitiatief voor Participatie en Goed Bestuur (BINI)	Mevr. Monique Essed-Fernandes	p/a Stg. Projecta mathoeralaan 32	8206905/ 862907/ mjessed@aol.com/ messed@sr.net		
58	Burgerinitiatief voor Participatie en Goed Bestuur (BINI)	Dhr. Dimitri Tjon Sie Fat		dimitritsf@gmail.com		Civil Society
59	Burgerinitiatief voor Participatie en Goed Bestuur (BINI)	Mevr. Nancy del Prado	Plutostraat 17	8508817/ 550568/ nancydel@yahoo.com	met nog 2 mensen	Government
60	Het Districtcommissariaat van Marowijne - Districtsecretaris van Paramaribo Noord-oost	Mw. Christine Nerkust	Sommeldijkstraat 2	476184/ 473111/ secretariaat.dc.noordoost@gmail.com		
61	Het Districtcommissariaat van Marowijne - Districtsecretaris van Paramaribo Noord-oost	Mw. Esther Pinas	Sommeldijkstraat 2	476184/ 473111/ secretariaat.dc.noordoost@gmail.com		
62	Rosebel Gold Mines NV - General Manager	Mr. Suresh Kalathil BSc.	Heerenstraat 8	421404		
63	Stichting Houders Mijnbouwwrechten	Dhr. Michael Naarendorp	Verlengde Gemenelandsweg 102	464022/ michael.naarendorp@nanaresources.com		Company
64	Directeur van Nana Resources N.V.	Dhr. Michael Naarendorp	Kleine Dwarsstraat 20	459741		
65	Jaelem Engineers LLC	Dhr. Errol Jaeger (vertegenwoordiger Nana Resources N.V.)	p/a Kleine Dwarsstraat 20 (Nana Resources)			
66	Sarafina N.V	Directeur Mw. Claudetta Toney (mw. Armida Toney ddelname)	Hajaristr. 18	410233/ armidatoney@gmail.com		
67	Ogane	Dhr. E. Gessel	Noorderkerkstraat 2-10	471045 optie3/ 175 # 909 /		

				edward.gessel@ebs.sr		
68	Kaloti Suriname Mint House	Operationeel Directeur Dhr. Kenneth Mossel	Domineestraat 2 (Global Investments NV)	474632/ kenneth.mossel@kalotisuriname.com		
69	Staatsolie Paradise Oil Company - Petroleum Contracts	Mw. Vandana Gangaram Panday MSc.	Dr. Ir. H.S. Adhinstraat 21	vgangaram@staatsolie.com		
70	U.S. Embassy Paramaribo - Economic/ ESTH Assistant (Environment, Science, Technology & Health)	Mw. Bhartie Chandoe - Ramdjanamsingh	Dr. Sophie Redmondstraat 129	chandoebx@state.gov/ 472-900 ext. 2242		
71	Teikoku Oil Suriname Co. Tld -Exploration Manager	Mr. Yoshi Watanabe (Mw. Angela Martoredjo deelname)	VSH United Building/ Van 't Hogerhuysstraat 9 - 11/ P.O.Box 1860	(+597)401591/ yoshihiro.watanabe@inpex.co.jp / angela.martoredjo@inpex.ceo.jp		
72	Tullow Suriname B.V. - Country Manager	Mr. John Mc Kenna (Mw. Anna Vera Vera deelname)	Tullow Oil plc/VSH United Building/ Van 't Hogerhuysstraat 9 - 11/P.O.Box 1860, Paramaribo/Suriname- South America	(+597)402439/John.McKenna@tulloil.com/ hna.vera-vera@tulloil.com		
73	Apache Suriname Corporation LDC - Country Manager	Mr. Ian Roberts	Kromme Elleboogstraat 9/ PO Box 1860	(+597) 425 072/ (+597) 729 9316/ (+597)474 764/ Ian.Roberts@apachecorp.com		
74	Voorzitter van vakbond Staatsolie	Dhr. Roy Caupain		8620253/ roycaupain@hotmail.com		
75	Voorzitter van vakbond Rosebelt Gold Mines	Dhr. Gerson van Duivenvoorde		8620253/ edwardduivi@hotmail.com		
76	De Richtingscoördinator Delfstof Productie van de Faculteit der Technologische Wetenschappen	Dhr. Rene Artist	Leysweg 86 - ADEK (gebouw 16)	rene.artist@gmail.com		

77	Vereniging van Geologen en Mijnbouwers in Suriname	Wnd. Voorzitter Clyde Griffith MSc.	p/a Dr.Ir. H.S. Adhinstraat 21	clydegriffith@staatsolie.com		
78	De Directeur van IDCS N.V.	Mw. Rachida Huijzen	Brokopondolaan 97	493186/ rachida.huijzen@idcs.sr	info@idcs.sr/	
79	CESWO directeur	Dhr. D.J.M. Ferrier MSc.	Flamboyantstraat 6	401096/ceswo@sr.net		
80	De Nationale Assemblée - Voorzitter Vaste Commissie Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen	Dhr. Melvin Bouva MPA LLB. Vertegenwoordigd door Mw. Evelien Gravenstijn Msc.	Onafhankelijkheidsplein 10	8511108/ m.bouva@dna.sr		indien geen vergadering
81	De Nationale Assemblée - Vaste Commissie Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen	Dhr. Carl Breeveld	Onafhankelijkheidsplein 10	8651574/ r.glenn@yahoo.com	c.breeveld@dna.sr/	
82	De Nationale Assemblée - Vaste Commissie Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen	Dhr. Ronnie Brunswijk BBA (Mw. D. Vorswijk deelname)	Onafhankelijkheidsplein 10	8688401 of 8888838 8183838/r.brunswijk@dna.sr	of	
83	Directoraat Planning Ontwikkelingsfinanciering van het Ministerie van Financien	Mw. drs. I. Sandel MPA	Henck Arronstraat 18	cciris@yahoo.com		
84	Inter Governmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development (IGF)	Voorzitter dhr. G. Gemerts MSc.	Anamesietstraat 21	8851642/ ggemerts@yahoo.com		
85	National Coordinator for Environmental Policy	Mevr. Haydi Berrenstein (Nataly Plet deelname)	p/a Kleine Combeweg 2- 4 (Kabinet v/d President	472841/ nataly_plet@yahoo.com		
86	Suriname Environmental and Mining Foundation (SEMIF)- Secretaris van het bestuur	Mevr. Valerie Refos- Laldij	Previenlaan 21	530406/ s.wolly@semif.net		

87	Suriname Environmental and Mining Foundation (SEMIF)- Manager	Mevr. Natali Pahalwankhan- Emanuels	Previenlaan 21	530406 / s.wolly@semif.net		
88	Kosmos Energy	Dhr. Harvey Beinaar		472362		
89	Kosmos Energy	Sharan Tjon Kwie Sem		472362		
90	Adek/ Delfstof Productie van de Faculteit der Technologische Wetenschappen	Tahira Ashruf		8998050/ tahira.ashruf@uvs.edu		
91	BDO- Belastingadviseur	Milton van Brussel		493464/ milton.van-brussel@BDO.sr		
92	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	Sefton Darby		521213/ sefton@seftondarby.com		
93	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	Marico Russel		521213/ marikoy@iadb.org		
94	Stichting Houders Mijnbouwrechten	Steve Badloe		464022/ steve@ns-cp.com		
95	Stichting Houders Mijnbouwrechten - ondervoorzitter	Dhr. Ibara Tedy		8204400/ tedy-jr@hotmail.com		
96	Apache Suriname Corporation LDC	Aishel Bradley		425072/ aishel.bradley@apachecorp.com		
97	Nimos	Mw. Griffith		490044/ ggriffith@nimos.org		
98	Nimos	Mw. Majorie Danoe		490044/ mdanoe@nimos.org		
99	De Media					
	Facilitators/ orga.					
100	Moderator	Mw. Anette Tjon Sie Fat				
101	Ministerie van NatuurlijkeHulpbronnen	ondirecteur Mijnbouw Mw. drs. Valerie Refos-Laldji	Mr. J.C. de Mirandastraat 13-15			

102	Ministerie van Financien - Ontwikkeling Financiering	Mw. Sagita Jaggan	Tamarindelaan 3	sagita.jaggan@finance.gov.sr		
103	Bauxiet Instituut Suriname	Mw. N. Accord-Liu MPA, BSc.	Zonnebloemstraat 68 hk. Johan Bodegravenlaan/ 499834/5/	natalie_accord@bauxietinstituut.com		
104	Bauxiet Instituut Suriname	Dhr. Drs. F. Bondhla MBA	Zonnebloemstraat 68 hk. Johan Bodegravenlaan/ 499834/5	ferhad_bonhla@bauxietinstituut.com		
105	Notulist BIS	Mw. Cornelly Codrington	Zonnebloemstraat 68 hk. Johan Bodegravenlaan			
106	Notulist Civil Society	Mw. Marijke Zonneveld				
107	Notulist NH	Mw. Rosani Mohan				
109	Voorlichting Financien	Mw. Rachel Dompig				
110	Voorlichting NH	Dhr. Clifton Saridjan				

Appendix 9: List of absentees

AFWEZIG

1	Ministerie van Arbeid, Technologische Ontwikkeling en Milieu	Minister Drs. Soewarto Moestadja	Eduard Brumastraat 52	-		Government
2	Ministerie van Ruimtelijke Ordening, Grond- en Bosbeheer	Minister Mr. Steven Relyveld	Cornelis Jongbawstraat 10-12			Government
3	De voorzitter van de Nationale Assemblée - Vice voorzitter	Dhr. Melvin Bouva MPA LLB.	Onafhankelijkheidsplein 10	8511108/ m.bouva@dna.sr	Paramaribo	Government
4	Onderdirecteur van het Ministerie van Ruimtelijke Ordening, Grond- en Bosbeheer - Onderdirectoraat Bosbeheer	Mw. Ir. Marijem Djosetro MPA	Cornelis Jongbawstraat 10-12	mdrakenstein.djosetro@gmail.com		Government
5	Directeur van het Ministerie van Regionale Ontwikkeling		Roseveltkade 2	471241		Government
6	Executive Director Competitiveness Unit Suriname	De heer K. Foe A Man	p/a Havenlaan - Nieuwe Haven complex	kenneth.sam@suriprint.com	zie # 44	Company
7	Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V.	Dhr. Clijde van Leeuwaarde	Dr. Ir. H.S. Adhinstraat 21			Government

8	Voorzitter Stichting Suriname Conservation Foundation	De heer Drs. W. Udenhout	Dr. J.F. Nassyiaan 17	470155/ udenhout@scf.sr (cc. prah@scf.sr)		Other
9	Embassy of France	Mw. Carolle Lucas	Dr. J.F. Nassyiaan 23	475222/ carolle.lucas@diplomatie.gouv.fr		other
10	Voorzitter Vereniging van Economisten in Suriname	Ir. Winston Ramautarsing	Heerenstraat 6 boven	proplan@sr.net vessuriname@gmail.com	cc:	Civil Society
11	Erna Aviankoi (edekabiten)		verlengde Keizerstraat 92, boven geb. Maria school	8585677/ aviankoi@yahoo.com		Civil Society
12	Institute for Public Finance (IPF)	Mevr. Drs. Satcha Jabbar	p/a Stg. Projecta mathoeralaan 32	8925970/ satja@sr.net		Civil Society
13	Stichting COCON/ ABI	T.a.v. Dhr. G. Lazo	verlengde Keizerstraat 92	georgelazo100@hotmail.com		Civil Society
14	Green Heritage Fund Suriname	Tanja Liew	Hofstraat 104 B	402758/ tanja.liew@gmail.com/ info@greenfundsuriname.org	8574990/	Civil Society
15	Stichting Projekten Christelijk Onderwijs	Dhr. Marcel Leune	Dr. Sophie Redmondstraat 172	411455/ mleune@stichtingprojekten.com		Civil Society
16	Stichting Ultimate Purpose - Executive Director	Dhr. Andy Truideman	Jharreeahweg 21 (4e zijstraat rechts v/d Commissarisweg/ Wanica	(597) 368588/ mmschmeitz@gmail.com/ andytruideman@gamil.com		Civil Society
17	LBGT Platform Suriname	Voorzitter Dhr. Lucien Govaard	p/a Stg. Projecta mathoeralaan 32			Civil Society
18	Nationaal Instituut voor Milieu en Ontwikkeling in Suriname (NIMOS)	Wvd. Algemeen Directeur dhr. Cedrick Nelom	Mr. J. Lachmonstraat nr. 100/ hk Bersabalaan	490044/ cnelom@nimos.org		

19	Surinaamse Bankiersvereniging	Secretaris Dhr. Kromosoetoe	p/a Henck Arronstraat 26-30 (DSB)	471100 / SPSB 472256 tst. 317/ spsmdir@sr.net		
20	Districtcommissariaat van Para - Districtcommissaris	Reita Joemrati	Dahlbergstaat no. 1/ Onverwacht	secretariaat.dc.para@outlook.com /tel.352316/ joemratireita@hotmail.com		
21	Het Districtcommissariaat van Brokopondo - Districtcommissaris/ Hoofd van het districtfonds van Brokopondo	Mw. Yvonne Pinas	Van Roseveltkade 2	323228		
22	Het Districtcommissariaat van Sipaliwini - Districtcommissaris	Dhr. Jurel	Zwartenhovenbrugstraat 225	476713/ armand-jurel@hotmail.com		
23	Commissie Ordening Goudsector	Fungerend Manager Dhr. S. Benschop	Mr. J. Lachmonstraat 181	439820/ mt.orderinggoudsector@president.gov .sr		
24	Petronas Suriname Exploration & Production B.V. - Country Manager	Mr. Khairul Hamidi Khalid	Hofstraat No.1, Paramaribo Suriname	(+597) 422472/ (+597) 421957/ hamidik@petronas.com.my		
25	Lid Raad van Toezicht BIS	Mw. Drs. S. Adhin	David Simonstraat 71	shadhin@sr.net	indien geen vergadering	
26	De Nationale Assemblée - Vaste Commissie	Vertegenwoordiger van Dhr Breeveld/ Dhr. Glenn Holband	Onafhankelijkheidsplein 10	r.glenn@yahoo.com	indien geen vergadering	

	Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen				g	
27	De Nationale Assemblee - Vaste Commissie Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen	Dhr. Drs. Asiskumar Gajadien	Onafhankelijkheidsplein 10	8607021 7130000/a.gajadien@dna.sr	of	indien geen vergadering
28	De Nationale Assemblee - Vaste Commissie Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen	Dhr. Erwin Linga	Onafhankelijkheidsplein 10	8646007 of 8170413/ e.linga@dna.sr		indien geen vergadering
29	De Nationale Assemblee - Vaste Commissie Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen	Dhr. Dr. Gregory Rusland	Onafhankelijkheidsplein 10	8807551/g.rusland@dna.sr/ gregrusland@hotmail.com		indien geen vergadering
30	De Nationale Assemblee - Vaste Commissie Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen	Dhr. Glenn S. Sapoen	Onafhankelijkheidsplein 10	8732927/g.sapoen@dna.sr		
31	Decaan van de Districtcommissarissen - Ministerie van Regionale Ontwikkeling	Mevr. Roline Samsodien	Roseveltkade 2	366939/ secretariaatdcwanica@gmail.com	366660/	
32	Voorzitter van het Stichting RKBO	Dhr. Ricardo Kenswil	Henck Arronstraat	472167/ rhkenswil@gmail.com	412283/	
33	Voorzitter van de Paramaccanse	Dhr. Adriaan Adawde	Wicherstraat/ hk Lothlaan (kantoor boven)	08585357/ adriaanadawde@hotmail.com		

	Onderhandelings commissie (POC)					
34	Suriname Environmental and Mining Foundation (SEMIF)- Vicevoorzitter van het bestuur	Dhr. Sergio Akiemboto	Previenlaan 21	530406/ s.wolly@semif.net		
35	Stichting Houders Mijnbouwrechten					
36	Onderdirectoraat Ruimtelijke Ordening- Ministerie van ROGB			470700/ p.podrono@hotmail.com		
37	Mw. V. Braafheid-Delchot					
38	Dhr. Guno Roozer					
39	Dhr. Fernando Braafheid					
40	Mw. Diana Vyent					
41	Bauxiet Instituut Suriname	Mw. Vanessa Sabajo	Zonnebloemstraat 68 hk. Johan Bodegravenlaan	vaness_sabajo@bauxietinstituut.com		
42	Wvd. Directeur van het Ministerie van Financien	Dhr. Drs. J.F. Tawjoeram	Tamarindelaan 3	472610/ 476314/ fernandotawjoeram@gmail.com		Government
43	De voorzitter van de Vaste Commissie Financien	de heer drs. A. Abdoel	Onafhankelijkheidsplein 10			Civil Society
44	Platform Houtsector Suriname	Voorzitter Dhr. A. Gesser	Beekhuizenweg 7 - Livorno	480158		Civil Society
45	Vereniging van Inheemse	Voorzitter Dhr. Lesley Artist	Verlengde Gemeenlandsweg 18 Kennedy Complex	520130		Civil Society

	Dorpshoofden in Suriname					
46	Stichting Equalance	Dhr. Salomon Emanuels	verlengde Keizerstraat 92	520456/520484		Civil Society
47	Women's Right Centre	Mw. Carla Bakboord	Difoestraat 20	550508/ 8800200/ carlabakboord@gmail.com		Civil Society
48	Global Shapers Paramaribo		p/a Stg. Projecta mathoeralaan 32			Civil Society
49	Universiteitsinstituut Kinderrrechten	Voorzitter Mw. Mr. drs. M. Lieuw Kie Song	Leysweg - Universiteitscomplex (Gebouw 20/ Kamer UK)	465558 tst 493/ 494		Civil Society
50	Foundation for Human Development	Mevr. Lilian Ferrier	Grote Combeweg/ Reinastraat 16	494643/ ferrierljh@gmail.com	niet bereikt	
51	China Mega Suriname Mining Investment Co N.V.		mathoeralaan 8-9	433540	gaat zelf terug bellen	
52	Nationale Voorlichtingsdienst	Mw. Danielle Tauwnaar	Dr. Sophie Redmondstraat 118 (p/a Kabinet van de Vice-President)	477826/ 8513465 daniella.tauwnaar@viceprecident.gov.sr/ secr. Tel 471216		
53	U.S. Embassy Paramaribo Chargé d' Affaires	Mw. Valerie Belon	Dr. Sophie Redmondstraat 129	472900/ Belonvl@state.gov	gaat terug bellen	
54	RR Consulting	Dhr. Mr. Roy Rijger	Henck Arronstraat 16	420468/ 8202500 f:420467/ roy.rijger@rr-consulting.net/ roy.rijger@sr.net	geen reactie	
55	Suriname Environmental and Mining Foundation (SEMIF)- Peningmeester van het bestuur	Dhr. Patrick Koole	Previenlaan 21	530406/ s.wolly@semif.net		
	AFMELDINGEN				Afgemeld	

56	Directeur van Ministerie van Defensie	Lt. Mitchell J. Labadie Bsc. MPA	Kwattaweg 29	410096	Afgemeld	Civil Society
57	Directeur Stichting Suriname Conservation Foundation	De heer Ir. N. Johanns	Dr. J.F. Nassylaan 17		geen participati e	Governmen t
58	Nationale Ontwikkelingsbank Suriname NV	Mevrouw Drs W. Boedhoe	Mr. J. Lachmonstraat 160-162	465000	Afgemeld	Governmen t
59	Directeur van Stichting Institute for Graduate Studies and Research (IGSR)	Dr. D. Lachman	Leysweg Universiteitscomplex, staatsoliegebouw	490900/ 491030	Afgemeld	Civil Society
60	Tropenbos International Suriname	Dhr. Dr. Rudi van Kanten	Leysweg - Celos complex	532001	Afgemeld	Civil Society
61	Stichting Onderwijs EBGS	Mw. Mildred Demon	Domineestraat Boven New Image gebouw	478412/ info@soebgs.sr	Afgemeld	Governmen t
62	Directeur van Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V.	De heer Ir. R. Elias	Dr. Ir. H.S. Adhinstraat 21	499649/ relias@staatsolie.com	Afgemeld	Civil Society
63	Stichting Vrouwen Parlement Forum	Voorzitter Mw. Minouche Bromet (Ramdin Nirmala deelname)	Blijendaalweg 6 - Nieuw weergevondenweg	8567009/ ramdinnirmala@hotmail.com	8595407/ Afgemeld	Other
64	Beleidsmedewerker Economie en Handel Ambassade van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden	Mw. Valerie van Lanschot	Van Roseveltkade 5	477211	Afgemeld	Civil Society

65	Voorzitter Ravaksur	De heer R. Berenstein	Verl. Gemenelandsweg 74	464200/ robby.berenstein@hotmail.com	401044/	Afgemeld	Civil Society
66	Burgerinitiatief voor Participatie en Goed Bestuur (BINI)	Dhr. Antoon Grunberg	p/a Stg. Projecta mathoeralaan 32	463994/ 8671662		Afgemeld	Civil Society
67	Burgerinitiatief voor Participatie en Goed Bestuur (BINI)	Mevr. Fenna Walhain	p/a Stg. Projecta mathoeralaan 32	8612182		Afgemeld	Civil Society
68	Burgerinitiatief voor Participatie en Goed Bestuur (BINI)	Mevr. Lisa Best	p/a Mr. J. Lachmonstraat 100/ HK. Bersabalaan (Nimos)			Afgemeld	
69	Wvd. Hoofd van het districtfonds van Para	Dhr. drs. O Karnawi	Onverwacht	8564674/ karnawi@yahoo.com		Afgemeld	Civil Society
70	STAS International	Mw. Karin Refos	Dr. J.F. Nassylaan 43	521262/521263/ karin@stasinternational.com		Afgemeld	Government
71	Directeur van het Ministerie van Handel en Industrie	Mw. Ir. Reina Ravales	Havenlaan-Noord no.1 - Nieuwe Haven complex	402080		Afgemeld	
72	Kabinet van de President - De President van de Republiek Suriname	Z.E. dhr. D.D. Bouterse	Kleine combeweg 2-4	472841/ 474294		Afgemeld	
73	Suriname Environmental and Mining Foundation (SEMIF)- Voorzitter van het bestuur	Mevr. Nalini Nandlal	Previenlaan 21	530406/ s.wolly@semif.net		Afgemeld	
74	Suriname Environmental and Mining Foundation (SEMIF)- Lid van het	Mevr. Sandra Bihari	Previenlaan 21	530406/ s.wolly@semif.net		Afgemeld	

	bestuur					
75	Raad van Toezicht BIS	Plv. Voorzitter Ir. K.S.A. Ng A Tham	Vredenburg Serie A, BR 50A			
	NIET BEREIKT					Other
76	Vertegenwoordiger EU (Residentie in Guyana)			5922640042133/ albert.losseau@ec.europa.eu		Civil Society
77	Hout Unie	Dhr. Andre Soeltaansingh				

Appendix 9: List of absentees

AFWEZIG

1	Ministerie van Arbeid, Technologische Ontwikkeling en Milieu	Minister Drs. Soewarto Moestadja	Eduard Brumastraat 52	-		Government
2	Ministerie van Ruimtelijke Ordening, Grond- en Bosbeheer	Minister Mr. Steven Relyveld	Cornelis Jongbawstraat 10-12			Government
3	De voorzitter van de Nationale Assemblée - Vice voorzitter	Dhr. Melvin Bouva MPA LLB.	Onafhankelijkheidsplein 10	8511108/ m.bouva@dna.sr	Paramaribo	Government
4	Onderdirecteur van het Ministerie van Ruimtelijke Ordening, Grond- en Bosbeheer - Onderdirectoraat Bosbeheer	Mw. Ir. Marijtem Djosetro MPA	Cornelis Jongbawstraat 10-12	mdrakenstein.djosetro@gmail.com		Government
5	Directeur van het Ministerie van Regionale Ontwikkeling		Roseveltkade 2	471241		Government
6	Executive Director Competitiveness Unit Suriname	De heer K. Foe A Man	p/a Havenlaan - Nieuwe Haven complex	kenneth.sam@suriprint.com	zie # 44	Company
7	Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V.	Dhr. Clijde van Leeuwaarde	Dr. Ir. H.S. Adhinstraat 21			Government

8	Voorzitter Stichting Suriname Conservation Foundation	De heer Drs. W. Udenhout	Dr. J.F. Nassylaan 17	470155/ udenhout@scf.sr (cc. prah@scf.sr)		Other
9	Embassy of France	Mw. Carolle Lucas	Dr. J.F. Nassylaan 23	475222/ carolle.lucas@diplomatie.gouv.fr		other
10	Voorzitter Vereniging van Economisten in Suriname	Ir. Winston Ramautarsing	Heerenstraat 6 boven	proplan@sr.net vessuriname@gmail.com	cc:	Civil Society
11	Erna Aviankoi (edekabiten)		verlengde Keizerstraat 92, boven geb. Maria school	8585677/ aviankoi@yahoo.com		Civil Society
12	Institute for Public Finance (IPF)	Mevr. Drs. Satcha Jabbar	p/a Stg. Projecta mathoeralaan 32	8925970/ satja@sr.net		Civil Society
13	Stichting COCON/ ABI	T.a.v. Dhr. G. Lazo	verlengde Keizerstraat 92	georgelazo100@hotmail.com		Civil Society
14	Green Heritage Fund Suriname	Tanja Liew	Hofstraat 104 B	402758/ 8574990/ tanja.liew@gmail.com/ info@greenfundsuriname.org		Civil Society
15	Stichting Projekten Christelijk Onderwijs	Dhr. Marcel Leune	Dr. Sophie Redmondstraat 172	411455/ mleune@stichtingprojekten.com		Civil Society
16	Stichting Ultimate Purpose - Executive Director	Dhr. Andy Truideman	Jharreeahweg 21 (4e zijstraat rechts v/d Commissarisweg/ Wanica	(597) 368588/ mmschmeitz@gmail.com/ andytruideman@gamil.com		Civil Society
17	LBGT Platform Suriname	Voorzitter Dhr. Lucien Govaard	p/a Stg. Projecta mathoeralaan 32			Civil Society
18	Nationaal Instituut voor Milieu en Ontwikkeling in Suriname (NIMOS)	Wvd. Algemeen Directeur dhr. Cedrick Nelom	Mr. J. Lachmonstraat nr. 100/ hk Bersabalaan	490044/ cnelom@nimos.org		

19	Surinaamse Bankiersvereniging	Secretaris Dhr. Kromosoetoe	p/a Henck Arronstraat 26-30 (DSB)	471100 / SPSB 472256 tst. 317/ spsmdir@sr.net		
20	Districtcommissariaat van Para - Districtcommissaris	Reita Joemrati	Dahlbergstaat no. 1/ Onverwacht	secretariaat.dc.para@outlook.com /tel.352316/ joemratireita@hotmail.com		
21	Het Districtcommissariaat van Brokopondo - Districtcommissaris/ Hoofd van het districtfonds van Brokopondo	Mw. Yvonne Pinas	Van Roseveltkade 2	323228		
22	Het Districtcommissariaat van Sipaliwini - Districtcommissaris	Dhr. Jurel	Zwartenhovenbrugstraat 225	476713/ armand-jurel@hotmail.com		
23	Commissie Ordening Goudsector	Fungerend Manager Dhr. S. Benschop	Mr. J. Lachmonstraat 181	439820/ mt.orderinggoudsector@president.gov .sr		
24	Petronas Suriname Exploration & Production B.V. - Country Manager	Mr. Khairul Hamidi Khalid	Hofstraat No.1, Paramaribo Suriname	(+597) 422472/ (+597) 421957/ hamidik@petronas.com.my		
25	Lid Raad van Toezicht BIS	Mw. Drs. S. Adhin	David Simonstraat 71	shadhin@sr.net	indien geen vergadering	
26	De Nationale Assemblee - Vaste Commissie	Vertegenwoordiger van Dhr Breeveld/ Dhr. Glenn Holband	Onafhankelijkheidsplein 10	r.glenn@yahoo.com	indien geen vergadering	

	Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen				g	
27	De Nationale Assemblee - Vaste Commissie Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen	Dhr. Drs. Asiskumar Gajadien	Onafhankelijkheidsplein 10	8607021 7130000/a.gajadien@dna.sr	of	indien geen vergadering
28	De Nationale Assemblee - Vaste Commissie Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen	Dhr. Erwin Linga	Onafhankelijkheidsplein 10	8646007 of 8170413/ e.linga@dna.sr		indien geen vergadering
29	De Nationale Assemblee - Vaste Commissie Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen	Dhr. Dr. Gregory Rusland	Onafhankelijkheidsplein 10	8807551/g.rusland@dna.sr/ gregrusland@hotmail.com		indien geen vergadering
30	De Nationale Assemblee - Vaste Commissie Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen	Dhr. Glenn S. Sapoen	Onafhankelijkheidsplein 10	8732927/g.sapoen@dna.sr		
31	Decaan van de Districtcommissarissen - Ministerie van Regionale Ontwikkeling	Mevr. Roline Samsodien	Roseveltkade 2	366939/ secretariaatdcwanica@gmail.com	366660/	
32	Voorzitter van het Stichting RKBO	Dhr. Ricardo Kenswil	Henck Arronstraat	472167/ rhkenswil@gmail.com	412283/	
33	Voorzitter van de Paramaccanse	Dhr. Adriaan Adawde	Wicherstraat/ hk Lothlaan (kantoor boven)	08585357/ adriaanadawde@hotmail.com		

	Onderhandelings commissie (POC)					
34	Suriname Environmental and Mining Foundation (SEMIF)- Vicevoorzitter van het bestuur	Dhr. Sergio Akiemboto	Previenlaan 21	530406/ s.wolly@semif.net		
35	Stichting Houders Mijnbouwrechten					
36	Onderdirectoraat Ruimtelijke Ordening- Ministerie van ROGB			470700/ p.podrono@hotmail.com		
37	Mw. V. Braafheid-Delchot					
38	Dhr. Guno Roozer					
39	Dhr. Fernando Braafheid					
40	Mw. Diana Vyent					
41	Bauxiet Instituut Suriname	Mw. Vanessa Sabajo	Zonnebloemstraat 68 hk. Johan Bodegravenlaan	vaness_sabajo@bauxietinstituut.com		
42	Wvd. Directeur van het Ministerie van Financien	Dhr. Drs. J.F. Tawjoeram	Tamarindelaan 3	472610/ 476314/ fernandotawjoeram@gmail.com		Government
43	De voorzitter van de Vaste Commissie Financien	de heer drs. A. Abdoel	Onafhankelijkheidsplein 10			Civil Society
44	Platform Houtsector Suriname	Voorzitter Dhr. A. Gesser	Beekhuizenweg 7 - Livorno	480158		Civil Society
45	Vereniging van Inheemse	Voorzitter Dhr. Lesley Artist	Verlengde Gemeenlandsweg 18 Kennedy Complex	520130		Civil Society

	Dorpshoofden in Suriname					
46	Stichting Equalance	Dhr. Salomon Emanuels	verlengde Keizerstraat 92	520456/520484		Civil Society
47	Women's Right Centre	Mw. Carla Bakboord	Difoestraat 20	550508/ 8800200/ carlabakboord@gmail.com		Civil Society
48	Global Shapers Paramaribo		p/a Stg. Projecta mathoeralaan 32			Civil Society
49	Universiteitsinstituut Kinderrrechten	Voorzitter Mw. Mr. drs. M. Lieuw Kie Song	Leysweg - Universiteitscomplex (Gebouw 20/ Kamer UK)	465558 tst 493/ 494		Civil Society
50	Foundation for Human Development	Mevr. Lilian Ferrier	Grote Combeweg/ Reinastraat 16	494643/ ferrierljh@gmail.com	niet bereikt	
51	China Mega Suriname Mining Investment Co N.V.		mathoeralaan 8-9	433540	gaat zelf terug bellen	
52	Nationale Voorlichtingsdienst	Mw. Danielle Tauwenaar	Dr. Sophie Redmondstraat 118 (p/a Kabinet van de Vice-President)	477826/ 8513465 daniella.tauwenaar@viceprecident.gov.sr/ secr. Tel 471216		
53	U.S. Embassy Paramaribo Chargé d' Affaires	Mw. Valerie Belon	Dr. Sophie Redmondstraat 129	472900/ Belonvl@state.gov	gaat terug bellen	
54	RR Consulting	Dhr. Mr. Roy Rijger	Henck Arronstraat 16	420468/ 8202500 f:420467/ roy.rijger@rr-consulting.net/ roy.rijger@sr.net	geen reactie	
55	Suriname Environmental and Mining Foundation (SEMIF)- Peningmeester van het bestuur	Dhr. Patrick Koole	Previenlaan 21	530406/ s.wolly@semif.net		
	AFMELDINGEN				Afgemeld	

56	Directeur van Ministerie van Defensie	Lt. Mitchell J. Labadie Bsc. MPA	Kwattaweg 29	410096	Afgemeld	Civil Society
57	Directeur Stichting Suriname Conservation Foundation	De heer Ir. N. Johanns	Dr. J.F. Nassylaan 17		geen participati e	Governmen t
58	Nationale Ontwikkelingsbank Suriname NV	Mevrouw Drs W. Boedhoe	Mr. J. Lachmonstraat 160-162	465000	Afgemeld	Governmen t
59	Directeur van Stichting Institute for Graduate Studies and Research (IGSR)	Dr. D. Lachman	Leysweg Universiteitscomplex, staatsoliegebouw	490900/ 491030	Afgemeld	Civil Society
60	Tropenbos International Suriname	Dhr. Dr. Rudi van Kanten	Leysweg - Celos complex	532001	Afgemeld	Civil Society
61	Stichting Onderwijs EBGS	Mw. Mildred Demon	Domineestraat Boven New Image gebouw	478412/ info@soebgs.sr	Afgemeld	Governmen t
62	Directeur van Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V.	De heer Ir. R. Elias	Dr. Ir. H.S. Adhinstraat 21	499649/ relias@staatsolie.com	Afgemeld	Civil Society
63	Stichting Vrouwen Parlement Forum	Voorzitter Mw. Minouche Bromet (Ramdin Nirmala deelname)	Blijendaalweg 6 - Nieuw weergevondenweg	8567009/ ramdinnirmala@hotmail.com	8595407/ Afgemeld	Other
64	Beleidsmedewerker Economie en Handel Ambassade van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden	Mw. Valerie van Lanschot	Van Roseveltkade 5	477211	Afgemeld	Civil Society

65	Voorzitter Ravaksur	De heer R. Berenstein	Verl. Gemenelandsweg 74	464200/ robby.berenstein@hotmail.com	401044/	Afgemeld	Civil Society
66	Burgerinitiatief voor Participatie en Goed Bestuur (BINI)	Dhr. Antoon Grunberg	p/a Stg. Projecta mathoeralaan 32	463994/ 8671662		Afgemeld	Civil Society
67	Burgerinitiatief voor Participatie en Goed Bestuur (BINI)	Mevr. Fenna Walhain	p/a Stg. Projecta mathoeralaan 32	8612182		Afgemeld	Civil Society
68	Burgerinitiatief voor Participatie en Goed Bestuur (BINI)	Mevr. Lisa Best	p/a Mr. J. Lachmonstraat 100/ HK. Bersabalaan (Nimos)			Afgemeld	
69	Wvd. Hoofd van het districtfonds van Para	Dhr. drs. O Karnawi	Onverwacht	8564674/ karnawi@yahoo.com		Afgemeld	Civil Society
70	STAS International	Mw. Karin Refos	Dr. J.F. Nassylaan 43	521262/521263/ karin@stasinternational.com		Afgemeld	Government
71	Directeur van het Ministerie van Handel en Industrie	Mw. Ir. Reina Ravales	Havenlaan-Noord no.1 - Nieuwe Haven complex	402080		Afgemeld	
72	Kabinet van de President - De President van de Republiek Suriname	Z.E. dhr. D.D. Bouterse	Kleine combeweg 2-4	472841/ 474294		Afgemeld	
73	Suriname Environmental and Mining Foundation (SEMIF)- Voorzitter van het bestuur	Mevr. Nalini Nandlal	Previenlaan 21	530406/ s.wolly@semif.net		Afgemeld	
74	Suriname Environmental and Mining Foundation (SEMIF)- Lid van het	Mevr. Sandra Bihari	Previenlaan 21	530406/ s.wolly@semif.net		Afgemeld	

	bestuur					
75	Raad van Toezicht BIS	Plv. Voorzitter Ir. K.S.A. Ng A Tham	Vredenburg Serie A, BR 50A			
	NIET BEREIKT					Other
76	Vertegenwoordiger EU (Residentie in Guyana)			5922640042133/ albert.losseau@ec.europe.eu		Civil Society
77	Hout Unie	Dhr. Andre Soeltaansingh				

Promoting Public Awareness about how Countries
Manage their Oil, Gas and Mineral resources.

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

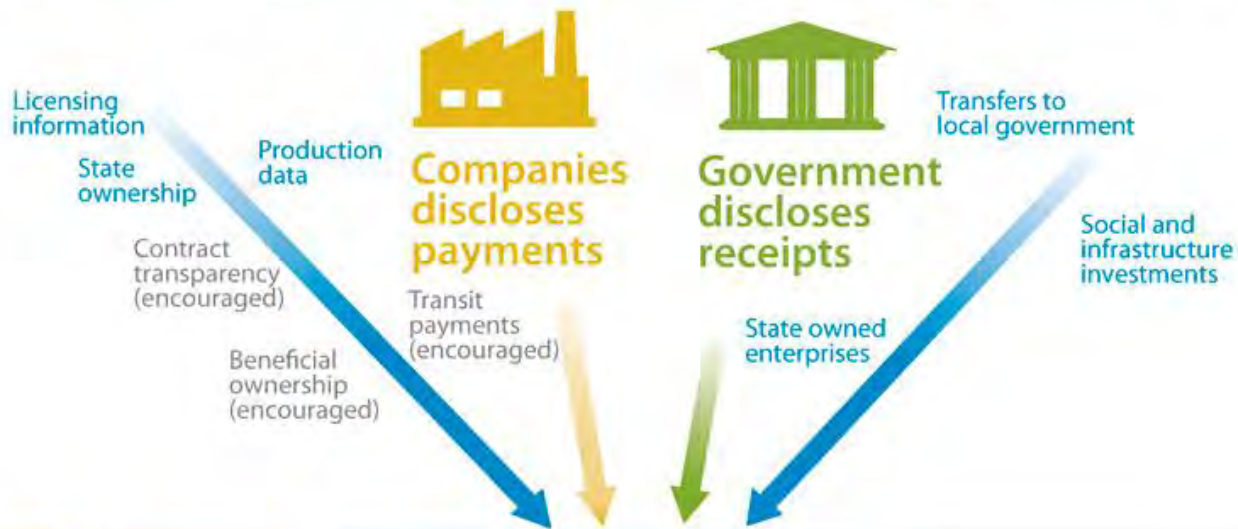
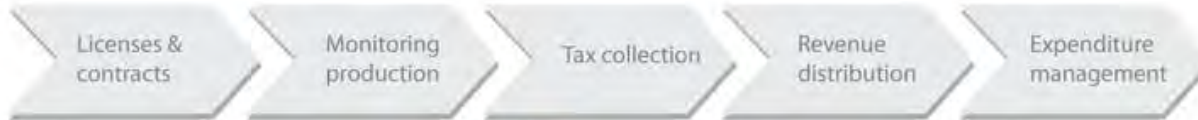
Content

- EITI
- Mile stones Suriname
- MSG, what, why, how,?
- Proces in Suriname

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)

- A global Standard to promote **open and accountable management** of natural resources.
- Issues along the value chain of extractive industries governance and asks countries to publish information on how the country's resources are being managed.
- A country's natural resources, such as oil, gas, metals and minerals, **belong to its citizens**. Extraction of these resources can lead to **economic growth** and **social development**.
 - However, poor natural resource governance has often led to corruption and conflict. More openness and public scrutiny of how wealth from a country's extractive sector is used and managed is necessary to ensure that natural resources benefit all.

EITI Standard



A national **multi-stakeholder group** (government, industry & civil society) decides how their EITI process should work.

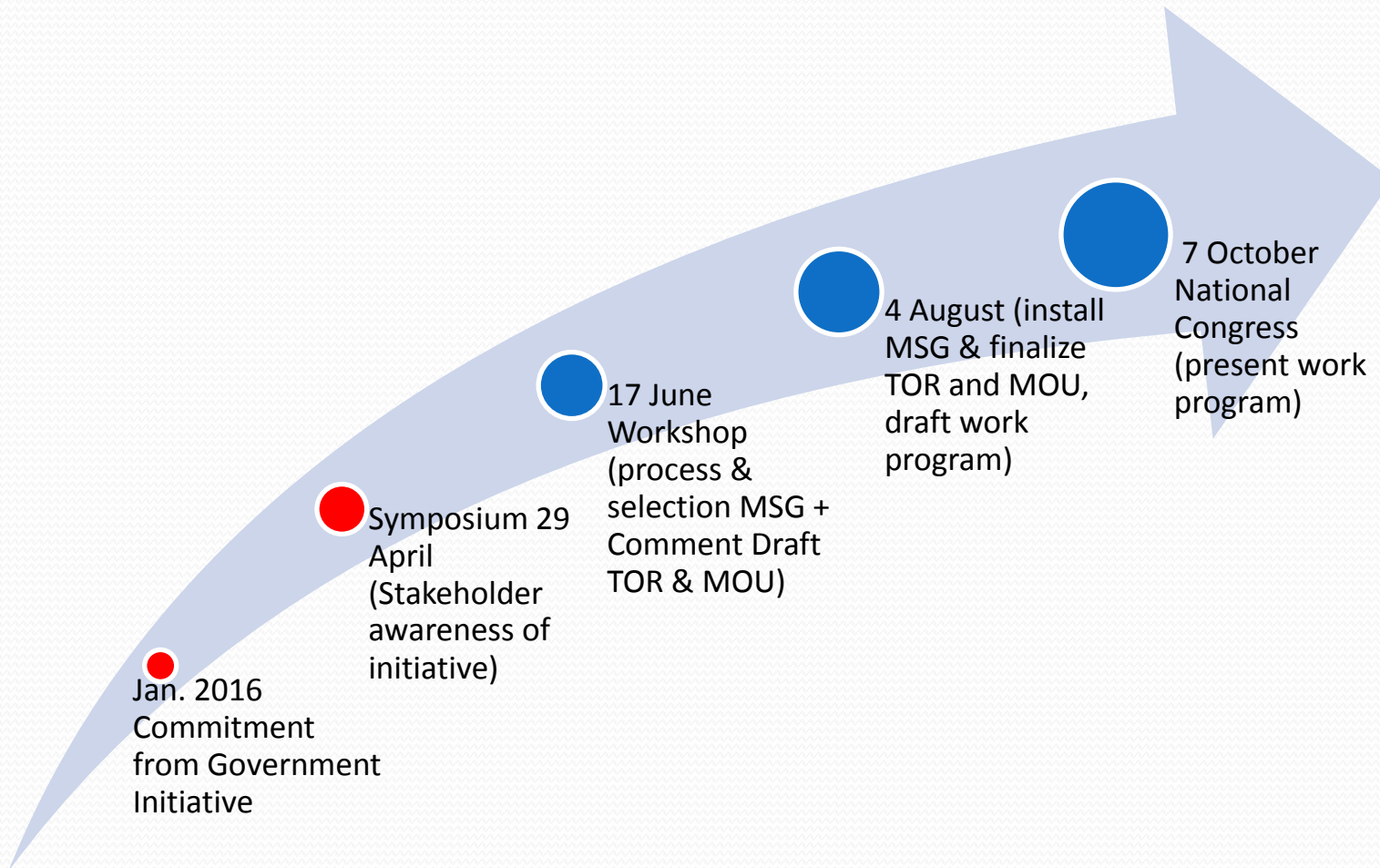


Government revenues and company payments are disclosed and independently assessed in an **EITI Report**.



The findings are communicated to create **public awareness and debate** about how the country should manage its resources better.

Road to Candidacy Suriname



Requirements for establishing a fully-functioning multi-stakeholder group

1. Commitment Government to work with civil society and companies, and establish a multi stakeholder group to oversee the implementation of the EITI
2. In establishing the multi-stakeholder group, the government must:
 - a) Ensure that the invitation to participate in the group is open and transparent.
 - b) Ensure that stakeholders are adequately represented. This does not mean that they need to be equally represented numerically.
 - c) Ensure that senior government officials are represented on the multi-stakeholder group.
 - d) Consider establishing the legal basis of the group.

EITI Guidance Note 14: Step 2: Nominating MSG members:

1. All stakeholders should be **adequately represented**. E.g. relevant where the commodities produced are diverse or where geographical diversity is a major consideration.
2. Each stakeholder group must have the **right to appoint its own representatives**, bearing in mind the desirability of pluralistic and diverse representation.
3. In many countries, (civil society and) companies select their own representatives by caucus to join the MSG, e.g. through an **industry association**.
4. Sometimes, public notices are issued requesting nominees.

The role, responsibilities and rights of the multi-stakeholder group

1. Members of the multi-stakeholder group should have the **capacity to carry out their duties**.
2. The multi-stakeholder group should undertake **effective outreach activities** with civil society groups and companies.
3. The multi stakeholder group should also widely **disseminate** the public information that results from the EITI process such as the EITI Report.
4. Members of the multi-stakeholder group should **liaise** with their constituency groups.

MSG should

1. Approve:
 - a) annual workplans
 - b) the appointment of the Independent Administrator
 - c) the Terms of Reference for the Independent Administrator
 - d) EITI Reports and annual activity reports
2. Oversee the EITI reporting process and engage in Validation in accordance with chapter 3.
3. The multi-stakeholder group should agree procedures for nominating and changing multi-stakeholder group representatives, decision-making, the duration of the mandate and the frequency of meetings

Trinidad & Tobago

Companies representatives:

- BG Trinidad and Tobago Limited
 - BHP Billiton Trinidad and Tobago
 - BP Trinidad and Tobago Limited
 - EOG Resources (Trinidad and Tobago Limited)
 - The Energy Chamber of Trinidad and Tobago
 - The Trinidad and Tobago Chamber of Industry and Commerce
- (3x6 MSG members, may be increased)

→ *“the Cabinet selected all of the MSG representatives... This is not ideal and should be avoided in Suriname. What we do now is let the company constituency select their members if one member chooses to step down. There is internal democracy and the company constituency meets to decide on their choices before coming back to the full MSG to highlight their choice and get final sign off.”*
(Sherwin Long)

Columbia

Columbia key stakeholders (scoping study):

- Colombian Oil Industry Association
- Colombian Business Association (ANDI) → Mining chamber incl. sub-sector associations (e.g. coal, quarrying)
- Colombian Mining Chamber
- Association for Large Scale Mining Sector

Columbia Companies representatives in MSG:

- ECOPETROL S.A.
- Colombian Oil Association
- Colombian Mining Association

(also 3x3 MSG members)

Ghana

Companies representatives:

- Ghana Chamber of Mines (1)
- Mining Companies on a rotational basis (1)
- GNPC (1)
- Oil&Gas Companies on a rotational basis (2)

(Awaiting feedback from Ghana EITI secretariat)

Step by step Approach for establishing MSG



Extractive Sectors Suriname

- Oil & Gas - Staatsolie (producing), Offshore Operators (exploring)
- Large scale gold mining - Iamgold (producing), Newmont (starting 2016)
- Small scale gold mining/ ASM –
- Other mid and small scale mining (MKB's) -

Exportproducten Suriname

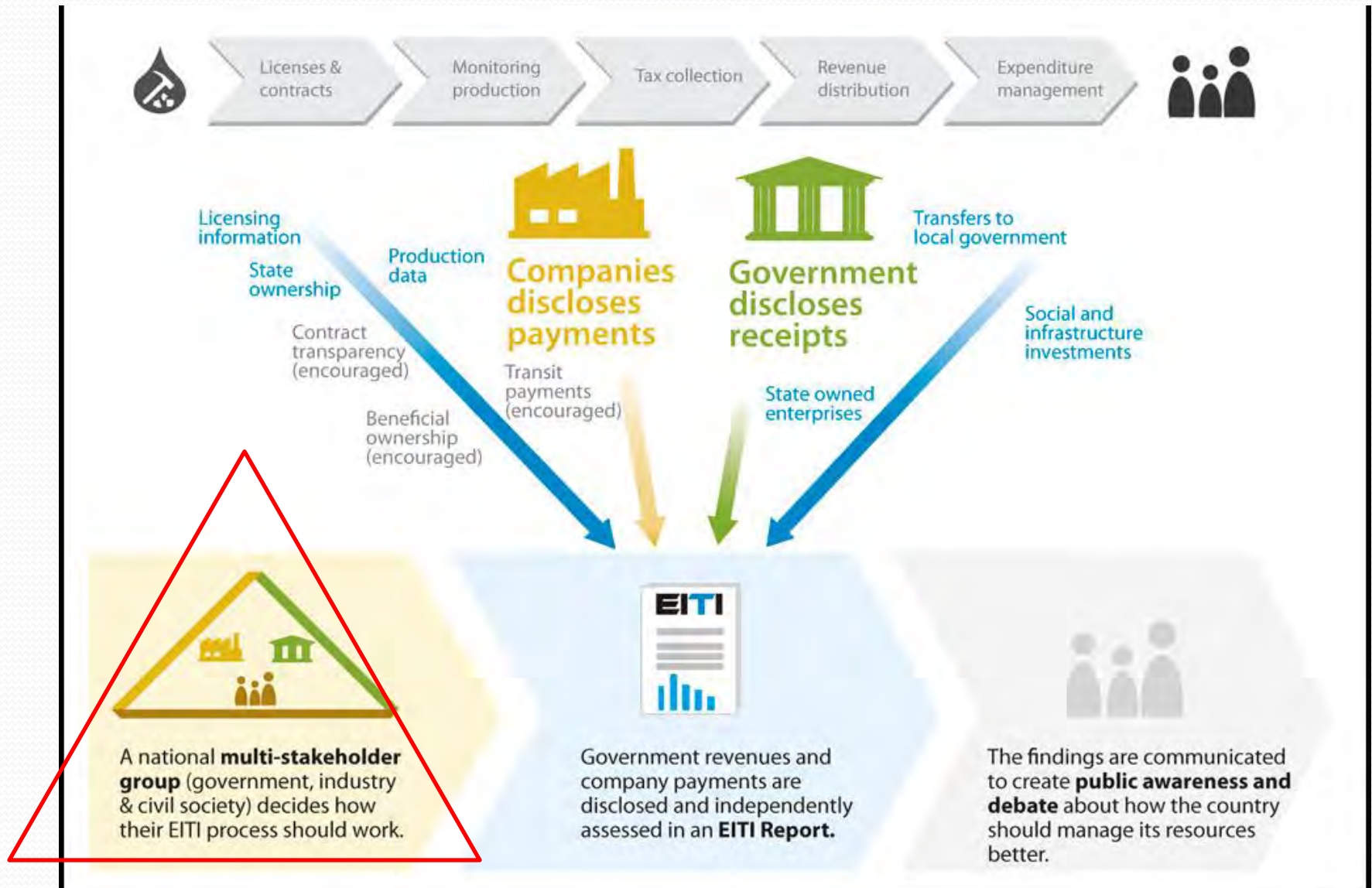


Source: Annual Report 2014 CBvS

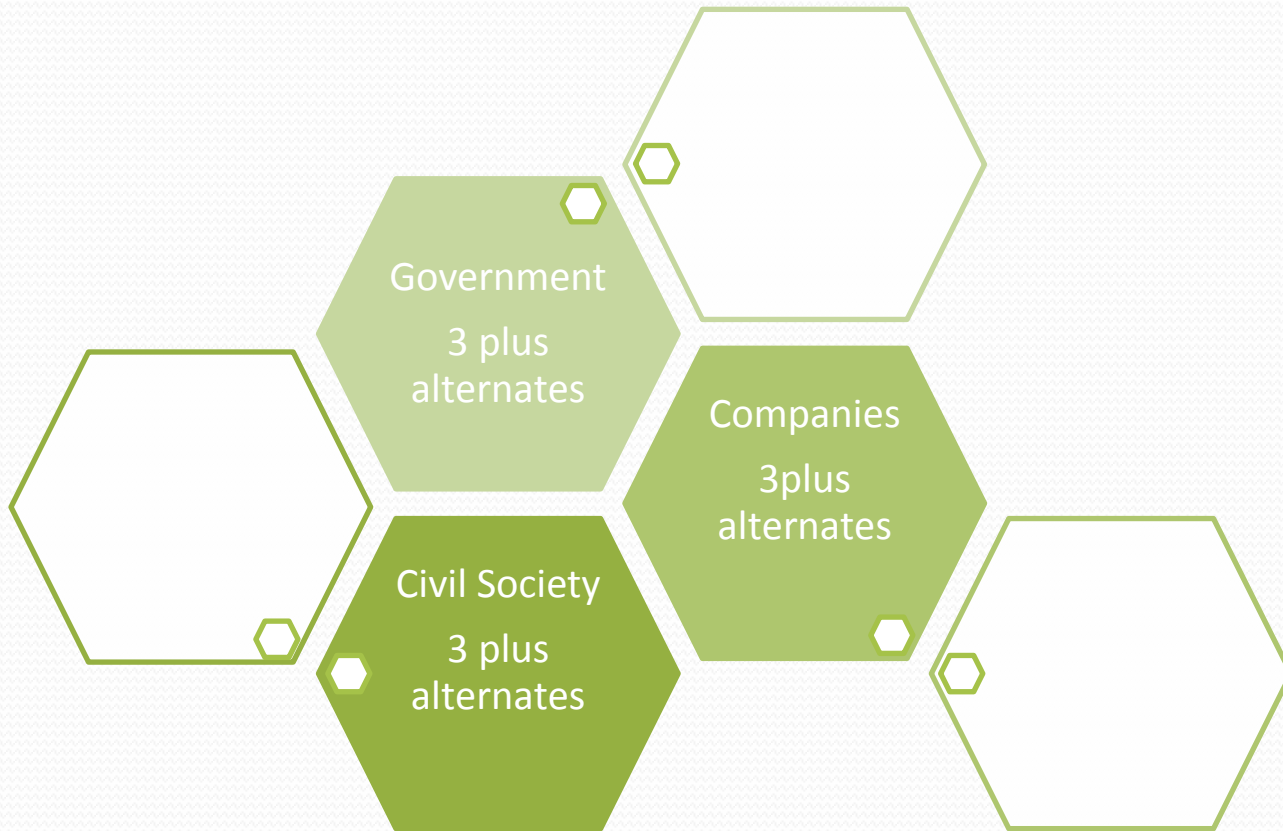
Suriname

1. VSB Mining chapter (mijnbouw groep)
 - Belangengroep Goudsector
 - Grassalco
 - Kosmos Energy Suriname
 - ~~Moengo Minerals~~
 - Rosebel Gold Mines N.V. (IAMGOLD)
 - Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V.
 - ~~Suriname Aluminum Company L.L.C.~~
2. ASFA
 - Mining Group
3. KKF
4. Stg. Belangengroep Goudsector
5. Stg. Mijnbouw rechthouders
6. List GMD producers

EITI Standard



Proposal for Representation in MSG



Thank You



Tentatief Programma

Workshop

**'EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE IN SURINAME (SEITI) –
MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION'**

Vrijdag 17 juni 2016

08:00 – 15:30 uur

Lalla Rookh Conference Room Gebouw 1, Lalla Rookh Complex

08:00 - 08:30 uur	Registratie en koffie
08:30 - 08:45 uur	Welkomstwoord – Moderator
08:45 - 09:15 uur	Inleidingen
	Update EITI-proces – <i>Directeur NH</i>
	Status Engagement proces Government - <i>NH/BIS</i>
	Status Engagement proces Companies – <i>mw. V. Gangaram Panday M.Sc.</i>
	Status Engagement proces Civil Society – <i>mw. Drs. Rayah Bhattacharji M.Sc.</i>
09:15 - 09:45 uur	Vragenronde
09:45 - 11:00 uur	Werkgroep ronde 1: Criteria en Procedure selectie MSG
11:00 - 12:00 uur	Plenaire presentaties en discussie
12:00 - 12:15 uur	Inleiding concept TOR en MOU (+ instructies werkgroepen) – <i>NH/BIS</i>
12:15 - 12:45 uur	Korte break
12:45 - 13:45 uur	Werkgroep ronde 2: Discussie commentaren op de concept TOR en MOU
13:45 - 15:00 uur	Plenaire presentatie en discussie
15:00 - 15:30 uur	Wrap up en next steps



**Ministry of Natural Resources
Suriname**

REPORT

SYMPOSIUM:

**EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY
INITIATIVE (EITI) IN SURINAME: MOVING
TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION**

Paramaribo, 29th of April 2016

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Presentation no 2: Fiscal Transparency a Key to Success of SEITI

Presentation no 3: World Bank Support to the EITI: Overview and Experience with Stakeholders

- Presentation no 4: Role Civil Society in the MSG*
- Presentation no 5: EITI: How can Companies Support?*
- Presentation no 6: EITI in Suriname: Moving Towards Implementation*
- Presentation no 7: Kosmos & EITI "An Extractive Company's Perspective on EITI with a Ghana Case Study"*
- Presentation no 8: Multi-stakeholder Efforts Towards EITI Candidacy in Suriname*

- Appendix 4: Draft Terms Of Reference Multi-Stakeholders Group**
- Appendix 5: Draft MOU on the Implementation of the EITI in the Republic of Suriname**
- Appendix 6: EITI Fact Sheet**
- Appendix 7: The EITI Standard 2016**
- Appendix 8: List of attendees**
- Appendix 9: List of absentees**

INTRODUCTION

On Friday the 29th of April 2016, the Symposium 'Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) in Suriname: Moving Towards Implementation' was organized by the ministry of Natural Resources. The Symposium was held at the Lalla Rookh building from 08:30h – 13:00h. The objectives were:

- Publicly disclose Suriname's intention to implement the EITI standards.
- Inform the public, especially those linked to the 'extractive industries', about EITI, the importance of their participation in the process and the benefits of EITI for Suriname (awareness regarding objective and benefits of EITI).
- Identify and list all relevant Stakeholders necessary for establishment of the Multi-Stakeholders Group (MSG); determine the criteria for participating in the MSG and the process for establishment of the MSG.

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative ('EITI') is an international voluntary initiative that seeks to improve revenue transparency and accountability in countries rich in oil, gas and minerals, by requiring that companies involved in the extractive industries publish their payments made to governments and that governments disclose their receipts from those companies. These payments and receipts are then reconciled and published in a report known as the EITI Report for public disclosure by an independent recognized accounting/audit company or partnership. One of the many benefits of the EITI is the increasing amount of information in the public domain about those revenues that governments manage on behalf of citizens, thereby making governments more accountable.

In this document, you will find detailed reports of the presentations held at the symposium. In the annexes you will find: A Program overview, CV of the Keynote Speakers, power point presentations of all the speakers, Draft TOR Suriname Multi Stakeholder Group, Draft MOU on the Implementation of the EITI in the Republic of Suriname; EITI Fact Sheet; The EITI Standard 2016 and a list of the attendees and absentees.

I. OPENING ADDRESS by the Minister of Natural Resources, Honorable Mr. Drs. Regilio Dodson MSc.

Ladies and gentlemen, goodmorning

- Collegues ministers of Finance,
- Members of the 'Vaste Commissie' Natural Resources of the National Assemblée
- Keynote speakers
- Members of the Corps Diplomatic
- Representatives of the business community, Civil Society
- Representatives of the press
- And other guests, ladies and gentlemen

I warmly welcome you at the Symposium: *'EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (EITI) IN SURINAME: MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION'*.

Suriname is at a crossroads in the mining sector and the Government of Suriname is aware of the fair use of our natural resources for the development of our country.

The ' Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) ' is a global initiative for transparency in the so-called "extractive industries" such as the mining, oil and gas extraction

The Ministry of Natural Resources has a mission to accomplish and I have committed to ensure that our natural resources are indeed effectively deployed for the development of Suriname; after all we are a nation that heavily depends on the mining sector. Also because EITI as instrument can offer the Government of Suriname the possibility to carry out a more transparent policy, by using its standards.

By organizing this symposium the Ministry hopes to make a statement to you, the social community and the business community, take actions through this initiative and to practice good governance, transparency and accountability in our policy.

The purpose of this symposium is to inform you as a key partner about the usefulness and the importance of EITI for Suriname. Also I will stress the importance of your commitment to the process of the EITI-candidacy and the implementation of the EITI-standards.

Compliance with the EITI standards will entail openness both on the side of the Government and the business community.

In countries that have committed themselves to the EITI standards, it is disclosed through publications, what companies pay to the Government (in the form of taxes and royalties) and what the Government receives from these companies.

In addition to the revenue and expenditure, the reports also include information on licenses and contracts, government stocks, production statistics, income, spending and investment.

Compliance with the standards is not possible without the full support of you as business community and social organizations. I therefore appeal to you all to be willing.

During the 7th Global Conference of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) which was held in Lima, Peru, last February, our country announced that it will quicken the preparation for the application of candidate-status of the EITI. The first step that the Ministry has taken was the nomination of the National Champion. And this role of 'National Champion', being mainly responsible for implementation of the EITI standards, is currently being fulfilled by the Minister of Natural Resources.

The time is right enough for Suriname to work directly towards transparency and coordination of the mining industry and financial policy.

In the framework of the EITI candidate status of Suriname, the Ministry has set out a course of actions. This course of actions will have to result in a Multi-stakeholders Group (MSG). This independent Commission (known as Multi-Stakeholders Group) in which the Government, the private sector and civil society are represented is one of the most important requirements for obtaining of the EITI candidate status. Therefore the Department will organize two MSG workshops in June and August 2016. These workshops will aim at nominating the representation of each key stakeholder (Government, business community and civil society) in the MSG and discussing the processes.

And in October 2016 there will be a National EITI-Conference with the aim of installing the MSG and announcing officially, that Suriname's application for candidacy will be submitted to the EITI Board.

In addition, I wish to inform you that the Department is in the process to review the mining Law and to present it the National Assembly for adoption. Also, a lot of work is being done to set up the Minerals Institute Suriname. The Bauxite Institute Suriname has already prepared a work plan.

You as a partner will co-decide the success of the implementation of the EITI. I therefore hope that all stakeholders within the mining sector will fully cooperate in their support of their getting the EITI candidate status.

Finally, I would like to thank the World Bank and SEMIF for the financial supports that have made it possible to organization this symposium. I would like to cordially thank the Steering Committee, which has prepared this symposium.

I wish you a informative and productive day and hereby declare the symposium open.

II. PRESENTATIONS

1. Purpose EITI and Benefit EITI for Suriname – Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Mr. Drs. Dave Abeleven

In this presentation I will give a short introduction about EITI. Then I will make a direct link to Suriname. Subsequently the benefits of EITI for Suriname and the EITI-standards for the mining industry will be presented.

What is the EITI?

EITI is an international standard which has been developed for promoting and stimulating the transparent and responsible management of our natural resources.

In fact it is supposed to help enforce the structures within the government and the business community, in order to provide information to the general public. It is supposed to gain and enforce the confidence of the public as well.

To accomplish these goals it is important that a Multi Stakeholders Group (MSG) is installed. Such a MSG consists of representatives of the business community, civil society, NGO's and the government as well.

One of the most important duties of the country, in this case Suriname, is that periodically, a transparent report should be produced, in which all data with regard to contracts, licenses, permits, concessions, tax income, royalties and statistics are included.

The Multi Stakeholders Group must also see to it that this is done in time and that it meets international requirements linked to such a report.

It is important to know as well, that this is being overseen by an "International Board", consisting of representatives of international companies, well-established companies, but also government, civil society and community.

Benefits

Taking into account the 3 groups, government, civil society and business community, there are a number of beneficial key issues, the EITI finally provides.

On the government's part, it means that EITI helps create a better, more transparent and open picture, about the tax income, which will help improve the whole system of tax collection and royalties as well.

Openness, transparent publication of information, releasing what is actually earned, will help the mining industry to function as a kind of monitoring body with regard to the development of that country and of course its people.

The EITI-standard is in fact a global brand as well, which means that by introducing the EITI-standard, the country attracts investors who can have confidence, if only for the fact, that as a result of the EITI-standards the country is expected to adhere to certain requirements of transparency.

Via the instruments the nation has at its disposal, such as the Ministry of Natural Resources, the members of Parliament and the consequent discussions, the EITI may function as a kind of monitoring body for the nation. It also gives the nation a better insight in what has actually happened in the Mining Sector and in what way the mining sector contributes to the development.

For companies it is of great importance that they can disclose how much taxes and royalties they paid the government. And that gives more confidence to the people to see what role the companies are playing in the entire mining activities.

Global progress

The EITI is not only for developing countries, but for developed countries as well, such as Norway, United Kingdom, USA, Germany, Russia and Australia. These countries have expressed their wish to gladly implement the EITI.

In the past years the EITI-report has been implemented in over 46 countries, which brings us to a total of more than 280 fiscal years.

How does it work?

Should the EITI standard be introduced it would mean that, apart from the steps that should be taken towards the candidacy status, a Multi Stakeholders Group (MSG) should be installed as well. It also means that an EITI-report should be prepared periodically and in time, according to the international requirements. In this report all data regarding licenses, contracts, income and expenditures should be included.

The communities, in which the main mining activities are taking place, should clearly be mentioned in the report as well as the benefits for the communities.

In the report it must be clear which part of the income from the mining sector will finally go to the communities.

It is important as well, to disclose the government income and what the business community has paid. These two elements should be matched. Of course this should be validated in an independent way, under the supervision of the Multi Stakeholders Group (MSG), because in this group the government, business community and the NGO's are represented.

This MSG should also list the lessons learned by tracing the gaps, analyzing them, what can be improved and how we can continue the implementation according to the EITI-standards.

EITI Process

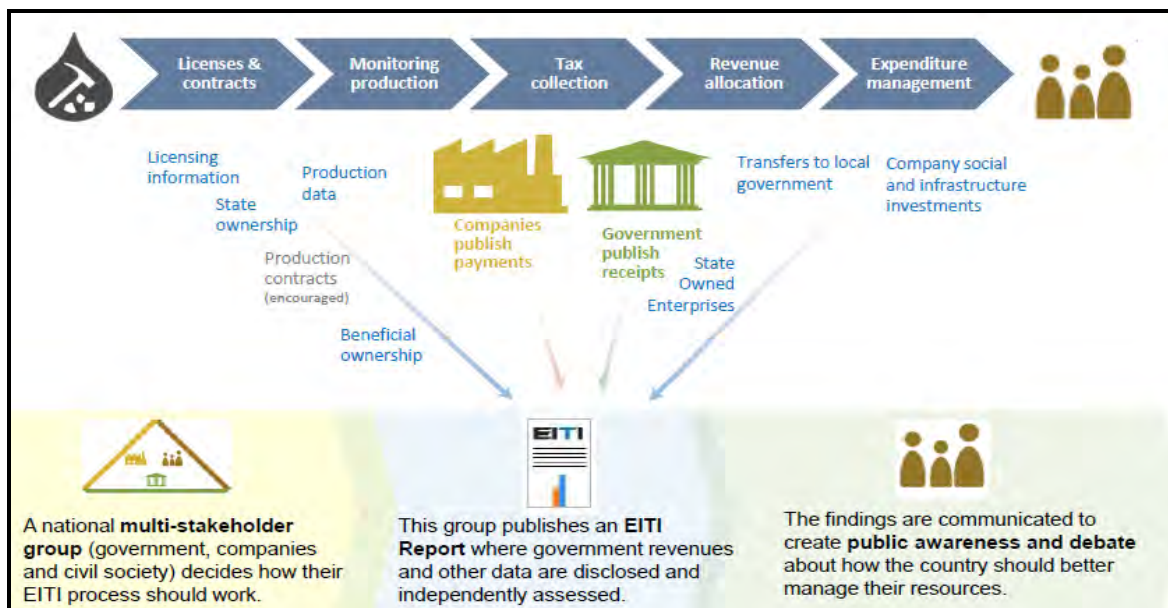


Figure 1: EITI process

The above figure depicts the entire process that every country with mining products and in which mining is very active, should go through. Suriname has natural resources at its disposal and these resources should be explored and exploited. Then the production should be monitored. The data derived from the production is important, because from this data it can finally be determined how much tax and royalties should be paid. Of great importance as well, is monitoring the allocation of the income, so that we can transparently and responsibly account for and match our expenditures.

The companies, businesses and the government must make their data available and this data should be matched. All other data should be mentioned in the report and this report is overseen by the Multi Stakeholders Group.

Finally it is importance that the general public seriously considers this report, so that it knows the contents and what happens with the income from the mining sector.

The EITI Reporting Cycle

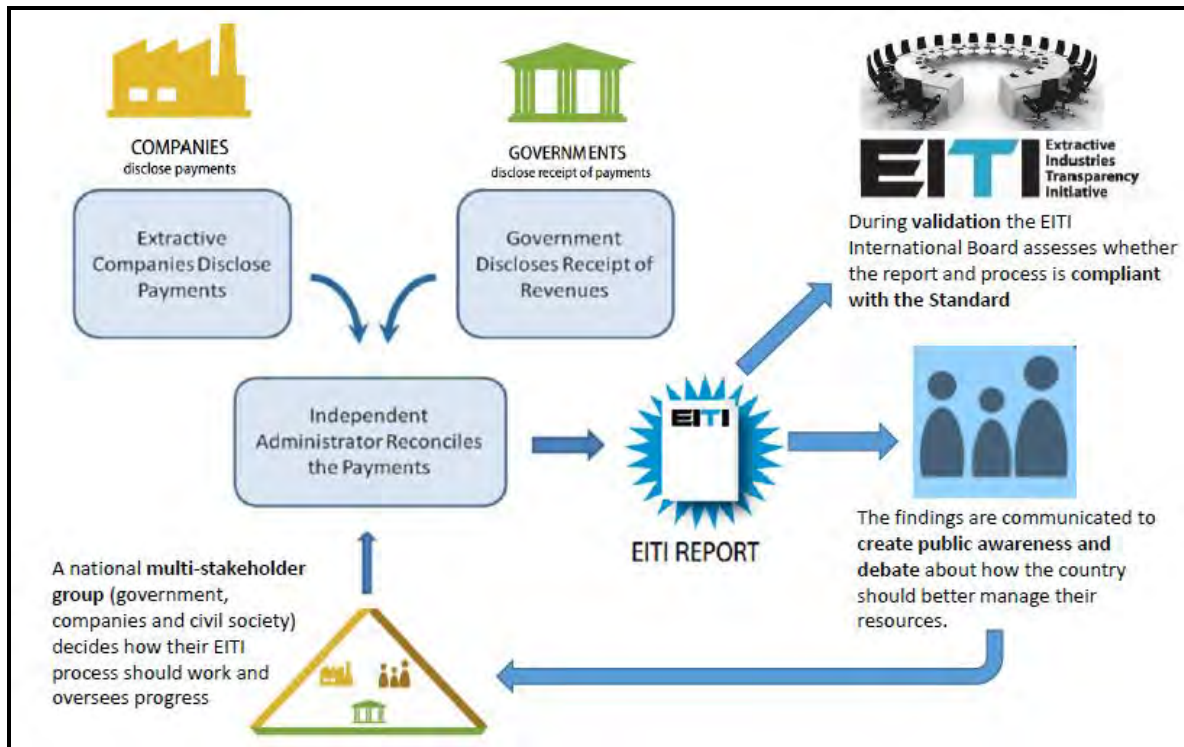


Figure 2: EITI reporting cycle

The companies disclose how much tax and royalties they have paid the government. The government on the other hand discloses what it has received and these data should be compared and validated. This takes place under the supervision of the Multi Stakeholders Group, by an independent administrator and finally the information is included in an EITI-report that is sent to the EITI-Board, which determines whether the report meets the requirements. The report should be published as well so that the general public can be informed about what has happened with income from the mining industry during a certain period of time.

What does it mean for Suriname if we implement the EITI?

1. Our investing climate will be improved and we will have more access to capital as well.
2. Our budget monitoring can be improved.
3. The EITI is an analyzing tool to identify the gaps.
4. It is an international standard that can help us to find out what must still be done in a country to improve matters.
5. It stimulates anti-corruption;
6. More openness on data, openness on information and as a result better monitoring, not only by all stakeholders, but from the Ministry of Natural Resources and the people as well.
7. It is a platform to stimulate dialogue, mainly from civil society and industry

With the standards we try to avoid tension between Government, companies and communities, because after all, they are all represented in the Multi Stakeholders Group.

In the end, the EITI must result in creating more confidence within the Community of Suriname when comes to the mining industry, so that the people of Suriname indeed get a clear picture of the allocation of our income. This will of course result in more participation and discussions from the people.

Specific benefits for the Government

*EITI is a brand and has more effect on the economy due to the openness, the transparency in managing our income and expenditures.

*Of course it has many benefits for the mining projects, so that the information is open for the people.

*For the companies it means that they will publish their data.

*The data from the government will be made transparent.

*The companies will be able to determine the exact amount they have to spend when it comes to providing in their own needs, to be able to operate in the country and as a result use operational cost.

* It may lead to improved relations with investors and with the community that supports the EITI and the mining activities by means of the EITI.

*It may lead to a level playing field; every new-comer in the EITI country then know he has equal rights in the 'playing field'. That everybody knows he should adhere to a, b, c, d, for it is published. So it is important that I stick to it.

*It reduces negative publicity that often occurs within the mining industry, about what exactly is happening with the income of the mining industry. As a result it creates more confidence within the general public that will actually benefit from the fruits of the development in the mining industry.

2. Finances and Income Generation in the EITI-process, Mrs. Joy ten Berge MSc., MA

The title of this presentation is *“Fiscal Transparency a Theme to the Success of Suriname’s Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative”*.

Fiscal transparency encompasses the following:

- Everything regarding data and consolidating data;
- What the government is saying about the business community and whether the people have had that experience;
- How was the income generated and do they benefit from it.

It stands to reason that the participation of the Government of Suriname, namely the Ministry of Finance, should completely support a number of starting points, such as:

- improving extractive industry revenue collection
- preventing corruption
- attracting quality investments
- providing visibility to large projects
- providing level playing field
- gaining citizen’s trust
- social equity: benefits to citizens
- standing extractive industries income efficiently

Many of these areas have been portrayed as the area of the 3 stakeholders in this initiative. It is the prerogative of the Ministry of Finance, with a number of institutions, for the sake of fiscal politics, to lead the way by being transparent in improved revenue.

Revenue growth should always be in alignment with the economy. If the government income does not increase at the same time with the economy, then there indeed is a problem in the efficiency and collection of data.

A second aspect is that the expenditures must of course be efficient, particularly the social equitable and growth enhance, because the government finances are a kind of ‘reservoir’.

Both the citizens and the government are obliged to deposit their income in a public account, because the government has a number of roles such as public provider of Goods, Infrastructure, Safety and partly Education and Health.

In case we’re still in the developing phase and certain parts of the nation must still be protected, so the redistributive function of the Government becomes evident in the budget and if there is income from the extractive industry, it should be accounted for by the rest of the economy.

Within the context of finances, it all boils down to data and getting information and how much we already know. There are institutions and a few NGO’s that because of their responsibility, also collect information that is afterwards published. This information is supplementary.

As for the Ministry of Finance, we are looking at the macro-economic situation, namely:

- What is the contribution to the balance of payments
- What is the contribution to the Government budget
- What is the share of the Government income
- and then a fourth “hidden subsidies”

In fact, a great part of the financial flow is being kept from the public, because when it comes to accounting and meeting existing agreements, the only thing we get are settlements. Then the money is not coming in and then spent, but on the way to the budget people have already made

settlements for it. These are all important aspects we need to know, because only then will the true contribution of extractive industries and other tax duties be known.

When taking into consideration the government finances it is not only a matter of the budget of the central government, because of course we know there's a central collection of taxes. In fact the whole picture should be considered; the responsibilities and the duties, also on a decentralized level should be considered.

Of course the issue of continent pair, spending money in the future, that is important as well, when considering government finances. It is a snapshot, but that snapshot often does not say much and the way means are spent, tells us a lot about the way the future is mapped out.

Contributing to balance of payments:

The extractive industry in Suriname is very important, that we all know. In 2014 the 3 mining companies on which the export depends, contributed more than 85% of the export revenues and in 2015 it dropped to 80%. Thus, the mining industry gives a positive trade balance, as well as a positive current account, and a positive current state account for that sector. So the income generation of that sector, is more than its spending of foreign currency, so as a result they contribute to a positive national savings surplus. The remaining part of the economy is a net-importer and as a result it has a negative current account as well. In that way you get the picture of the contribution of mining as a whole in relation to the remaining part of the economy.

Let's just say that there would be a plan for the level of prices of these important commodities, then we would see that it not only effects the balance of payments As stated earlier the share in exports of more than 85% has dropped to 80%. On the part of the government income, it is still noticeable. In the past 3 years there was a drop of 80% in de mining income to the budget. And that is a decrease from 10% of the BBP in 2012 to 3% in 2015. So these are clear figures; figures collected by the government and validated by the companies. As for the last part it is okay, but it is always best if the Multi Stakeholders Group can verify this information.

The conclusions of what I mentioned before namely the vulnerability with respect to conscious international commodity principles, is then expressed. The economy which is in fact strongly dependent on the export of certain raw commodities/raw materials and then again dependent on industrialized goods. The solution is to go for 'economic diversification' and produce more added value in the economy, so that you can get 'higher up the value chain' and as a result generate more value and be less dependent on the countries abroad.

To continue and save in the future, it is important that you do not re-distribute and consume the income at this moment only, but that you save for the future as well.

We should always keep an overall perspective about what we are doing and that also requires that as government we must become more efficient in our service and analytical functions. There are wonderful institutions in Suriname that do many analytical activities and that is why this initiative of the SEITI is so good, because it has a good framework and strong commitment for all parties to work together.

It may be very cliché to say that we diversify, be efficient and be a better government; it is and remains something of everyday life. It is a reformed effort that has to remain in the light for the time being. We can also go in depth and in the meantime it has become part of the Government's policy to verify how transparent those financial flows are at this moment. This in fact regards the hidden subsidies that take place in the fiscal flows.

The hidden issues are in fact a form of inefficiency; many times it also indicates that one sector earns much more at the cost of another. Most of the times it is socially unfair as well, just because it has an element of accomplishment and less accountability. Often because subsidies are given on general

prices and goods, so that persons who don't really need it are also benefitting from it. So if you have a differential price policy or if you, at any rate, receive according to the cost you are making, then that's always much more fair, then when you maintain whole subsidies. It has a contra-productive affect as well, because when people get too many presents, as a way of speaking, things become lame, the sharpness to keep track of your costs and consumption may fade away.

The causes of all these hidden subsidies are known. The causes for hidden subsidies in Suriname are i.e.

- Fuel pump prices among the lowest in the region
- Gold royalties below Guyana
- Utility tariffs not covering costs

This gives rise contamination across sectors, across companies
And you have losses, waste, to some extent you can have smuggling

The causes are all contra-productive acts. The remedies of hidden subsidies should be examined.

The damage caused by hidden subsidies is e.g.:

- Make government and fiscal policies suboptimal
- Crowding out priority sectors
- Don't discipline the market: they lead to waste and excessive consumption
- Postpone necessary innovation and investments
- Lead to more skewed income distribution

That's why it is important to work together with the partners in all these fields, to:

- Create awareness and to enhance the financial education on these issues as well;
- Introduce exchange of information;
- Introduce strategies that will be justified in the future and can be kept alive as well;
- Further, the initiative is good in that we can build ownership and express commitment.

3. World Bank Support to the EITI: Overview and Experience with Stakeholders, Dhr. Remi Pelon

What is EITI?

The EITI is a global standard to promote open and accountable management of natural resources. It seeks to strengthen government and company systems, inform public debate and enhance trust. In each implementing (member) country, the EITI is supported by a multi-stakeholder coalition of government, companies and civil society representatives that work together to disclose information on tax payments, licenses, contracts, production and other key elements around resource extraction. This information is disclosed in an annual EITI Report, which allows citizens to see for themselves how their country's natural resources are being managed. The initiative is overseen by an international board comprising senior representatives from industry, implementing and supporting countries, civil society and the investor community.

Benefits of implementing EITI are:

- Improvements to countries' investment climate and access to capital
- Strengthened budget monitoring and oversight
- Diagnostic tool for identifying gaps in the management of extractives sector
- Reinforce broader anti-corruption and good governance agendas
- Platform for dialogue, particularly between industry and civil society: extractive industries can benefit better to the economy that is the idea. Especially if there is an increased transparency. That needs to happen in some venue, and the EITI provides some platform. That is the philosophy behind it.
- Promote reduced hostilities between governments, companies and communities
- Build citizen trust in public institutions
- Reward good corporate citizens

Global progress

Thirteen (13) years after the EITI was launched, 51 countries have been implementing EITI globally. Thirty one (31) countries are compliant with the EITI requirements and twenty (20) countries are candidates. The EITI is not just for developing countries but also for developed countries such as Norway, UK, USA and Germany whom are implementing the EITI.

More than 400 civil society organizations are engaged in the implementation of the EITI.

It is supported by over ninety 90 major oil gas and mining companies and over 90 global investment institutions, managing over US \$19 trillion.

EITI reports have been published in 46 countries, covering 284 fiscal years and over \$1.8 trillion in government revenue

There is re-momentum in the region. The EITI of Trinidad and Tobago is pioneering in the region. Dominican Republic was received as a candidate in late February and Guyana is also considering the application.

How it works

To be a member of the EITI, a country must adhere to the *EITI Standard*. The EITI Standard lays out the requirements for member countries on how to report on activity in the oil, gas and mining sectors. This information is published annually in a country's EITI Report.

The EITI requires:

1. Effective oversight by the multi-stakeholders group
2. Timely publication of the EITI reports
3. EITI Reports that include contextual information about the extractive industries

4. The production of comprehensive EITI Reports that include full government disclosure of extractive industry revenues, and disclosure of all material payments to government by oil, gas and mining companies
5. A credible assurance process applying international standards
6. EITI Reports that are comprehensive, actively promoted, publicly accessible, and contribute to public debate
7. That the multi-stakeholder group takes steps to act on lessons learned and review the outcomes and impact of EITI implementation

The main output of the EITI report is usually published on an annual basis.

The EITI Reporting cycle

The core idea was always that producing companies would just disclose the payments of the government. The government would disclose the receipt of the revenues that they receive from companies and then all this would be reconciled by an independent administrator. The whole process is being managed by a MSG.

Beyond revenues: transparency and accountability across the natural resource value chain

The EITI brand has also expanded a little bit, so beyond the pure revenue also the information is embraced in the EITI report. But that can touch on the transparency on licensing or affectation or jollification of the revenue. This whole set of issues across the value chain of natural resources than can be dealt with in the EITI. It depends on the national priorities that have to be decided commonly in all the decisions that the MSG has to make.

World Bank Group

The World Bank Group is a multilateral institution and our mission is to fight against poverty. It is a group of institutions with mainly 2 groups. One group with the governments as main clients and one group with companies as main clients. Mr. Pelon is from the government group so meaning that he deals with IBRD and IDA. We assist the other organizations like the IFC. But we all share that mission to facilitate sustainable development and fight against the poverty worldwide.

WBG Extractive Industries Global Practice

The EI Global Practice provides financing, technical assistance and knowledge products to assist governments and the wider community to deal with the key development challenge of harnessing finite resource endowments for sustainable and inclusive development.

If well-managed, extractive industries have huge potential to drive economic growth and contribute to sustainable development, employment, knowledge and skills transfer, generate significant income and provide governments with a financial base for infrastructure development and social service delivery.

If not well-managed, can be a major contributor to conflict, corruption, economic losses or reduced prospects for development

WBG Role in Supporting EITI

Most specifically in EITI we do not define the EITI standard. The norm itself is defined by this coalition worldwide and has a secretary that seats in Oslo, but the World Bank manages the trust fund that was setup, a variety of donors facilitate to assist countries to implementing the EITI. Between 2005 and 2015, we have helped a range of countries with the trust fund; EITI MDTF is currently being replenished and we hope that there will be more finances to help you candidate Suriname.

WB Experience with EITI stakeholders

Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG):

- The EITI is a multi-stakeholder coalition of governments, companies, civil society organizations, and partner organizations: The government, industries and civil society have crucial and equivalent role but different ones. I'll just mention some of the different aspects.
 - MSG oversees the EITI process in implementing countries and internationally through the EITI Board.
 - Challenges include: sporadic MSG meetings and low attendance, frequent reshuffling, difficulties in reaching consensus, poor record keeping, and lack of capacity.
- The MSG itself will have challenges, it is important to recognize that. It doesn't come always so easily to talk from different angles and perspectives. It's the nature of the dialogue that the success of the MSG will determine the success of the initiative.

Governments

- Leadership at the origin: public statement for candidacy, reaching out to stakeholders, and appointment of champion. It is important to realize that they have a leadership role at the origin, in the sense that they will apply on behalf of the country the initiative and that is formalized initially by a public statement. The government also appoints a champion, so there is a national leadership role in the beginning but also during implementation. Of course the government will have to motivate and sometimes mobilize all the different institutions within the government.

- During implementation: ensuring government administrations and institutions provide data, developing legal framework, addressing recommendations. They all do the administration and they indeed contribute and disclose the information. Sometimes all the recommendations will come out of the EITI process and will be addressed to the government, so the government is also involved in a set of addressing the recommendations.

- State Owned Enterprises (SOEs): 1) explanation of prevailing rules regarding financial relationship between Gov and SOE, (2) Disclosures from SOE(s) on quasi-fiscal expenditures, (3) Disclosures from the government and SOE(s) of their level of beneficial ownership in mining, oil and gas companies. Mister Pelon emphasizes something that is relevant for Suriname as well, because as part of that group the question is for the state owned company such as Staatsolie and Grassalco. Suriname has to discuss that and decide what role is resolved for these companies. Usually it is part of the government to constitute to exhibit, it can be customized. But it is very important to take very much care about SOE's, because of course they sometime collect on behalf of the State and sometimes pay revenue's to the government. Sometimes there are subsidies, hidden or not. That is a big area of demand for citizens.

Companies

- Many of the world's largest oil, gas and mining companies have become EITI Supporting Companies. Benefits range from enhanced relations with stakeholders and local communities, better risk management, improved company reputation and/or social license to operate. Some of the international companies will already be familiar with the EITI concept and will see the benefit from a corporate point of view in terms of risk management, social license to operate and it could be trust as it was mentioned. But of course it is a little bit different when it comes to the local companies. Sometimes they are not so familiar so there are a lot of mobilizations to make.
- Challenges include confidentiality. There will be complete challenges in terms of getting their buy in. Sometimes they have confidentiality issues so they cannot actually share some of

that. In some countries they have to get waiver to be able to participate. Also in some countries the EITI is purely voluntary so of course a company can decide not to participate. So you can decide to make it mandatory as well. But also it will all depend on how it will develop in Suriname.

- Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM):
 - Informal therefore information scarce and ASM rarely captured. The artisanal and small scale mining is going to be a critical dimension of the producer's involvement in Suriname. Both are very important dimension because everybody wants to know what is happening in this sector but it is very difficult because it is mainly informal. So by nature it is hard to collect information.
 - Inclusion in EITI can improve citizens' awareness and support an evidence-based debate on the costs and benefits but need to be realistic. The MSG will have to discuss the relationship with the wider community of how can we gradually improve transparency in that sector both willing to make progress but also being very realistic in terms of what being demanded.
 - Possible start: scoping study and reporting guidelines in contextual information.

Civil Society

- Central to the credibility of the process and for transparency to progress. In many countries their whole credibility of the initiative will relies how much the civil society is about to challenge a little bit the members that are in the boards or the statements from either from the governments or companies.
- Key role in follow up and dissemination. Civil society will usually have a role in terms of disseminating the information and making the wider public aware of all the data and following up on some of the recommendations.
- Training activities. A key aspect is the training of those organizations. Sometimes there can be workshops or south - south exchanges to really strengthen the way the civil society will take its role in the initiative.

Financial and Technical Partners

Like the World Bank there are others such as IDB, UNDP. So if the World Bank has a role in assisting, it is very important that they are providing assistance in line with the national work plan. The work plan that will be approved by the MSG will be the main cycle for the donor coordination, so that donor will provide financing for that part and that other donor will be co-financing etc.

The World Bank is not always very good in coordinating themselves so the work plan is a very good tool to make that happen.

Mister Pelon says that the World Bank does see the opportunity for Suriname through the EITI to catalyze some dialogue and given the countries dependency on mining and oil and given the current fiscal crisis there is a huge demand on transparency for gradually improved management in the sector. So the World Bank is really happy to support the application of Suriname.

4. Role of the Civil Society in the MSG, Mr. Drs. Adit Moensi MBA

The position of the civil society in the triangle-relation is dealt with in this presentation as follows:

- the protocol of participation of the civil society in the Multi Stakeholders Group (MSG), meaning, the extent in which civil society is adequately functioning within the MSG, according to the guidelines of the EITI;
- the role of the reporting process;
- the role of the civil society in the Suriname SMG.

The Multi Stakeholders Group

In the triangle relation the position of the civil society is clearly depicted as an equal partner, together with the companies and the government.



Figure 3: triangle relation

Each stakeholders group has the liberty to determine its own representatives. The nomination of the representatives of the civil society must take place independently and self-supporting, without interference of other stakeholders' partners (in this case the Government and the companies).

Civil Society in the Multi Stakeholders Group

What is the definition for civil society? Civil society: social organizations (NGO's) that do not seek to make profits and are corporate bodies, have an element of voluntariness, are formal/institutional (so not ad hoc), financially and operationally independent of the government/public authority/political parties/commercial organizations and set to improve well-being/general interest.

The media and trade unions operating in the mineral sector may as well act as representatives of the civil society. The representatives of the civil society in the MSG may in no way (operationally) be connected with the Government and the companies.

The protocol of participation of the Civil Society in the MSG

The EITI International Board will supervise the civil society in accordance with the guidelines.

The participation of the civil society in the MSG is fundamental in meeting the EITI-goals.

Participation is crucial around 2 moments, namely:

1. In applying for the candidacy
2. In the validation process

To guarantee that the participation of the civil society has taken place correctly, the EITI has incorporated a special protocol in her standard to test the participation. This protocol comprises of 5 parts. These are:

1. **Expression:** The representatives of the Civil Society are involved in the public debates about the EITI-process and may freely give their opinion.
2. **Operation:** The representatives can freely move in relation to the EITI-process. The EITI-Board and the validator will check whether or not there are legal and administrative limits, which may result in the representatives not being able to freely participate in the process.
This also concerns reporting and the possibility to freely share information with the general public.
3. **Association:** The representatives must have the liberty to cooperate and communicate with other civil society, that are not part of the MSG.
4. **Engagement:** The representatives must completely, actively and purposefully be involved in the entire process, from the setting up, implementation, monitoring, to the evaluation. Furthermore it is of importance that the Civil Society has had sufficient technical and financial support to adequately fulfill their role.
5. **Access to public decision-making:** The representatives must be able to freely give their opinion when there are issues regarding the transparency in profits from the mineral sector. There must also be enough space for public discussions about these profits and whether they indeed notice improvement in the areas in which they are living.

In the reporting cycle you can clearly see that the civil society has an important role. Mr. Abeleven has already touched upon that.

The role in the reporting process

The role of the civil society is that they review the report together with other representatives in the MSG,. But more important is the role they play to clearly explain the information and recommendations to the different stakeholders, the inhabitants, the communities, so that they understand what has happened with the money and how the money is monitored. The communities must see to it that improvements are taking place in their residence areas. For example improvement of infrastructure, access to clean drinking-water, building of schools and of course other important issues that are needed to survive.

Civil Society in Suriname

It is essential to clarify the involvement of the civil society in the process of the candidacy of Suriname in the EITI. Ever since the re-introduction of the World bank in Suriname in 2010, Stichting Projekta, was approached to take a leading role as civil society, so that it could mobilize the other civil organisations in forming the MSG. Stichting Projekta is an NGO which aims at democratization of management, improvement of participation and gender equality in Suriname. Stichting Projekta has participated in many workshops in Trinidad and has done a stakeholders analysis. Furthermore a draft work plan was made with representatives of PROJEKTA, VES, Ministry of Finance, the Central Bank of Suriname, Staatsolie and others. However, the process was stranded due to indistinctness's about the leading role from the Government.



In November 2015 Stichting Projekta again took the initiative to organize a workshop and lecture during the Democracy month, with the support of the University of the West Indies (UWI) and Trinidad and Tobago EITI (TTEITI). During this lecture the Minister of Natural Resources promised that Suriname will join the EITI. In December 2015 the World Bank re-visited Suriname and held



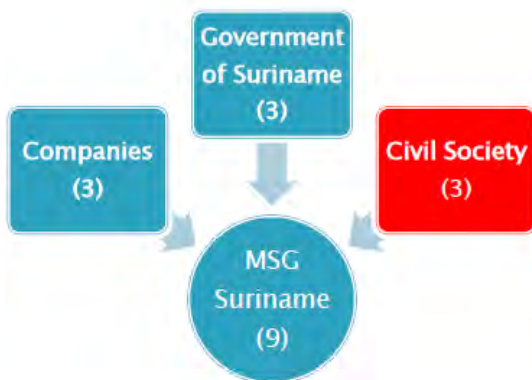
deliberations with representatives of the BINI, a group of civil organizations and citizens who demand that people and organizations that act on behalf of our country and represent us, have more responsibility (so more: accountability). It must always be clear to them which decisions are made and what basis (in other words: transparency). There are 21 organizations and/or persons joined in BINI. Some of them are: Projekta, VES, WWF Guianas, VSB.

De role of Civil Society in Suriname Multi Stakeholders Group

Within the EITI-work group of civil society (the BINI expanded with organizations such as ACT and CI-Suriname) a meeting has already taken place about the criteria of selecting representatives for the MSG. This has been dealt with in the EITI-steering group as well. It was proposed that each group will nominate 3 representatives. Awaiting the workshop of 17 June next, the EITI-group of the civil society will set up clear criteria about their way of nominating and selecting the 3 candidates for civil society.



Within the MSG there is a possibility as well to nominate 3 permanent alternate representatives in addition to the 3 representatives.



Working together is success.

With the commitment of the Ministry of Natural Resources and of course the Ministry of Finance, the hopes are running high within the organizations of civil society, by which this initiative will finally become a success. The speaker ends with a quote by Henri Ford:

Coming together is a beginning.
Keeping together is progress.

5. Role of Companies in the MSG, Mrs Mr. M. Daal-Vogelland MBA

Mrs. Daal emphasizes that she is not speaking on behalf of the business society in Suriname, but that Staatsolie was asked to speak about the role of the companies, since they are the largest local company. Another reason is that in the course of years, together with their partners Kosmos and Tullow, they have often negotiated with government institutions about this initiative. In this presentation she has dealt with the role of companies and how companies can contribute to this initiative.

Mrs Daal starts with a short outline about the history of Staatsolie. Staatsolie has a dual role, this can be confusing. It is an integrated oil company that generates 96 megawatt energy, but on the other hand it is the agent of the State. In that capacity Staatsolie makes sure that companies are attracted primarily in the off-shore area, to operate, with the aim of putting Suriname on the map as a recognized oil country. On land there is not much to be seen of it, but there are ten companies active in the off-shore area and a lot is happening. In the past ten years almost a billion US dollars was spent in the Suriname Guyana basin.

Money circulation and the role of companies

The money circulation in the extractive industries are so important, because once it's gone, it's gone. We will never get it back. She touches upon the information cycles of the money circulation from and to the government, as is shown in the illustration added. She says that at the moment Staatsolie is in the phase of licenses and contracts, but in the end it will continue to the next phase in which there will be some regulation about the operation on a national level. At this moment Staatsolie does that for oil and gas, but it is absent for in the gold industry.

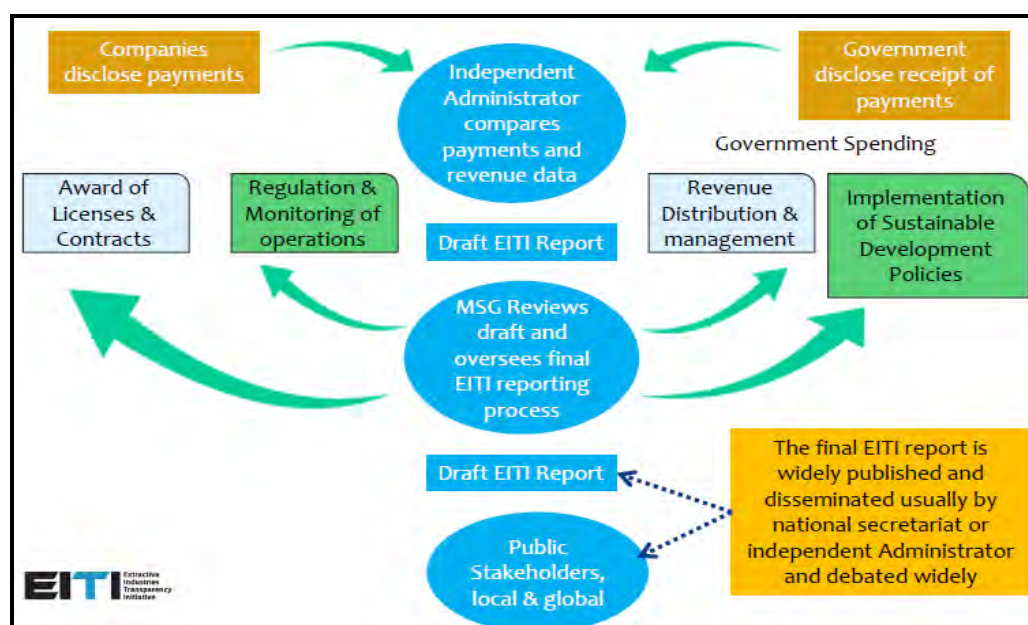


Figure 4: revenue stream

How is Suriname perceived?

When companies come to Suriname, how is Suriname perceived?

Mrs. Daal presents the Corruption Perceptions Index 2014: Suriname scores badly. In 2015 it wasn't better. We're still a country in which the word corruption is playing a major role.

If we consider how easy it is to do business in Suriname (judging from the Ranking Doing Business 2015), we again get a bad score. In 2016 we do not have a better figure than in 2015.

She uses two caricatures to make clear how the society and civil society in particular is dealing with the extractive industries.

Benefits EITI for Companies

Local benefits and international benefits

Local benefits for companies:

1. Stronger social license to operate, better relations with communities and government
2. Tool to understand and mitigate political risks and public discontent, in order to safeguard assets and pave the way for further investments
3. A catalyst for developing local capacity and infrastructure
4. Level playing field
5. Opportunity to directly affect disclosure requirements and challenge corrupt practices
6. A forum for addressing sector issues

International benefits for companies:

1. Credibility and reputational assurance
2. Respect as an industry player
3. Delivering on commitments to sound business practices
4. Improved access to finance

It is very important that Staatsolie is transparent: "Transparency is our biggest ally". They believe that companies can decide faster and easier to do business with them, when Suriname is finally compliant. And in Suriname, transparency is "your best license to operate", "your social license to operate" on local level. When everything is clear and every action and orstep you take can be held against the light.

Support before Country Sign-up

These are the steps that will be taken till October this year and as national oil company Staatsolie is very glad with it.

- Explaining EITI benefits through existing government relations channels.
- Promoting the aims of the EITI in public debates and at conferences.
- Working collectively with other companies or through industry associations.
- Engaging civil society groups, local think tanks and local media. It can be useful for extractive companies to inform CSOs and journalists about their industry, the companies' role in the economy and the EITI process to show openness and support for transparency.

Only MNs to support?

It is a misconception that only multi-nationals must support this good initiative. Also for the state companies Staatsolie and Grassalco, private companies, at this moment mainly in the goldmining

industry, as well as companies that are subcontractors, such as Haukes, this initiative is of great surplus value.

- SOCs also face local and international pressure to demonstrate good governance and they grow in size and influence.
- Upstream service companies that provide hardware and logistics to help extract oil, gas and minerals.
- Downstream manufacturing companies, such as steel and other industrial and commercial mineral manufacturers, which have supply agreements with the extractive sector.
- Ancillary companies along the value chain, including logistics, human resources, information service, transportation, security, management, accountancy and auditing companies.

My company already publishes information

1. All companies (including those that are state-owned) need to publish

Many of the companies operating in Suriname in the extractive industries report every year, about income tax amounts, royalties and in the case of Staatsolie dividend as well, because she is a state company. It is more than publishing alone. In any case, via this system 'same position, same rights' becomes a fact. That it is done in such a way that it is clear, primarily for the civil society.

2. Disclosure helps to create a culture of accountability by government

The government reports, companies pay and report, but it gets a lot easier for owners of natural resources, not only in this generation, but in the coming generations as well, to get a good picture of what is actually happening with the money.

Role of Extractive Companies

- Helping initiate and guide the EITI process
- Helping shape the EITI scope
- Reporting and reconciling EITI data
- Communicating EITI results

Whether Suriname will become compliant, depends on us all sticking to our roles. From an international point of view, a country gets easier access to finances by committing to EITI.

Steps to become a Supporting Company

1. Declare support and endorsement of the EITI.
2. Consider making an annual financial contribution to international management of the EITI.
3. Contribute to implementation in EITI Candidate and Complaint countries.

As a local company it is good to know what is needed to be part of the 90 supporting global companies.

Mrs. Daal indicates that since yesterday it is on their website that they are a supporting company for the EITI. Also that since yesterday Staatsolie is registered as a supporting company. The company is applauded by the participants.

Home Work Companies

The next steps are essential in making preparations

- Better understand role of companies within the EITI standard

- Feedback on the TOR (EITI- report and MSG?)
- Give input to the draft work plan
- Come up with a system/procedure/governance rules for companies MSG representation

Mrs. Daal says that the EITI's website is easily written; step by step it is explained what we are to do, what the companies' roles are. The companies have to decide what is essential for them and what they can use to fill in their agenda. Without companies there is no EITI. In the end, companies must develop procedures, a system that sees to it that we are part of the MSG. And finally support the success that minister Dodson has talked about.

6. EITI Lessons from Trinidad & Tobago, Mr. Sherwin Long

It's a pleasure to be here. All protocols observed.

In T&T we have a story history with the EITI. When the initiative first got off the ground in 2003, T&T was one of the first pilot countries in that group. However, we didn't start the initiative in full swing until 2011. So I'm going to give you some of the lessons that we have learned in the EITI journey and hopefully when Suriname comes on board you can improve on what we have done.

So again I'm going to highlight some challenges that we faced, how we set up the secretariat as well as give you a quick snapshot of the 2013 report and highlight some of the uses of the EITI-data, as well as what's next for the TTEITI.

Trinidad became compliant in 2015 after containing the candidate status in 2011. Between these periods, that 4 year period, there have been serious challenges that we faced. I will highlight some of the major challenges a country could face and then go into some of the challenges T&T faced. One of the challenges you can face in signing up for this initiative is *the lack of political will; you need commitment by the powers that be the government over a sustained period of time. This initiative has no lifeline to it. Once you sign up you should continue to support the initiative for its entirety. *Lack of interest among one or more of your MSG-representatives is that some countries have risen as well in terms of challenges. Weak civil society representation, the data is really for civil society to analyze and help strengthen their demands for sustainable development. If you have weak civil society representation, you're standing on one leg. *Private companies in countries may have resistance in transparency; they may prefer to work in the shadows. Again it's a voluntary initiative in many countries. It is not codified in law, so this allows non-participation. *Again, communicating the EITI-benefits is a lot of technical data in the reports and how you communicate that, are some of the challenges a country can face. *In the T&T prospective, the legal barriers that we faced were a significant hurdle. Our Income Tax Act forbids the Board of Revenue (that's our tax agency) from releasing any information on tax payments to a third party. Of course for the EITI to work, tax information must be released to a third party, which is your independent administrator. So how we overcame this hurdle is, we ask companies and participating civil society organizations to sign an MOU and companies also give a letter of consent to the Board of Revenue, saying it's ok to share my tax-payment information with the independent administrator.

Data gathering

Coordinating between different agencies proved problematic. The Ministry of Energy will house certain data, whether its royalty payments, the Board of Revenues will house some data and then the Ministry of Finance, the investment division will house some data. Coordinating between these three agencies, in terms of gathering their data proved to be a difficult exercise.

Need of training

There also a need of training of all stakeholders. We realized very early that if you don't have constant training for civil society representatives, for government representatives, how to use this data, and some of the reforms that are supposed to come with the EITI implementation, you will have a sort of lagging in understanding.

Secretariat capacity

We are a very small secretariat of me and two other people. Some of the donor requirements proved to be owners in the past through different multi-lateral agency funding. We had an issue

where we had to use validation as well as publisher report. So that was a real strain on our resources.

Timely reporting

Companies are given a template and asked to fill it out by a certain date. We had some issues with companies in the past submitting their templates late.

Also communicating the EITI benefits to a wide cross section of society is important. What we have done, we've gone through different communities, first-line communities where industries are set up. We've communicated to Chambers of Commerce, to different business associations, but we still found that we have a missing link in terms of what this data mean does to the man in the streets. So that is the challenge that we constantly fight with. How do we communicate to the man in the streets to get this information to him so that he really uses the data.

The EITI standard as mentioned before is basically all of your requirements that you must fulfill to move just from an EITI candidate country to actually being a compliant country.

Requirements:

Oversight

Our steering committee, which is our MSG, was selected by cabinet. It was not the ideal way to select a committee. All members from government to companies, to civil society. Very early there was some sort of tension there because the Energy Chamber as well as the TT Chamber of Commerce, they were grouped as civil society and by definition they are not. They are representing industry, they are business associations. So a year after the committee was formed, a note had to be sent back to cabinet saying 'listen, these associations cannot be lumped to civil society. So that was one of the issues we faced as well. My advice going forward is:

1. Let civil society select its own representatives on the MSG and
2. In selecting your membership always look for the right mix in terms of government and companies as well.

Legal and institutional framework

The EITI standard speaks to contract transparency, releasing information on contracts. Because of the way T&T's industry is set up, we have some challenges with contracts transparency still being debated as we speak among the MSG. In T&T we do exploration, then we have a refinery similar to Staatsolie and we also have an L&G company. So we have one link where you do the exploration and production then it's processed and refined and then it's also sold to downstream petro-chemical companies. So there's a feeling that if your release details on the contract on one end it may weaken the government's hand in negotiating with companies on the downstream side. So that is one of the reasons there's no set consensus, because our national gas company is basically the middle-man that buys the gas from a company like say "BP" and sells it downstream to a methanol producer like Methonics. So if you have transparency on one end it may weaken the NGC's hand and that's a state company that provides billions of dollars in dividend payments to the government. So those are some of the issues we face with contract transparency.

Beneficial Ownership Disclosure

Beneficial Ownership Disclosure is a key issue. Only recently last year, we came up with a definition of 'Beneficial Owners'. It's just a long winded way of saying, if for example Anette and Sherwin are the shareholder in a company, we stakeholders and we have the equity in the company, and then we are the "beneficial owners". And we should be listed and named as such. Also you have to disclose who is a political disposed person, so when I get back to T&T hopefully we have one more

company that suppose to submit its beneficial ownership template to us and then we have the first beneficial ownership registry in the country, which would send us signals to the country as well. In other countries like the UK, once you register a country you have to list the beneficial Owners. Over the 4 years we have now settled on this issue.

Exploration and production

The need for us to have a clear definition of production. What we faced was that some companies were using re-injected gas and listing it as production as well. If you re-inject gas into a well, it's not really production. So we had to settle that issue as well.

Again in our report that led to some serious discrepancies between what companies would have present it as their production data and what the ministry of Energy would have given us their production data.

Revenue Collection

Determining what taxes you have to pay, was also a serious issue for us. The EITI-standard gives you a guide, but in T&T 's we had to really dig deep to find out what are all of the taxes collected by the Ministry of Energy as well as the Board of Revenue and what do we want to report on and on what level. In our case we have a 25 million dollar TT-threshold, so any companies reporting over that threshold, they must report to us. Those are discussion you must have very early as well as in kind flows, meaning, say a company may produce and as part of a production share in an agreement, they may give gas to the NGC. That has to be reported on as well.

Re-revenue allocations

We didn't have an issue with that because all of the money goes to a consolidated fund and then it's distributed.

Social Expenditure

We had to come up with a definition of Social Expenditure as well requirements, outcomes and impacts. As I mentioned before, we have road tours to different community groups, different stakeholders. Globally only the recommendations on the report are key. Only 10% of the recommendations from the report are instituted globally. So always keep an eye on recommendations on you report and how it can improve your revenue collection systems, your auditing assurance, you're auditor-general's department, how they work and how they capture data.

One of the challenges we face, is that we have not brought on the mining sector. We have only dealt with the oil and gas companies. There is need for serious enforcement of the regulations. There's an issue in terms of reconciling production and there is need for sustainable mining practices.

On slide: The 'blue' bar is the volume of produced aggregate and the 'red' line is royalty payments. They're supposed to have a symbiotic relationship, they don't. In 2008 for example, we had the largest production but we had the lowest royalty payment. Those are some of the issues we face with the mining sector. There's a serious leakage in terms of that.

You can learn from other countries. In Ghana's EITI-report they recommended review of the fiscal regime under which the mining industry operates and they also developed guidelines for how do you utilize mineral royalties within a certain geographic area.

When you join the EITI, if it's done correctly, you can see an increase in the revenues from the mining sector. This is an example from Ghana and you see that they have been a member from 2007; you see a spike in the revenue of their mining sector. Nigeria has the same story as well as T&T, we don't have that story to tell. So is one area that we really challenge with. Bringing the

mining sector on board. Most of the mining sector in Trinidad goes to the domestic sector. There's not an export market for it. So how do you capture that revenue is key.

Setting up the secretariat

My quick advice would be to assure the right balances struck between your strategic planners, your creative communicators; as well as people who can help you raise funds for your secretariat as well as the record, the technical and legal experts.

To be sure that there's some independence from the government as well, our unit is housed in the Ministry of Energy. My work contractors with the Minister of Energy, but I do not report to The Ministry of Energy. I report to our 19 member MSG Steering Committee. So you have to ensure that there's some sort of independence between the secretariat and the government, because you're getting information from the government and there should be an arm's length relationship in some instances.

Ensuring that the secretariat is funded to carry out its mandate is important that these declining commodity prices, so you have to decide we are putting aside this money for the EITI initiative. We have been asked to cut back on our expenditure by 15% last year.

So I will give you a quick snapshot of the report we currently capture revenue payments, tax payments from 51 companies in the oil and gas sector, but not the mining sector. We're trying to get them on board shortly.

The report captures all of the major tax payments paid by companies to the Board of Revenues, as well as the Ministry of Energy, dividend by state energy enterprises, social expenditure and most important bullet-point here is the recommendations for improving data collections and auditing assurance within the government framework.

In our 2013 report there was a reconciled difference of 195 million TT-dollars. Government reported paying 21.1 billion dollars, companies reported paying 21.4. When we did the reconciliation the number was a 195 million, just a .2% difference, which is good by all means. The key with the reporting from an accounting side is, when we highlight the difference; explain what the reason for the difference is. In the case of T&T foreign exchange fluctuations would have been one of the reasons for the difference as well as timing differences. The financial year for the government ends 30 September. If a company would have deposited a payment say on September 26th and the government would have recorded that payment in October, that's a new financial year. Those were the major areas the discrepancies were coming from. This highlights some of the taxation streams we capture in the report. You can do some analysis on this. This can help you review your fiscal regime if you realize you're not getting enough money on royalties. This is some of the data independent analysts, universities, tax companies can use.

Supplemental Petroleum Tax (SPT)

For one revenue stream in particular, SPT, it is linked to the price of oil. So it's a profitable tax. So when oil prices are high we get more money in SPT. There's a band between 0 and 50 dollars; if the price of oil is between 0 and 50 dollars, we don't get any revenue. If it's between 50 and 90 dollars, we receive a 17% cut from the companies. If it's between 90 and 200 dollars it's a higher band which is 33%.

Between 2011 and 2013 government collected 10.3 billion dollars in SPT. This is when prices were 95 dollars per barrel. Now, the data will show you that we don't have any SPT to collect in 2016,

because prices have averaged 34 dollars. So again you can do projections. It's not only an accounting exercise. It's also an exercise for economists in looking forward.

These are some of the companies that report on. Some of the larger companies. Two of the companies the NGC and Petrotrin Group are State Energy enterprises. So some of the reasons for the fluctuations of course will be linked to commodity declines, production declines, as well as upswings. If there's an increase in commodity prices you get more revenue. If there's a decrease you get less.

Fiscal regime Policy

Also the fiscal regime policy tells a story about having the right type of incentives to increase production. As well as terms and conditions of the contracts. Those are the other reasons for fluctuations where a company may have been able to write off some of its capital investment allowances for that particular year and you wouldn't be taxed as heavily in that particular year.

Dividend paid by the NGC

Gross astronomically it's 4.5 billion in 2014. Petrotrin does not pay as well as NP. This information has been used by commentators in the public forums saying why Petrotrin doesn't pay any dividends to the government.

Social payments are companies operating in your region. Our report highlights how much they spend in social expenditure as well as infrastructure payments to the community, whether they upgrade roads etc. All of this is listed in the appendices of our report; look at BP and you can see BP would have spent 500,000 on refurbishing roads in Miaro. It's actually listed.

The recommendations from the report are important keys. Again our report shows that our Auditing General Department they don't audit under international accounting standards and they also not given access to Board of Revenue tax data because of the laws. So the Auditor General cannot assess the accuracy of the royalty and share profits that the country earns. This is a serious issue. This is the only place you would have received a recommendation like this. Because of this recommendation, the Auditor General is now doing some training to improve how they practice the accounting principles on the international standards. So there is some room for the reform actually; a reform coming from the recommendations.

The government must propose legislative change,. We're going to have EITI specific legislation. I don't like to predict when legislation is going to come into being, but it's currently before the minister of energy and it should go to cabinet shortly.

The Ministry of Energy in Trinidad does not have a computerized record-keeping system. And these are some of the recommendations from the report; this is the key to the report. How you improve audit and assurance within the government, how do you improve data collection as well.

Some of the uses of the data. It is supposed to drive reforms within the government framework. Whether it's the Auditor General's department, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Energy.

It provides civil society with data. If I am a civil society group working within a region, I can see what a company that works within my area pays to the government in taxes. And I can ask questions: where are my health facilities, why are my roads not in a proper state.

Trade Unions

Trade Unions have also used our EITI reports. When you negotiate for Trade Union agreements, you normally go to a back-dated period, so our report is looking back from 2011 to 2013. So they also

use it to decide how do negotiate with a state enterprise Petrotan. They have paid the government 4.5 billion dollars in taxes in this period that I'm negotiating for. How can it work for me.

Gas master-plan

Because of the tax law that forbids the Board of Revenue from sharing the income tax information, because of these tax laws, the EITI is the only area that you can get detailed information about company tax payments for the upstream sector. Trinidad had a gas master-plan, a consultant did a gas master-plan for Trinidad last year and they used the data to project how can we amend our fiscal regime, how can we allocate gas going forward. Those are the uses of the data for independent consultants as well. Giving fence-line communities' data specific company payments is key as well.

What's next for T&T

We plan to report on both the 2014 and 2015 fiscal years in our next report to make the information a little more current. We also have a new standard to abide by that requires you to disclose beneficial owners. I think we are bits in line with that requirement already. The contract transparency issue, we still have to discuss it as an MSG and find some closure on it.

I mentioned before that:

- *we have a draft legislation that is now being reviewed by the Minister of Energy that makes EITI mandatory.

- *we' ll do some public consultation on that Bill once it goes through cabinet.

- *we're going to publish our beneficial ownership registry

- *we plan to include the midstream and the downstream. We're having a very heated discussion with them right now. If you only capture data from exploration and production side, we have refinery and LNG, we have petro-chemical plants. We want to able to say that T&T's EITI report captures all of the revenue that we receive from the entire energy value chain. From exploration and production to processing, to downstream petro chemicals.

Some of the lessons learned

- *There are several deficiencies in the government systems, how the government collects revenue, reports on tax revenue as well as how they verify and gage accuracy of the data.

- *There have also been improvement in the government revenue collection and recording systems. Over the last 3 years there have been improvements with the ministry's setup systems to give us data in a quicker period of time.

- *The EITI is really about promoting long-term growth. Promoting long-term discussion and focus on sustainable development, not merely on how do we account for the revenues now, but how do we actually spend the revenue that we earn from the energy sector.

- *We're moving the conversation from simply being about transparency and accountability to about sustainable development and spending. We always ask the question: 'have we spent the revenue that we've earned wisely?' Look at our debt profile, our capital expenditure. These things are significant points of discussions in the EITI's part of these discussions.

How do we look at transfers and subsidies within the country? Just about 2 to 3 weeks ago the Minister of Finance announced that gas prices would be raising by 15%. These are serious discussions that the EITI is part of as well.

- *How do we look at the fuel subsidy road-map over say a 30 year period? Those are the discussions that the EITI is supposed to drive. Similarly for Suriname it's supposed to drive discussions on not

only following the standard and providing all of the information that is requested, but what is the national dialogue on environmental management. What is the national dialogue around a suffering wealth fund? Those are things you should include in your report as well. That's my advice. The EITI is not simply about figures. It's about what are the national priorities. How do we spend our mining and energy revenues for the future?

So have discussions over your subsidies, your electricity and fuel subsidies, what is your national diversification road-map. This is not a discussion that is supposed to be separate from the EITI.

In T&T the EITI is the only initiative (I can say it without fear of contradiction) that you can have this diverse group of representatives, representing companies, civil society and government. Sitting at the same table and actually agreeing on our way forward. It doesn't happen regularly in T&T. There's normally conflict between the parties and while we still have conflict on our Board, there has to be agreement on our way forward. And I think that is a good signal.

So in closing I want to say, I look forward to Suriname joining the EITI-family, and don't repeat some of the mistakes that we have made in T&T. Good luck with the initiative.

Thank you.

7. Kosmos & EITI An Extractive Company's Perspective on the EITI with a Ghana Case Study, Kosmos Energy VP & Country Manager, Mr. Tom Fauria

I would like to thank the Minister of Natural Resources, Mr. Dodson, the organizers of this symposium and all distinguished participants for the opportunity to speak on behalf of Kosmos Energy at this important event.

Kosmos Energy is ...

For those of you who are not familiar with Kosmos, we are an international oil & gas company focused on offshore exploration in frontier and emerging basins. Kosmos was formed in 2003 and our U.S. headquarters is located in Dallas, TX. We currently have production offshore Ghana and ongoing exploration activities offshore Morocco, Mauritania, Senegal, Portugal, Sao Tome and also offshore Suriname.

Kosmos in Suriname

Kosmos has been active in Suriname since late 2011. Here we have 2 deepwater blocks covering over 11,000 km² and located about 150-250 km offshore. In Paramaribo we have a small office employing (3) three local employees, which will grow in size to meet operational needs.

Kosmos operations in Suriname

To date we have acquired both 2D and 3D seismic data over Blocks 42 and 45. Later this year, beginning in August we will acquire an additional 5,000 sqkm of 3D seismic data over Block 42. As data analysis and interpretation activities progress we anticipate commencement of exploration drilling operations in the near future.

Business Principles

We pursue our core business, the exploration and production of hydrocarbons, according to a set of Business Principles focused on advancing the societies in which we work and having a positive impact on local communities.

These 6 business principles are ...

1. Recognition of our responsibility to stakeholders ... which include shareholders, host governments, local communities, civil society organizations (NGOs), and business partners
2. Ethical conduct ... which includes anti-corruption compliance and contract transparency
3. Respect for our employees ... which includes providing a safe work environment that encourages our people to reach their full potential
4. Environmental stewardship ... which means appropriate steps to protect the environment by minimizing the potential impact of our operations
5. Respecting our Commercial Relationships ... which includes treating contractors fairly and protecting confidential information
6. And finally Social Responsibility ... which includes doing our part to make sure our activities benefit host communities through local content, direct investment, CSR projects.
 - a. For example, in Suriname between 2012 and 2016 we have conducted over 26 CSR projects in all 10 districts focusing primarily on technical, vocational, environmental and health care initiatives. By year-end 2016 total gross CSR expenditures by Kosmos (and our partner Chevron) will amount to over 1 million US dollars.

EITI

A natural extension of these business principles is Kosmos' commitment to support the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, commonly referred to as EITI.

As has been described by previous speakers during this morning ... EITI promotes transparency and accountability in the use of resource revenues. Ultimately EITI practices support ethical conduct, responsible and auditable distribution of revenues and minimize the risk of corruption.

From our perspective, countries that adopt EITI principles offer a more attractive investment climate over those that do not. Thus, Kosmos is a part of EITI as a Sponsoring Company and in our global operations we support EITI practices of member countries and advocate for adoption of EITI in non-member countries.

Kosmos support for EITI

This slide lists some of the ways Kosmos has supported EITI initiatives in various countries where we have operations.

Mauritania committed to EITI in 2005 and issued its first report in early 2007. Kosmos has been active offshore Mauritania since 2012 and our Country Manager is a representative on the EITI Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) since we entered the country. As a member of the MSG we have helped drive the EITI process, especially as it relates to the oil and gas industry.

We have been active offshore **Senegal** since 2014. Senegal joined EITI in 2012 and issued its first report in October 2015. In Senegal, Kosmos worked with EITI to host a workshop in November 2015 for civil society groups focused on the oil and gas industry. In addition, when a 24-person delegation from Senegal – comprised of EITI committee members, parliamentarians, and civil society groups – visited their counterparts in Ghana to learn about their experiences embracing transparency, Kosmos hosted the group at its office and participated in the productive discussion.

Kosmos has since announced the discovery of a major natural gas resource that straddles the maritime boundary separating Mauritania and Senegal. As we pursue a commercial development with the enthusiastic support of both governments, we are pleased to know that future revenue management will follow principles of accountability and transparency to the benefit of the peoples of both Mauritania and Senegal.

In late 2015, Kosmos entered several exploration blocks offshore **Sao Tome and Principe**. Sao Tome and Principe committed to EITI in 2005 and issued its latest report in 2015. Kosmos has met with the multi-stakeholder group and was recently invited to join.

In **Suriname** we sponsored an EITI workshop in 2015 and earlier this year we sponsored attendance by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ministry of Finance and a representative from Civil Society to the 2016 EITI Global Conference in Lima, Peru.

Ghana and EITI (mining)

Now let me share the story of Ghana's entry into the EITI community.

It is interesting to note that Ghana, like Suriname, is rich in natural resources and the mining industry has been a major part of both country's economies for many decades.

Ghana's Initial steps for implementation of EITI began in 2003 in consideration of mining industry revenues.

Ghana and EITI timeline

The Public Statement of its commitment to implement EITI was made by the president of the republic at the first EITI conference in 2003 in London.

This public statement was publicized through national media and was also placed on the Government website.

During 2004 a senior government official was appointed to lead the implementation and an EITI Secretariat was established at the Ministry of Mines and Energy ... which was later moved to the Ministry of Finance where capacity and resources were available for EITI implementation

Stakeholders from Civil Society and extractive companies were identified and a sixteen member Multi-Stakeholder National Steering Committee was formed in 2005 to oversee the implementation of EITI.

Technical assistance needs were identified and financial support was secured.

Basic procedures for the implementation of EITI were agreed and a work plan was developed.

Per EITI procedures, after issuing the required Public Statement, and after designation of a “champion” to guide the initiative, and post formation of the Multi-Stakeholder Group, Candidate Countries would normally submit a formal Candidate Application to the EITI Board. However ... Ghana became a Candidate Country in 2007 although it was not required to make a formal application since it was designated a pilot country because it was one of the first countries to participate in EITI.

As Ghana advanced towards EITI implementation in response to activity in the mining sector, the petroleum sector quickly grew in importance as the pace of offshore exploration activities accelerated.

Kosmos began operation in Ghana in 2006 and drilled the first major offshore oil discovery in Ghana in 2007. This discovery which was later renamed the Jubilee Field began production in 2010 and is now producing over 100,000 bopd.

This 2007 major offshore oil discovery opened a new chapter in Ghana’s extractive economy and further encouraged implementation of EITI practices of revenue transparency and accountability.

As extractive industry activity continued to flourish, Ghana made significant strides to implement EITI and achieved full compliance status in 2010.

To date Ghana has produced at least nine (9) EITI reports on its Mining Sector and beginning in 2010 has produced at least two (2) EITI reports for the hydrocarbon sector

It should be noted that one key to Ghana’s successful early implementation of EITI was its ability to leverage capacity and resources from the Ministry of Finance

The core EITI team was located in the Policy Analysis & Research Division of this Ministry which was charged with revenue tracking and therefore had the ability to develop viable terms of reference, work plans, and goals.

The make-up of the EITI National Steering Committee was also key ... since it contained representatives from technical, regulatory, and revenue institutions which were required to ensure effective data collection and analysis. Constructive and open interaction with Committee members from Civil Society was also paramount to ensure transparency and accountability.

Ghana and EITI Innovations

It is interesting to note that as an early participant in EITI Ghana has also added some innovation to the EITI process. Specifically, Ghana was the first EITI implementing country to report mineral revenue payments and receipts on a sub-national level.

Sub-national reporting allowed oversight to ensure that mining communities received correct amounts from governments and those revenues were used for their intended purposes in these communities most immediately affected by mining operations.

Over the years, Ghana EITI reports have identified sub-optimal practices leading to reforms and key policy initiatives which ensure that projects financed by revenues from royalties are directed to projects which are consistent with the development priorities established by the people of impacted communities.

Along this line, EITI reports have included guidelines for the implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs which further accentuate the relevance and impact of EITI at the local community level.

Thus, Ghana's implementation of EITI has transcended the core objective of reconciliation of extractive industry receipts and payments to also include collection of data and expenditures relevant to CSR projects and to ensure utilization of royalties in local communities most affected by extractive operations.

Also worth noting is that during 2013 the Ghana EITI Steering Committee engaged with the Ghana Exploration & Production Industry Forum to further improve the EITI reporting process. This dialogue resulted in hydrocarbon extractive companies (including Kosmos Energy) agreeing to make public their Petroleum Agreements by providing links to them on company websites.

This example demonstrates that EITI not only contributes to the transparent reporting of revenues and payments, but also provides a forum for governments, companies and civil society to regularly meet and better understand each other's priorities and concerns while reducing political tensions and distrust.

Keys to Successful Implementation of EITI

Thus, Ghana's story is a good example of successful implementation of EITI thanks to clear and robust support by the country's political leadership. This implementation was only possible through the constructive engagement and participation by government, extractive companies, and important elements of civil society.

Beneficiaries from Implementation of EITI

It should be clear that all stakeholders ultimately benefit from the implementation of EITI.

Governments benefit from additional foreign investment having created a climate of transparency and legitimacy. Extractive companies become more willing to invest due to reduced risk of corruption.

And the ultimate beneficiaries are the local populations and communities who are more likely to benefit from improved transparency and accountability in the collection and disbursement of revenues.

Evidence of Benefits from EITI Implementation?

However, some may ask ... "is there any quantifiable evidence of economic benefit from EITI implementation?"

For this we point to a 2013 study by the University of Heidelberg which studied 81 developing countries over the period from 2004 to 2011.

The study concluded that the reforms implemented with the commitment to EITI signal a countries effort towards increased transparency, cracking down on corruption, and improving governance which is rewarded in the marketplace by increased foreign direct investment.

Specifically, the research showed that becoming an EITI candidate country increased the share of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows to GDP on average by 2 percentage points.

This is a substantial increase given that the average share of FDI to GDP in the sample was 4%

Thank You!

In conclusion, at Kosmos we are pleased to be a Sponsoring Company of EITI and in this role; we encourage and support the implementation of EITI principles. Thus, we stand in support of Suriname's initiative to join the EITI community.

Thank you.

8. Multi Stakeholder Efforts Towards EITI-Candidacy in Suriname, Mr. Drs. D. Abeleven

In particular, I will be talking about what can certainly be expected from jointly obtaining the EITI candidacy of Suriname. The participation of companies, the Government, civil society, are of course of great importance. I will talk about that as well.

When we talk about the EITI, we are then looking at data, making data available, publishing data regarding contracts, permits, licenses, but also production, revenues, taxes, royalties as well as how the revenues are spent.

The last part of the presentation by Mr. Fauria, beautifully depicts that we have to start somewhere. He started with that, so that we get a good idea of how the situation is e.g. in Suriname and, how to work on the further improvement and implementation of everything that has to do with transparency and of course improving the management of our natural resources.

We have already indicated that we want to implement EITI in Suriname. First, we will have to become a candidate. To become a candidate, there are four steps we have to take into consideration:

1. It is important that the Government should make a public statement. That was done at the global EITI conference in Peru this year. That is reconfirmed this morning by the Minister of Natural Resources, that we are committed to implement the EITI standards in Suriname;
2. Designating a senior is important as well. A Champion who leads the project. It has already been indicated that the National Champion will be the Minister of Natural Resources. The following two important steps Suriname has to take next:
 - a. The formation of a Multi-Stakeholders Group, consisting of representatives of the business community, the civil society (NGOs) and the Government
 - b. The development of a work plan for the next few years that portrays how we will implement the EITI standards and, in how we think to adhere to it and become EITI compliant.

In your map, handed at the registration this morning, there is an EITI guidance note on setting up a MSG Group produced by the World Bank with support of the EITI International Secretariat,. This note shows quite extensively what can be expected of a MSG, how it can be formed, what the duties and responsibilities of this group should be etc. This symposium is a "kick off" of the process to candidacy status of Suriname. In fact you're getting homework

In the map you will find a draft Terms of Reference (TOR) and a draft Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU) as well. The intention of these documents is that between now and June 17, you critically study these proposals. Based on your critical opinion/feedback we will hold our first workshop on 17 June 2016. During this workshop we will be focusing on the formation of the MSG and dealing with the TOR and MOU. As Mr. Sherwin Long described in his presentation, these 2 documents will be the basis for the formation of first MSG. For us this also means that we definitely want you to participate, contribute and co-decide on the formation. The first step of the "Sign Up" procedure is already taken.

The EITI has been around for 13 years now and the TOR's and MOU's have already developed in more than 30 countries. We do not need to reinvent the wheel. With the input of all countries (even Trinidad & Tobago) we as Interim Steering Committee/Working Group prepared a (draft) proposal. Please note: this is not yet the official document. The official TOR and MOU will be a fact only after June 17, after you have given your input/feedback; after we have merged these documents and

once again present them to you, so you can confirm by agreeing with the documents. Only then will we be able to talk about an official TOR and MOU, approved by all parties involved. That is also why we are very transparent in what we are doing.

Our first thought, especially regarding Suriname, is to start with a MSG consisting of 9 members, with 9 alternates. Meaning 3 members from the Government, 3 from the business and 3 from the civil society. This can also be adjusted later. This matter will be discussed at the workshop of 17 June as well. Please take this with you and study it in depth, so that we can make a final decision whether this will be the formation of the MSG or not.

With regard to your own representatives within the MSG, the nomination process will also be discussed on the basis of the TOR and MOU. At this moment the Interim Steering Committee has been formed to prepare and assist in the guiding process. This Interim Steering Committee consists of representatives of the civil society, in this case 'Burger Initiatief', headed by Mr. Adit Moensi. We have had a conversation with Suriname Business Forum as well, which has also nominated its representatives in this working group. The Government participation is led by the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of Finance. All representatives in the working group are team players and are already working together, so you don't get the impression that this is only a Government matter, rather we are trying to involve all parties in a transparent way.

Another important aspect is the Work plan. We intend to deal with it as well. In 2010/2011 there was already a draft work plan, because at that time the discussions about the implementation of EITI in Suriname had already started. Unfortunately, it was left untouched for a while. Now we are seriously bringing it back on the agenda. This work plan is not yet official. It will be given to you to study in the first workshop of 17 June and will be presented as well. For this matter a second workshop will be held on 5 August. During this workshop we will finalize the TOR and MOU but also discuss them in detail, in order to produce a draft work plan. By then we will have a clear picture of the formation of the MSG. The various groups are already deliberating on their nominations for the MSG.

When the MSG is established and the Work plan is approved and the documentation is submitted, and approved by the EITI and the International Secretariat (we know that there will be a Board Meeting in November and we aim to submit the documentation before the Board Meeting, so that we can get approval during the Board Meeting of November), then we have least 2 years to become compliant to the EITI standards.

The moment the Candidacy status is approved, the real work begins, because compliance means that you will have to comply with the EITI standards. That means that first the MSG has to publish a report according to the EITI standards, which will be validated by the MSG and also by the EITI International Secretariat. Then we will be able to say: Yes, the first EITI-report meets the requirements of the Standards and thus at that moment, when we have the approval of the report and validation of the process, the decision will be made that Suriname is compliant. That means that from that moment we as country commit to both periodically and annually produce these reports. Not adhering to this requirement may actually mean that as a nation we may be suspended. Of course, globally we don't want to be recognized as a country that has not kept its commitments to publish the reports. We do not want that to happen.

The Role of the EITI-Champion

He oversees the process and has a leading role. He ensures the optimal relationship between Government, companies and civil society and sees to it that they fully participate in the meetings of the Stakeholders Group. He must identify and eliminate all barriers and see to it that everything is done according to the work plan and that the required reports are submitted.

Further, Suriname will also have to set up a Secretariat, appoint a Coordinator of the Secretariat, a role such as Sherwin Long performs in Trinidad as head of the TTEITI-Secretariat. A Secretariat that i.a. will have to collect data, prepare meetings, organize this type of activities, organize hearings, monitor the work plan, resources, the budget for the Secretariat, the process of e.g. recruiting the Administrator, must be prepared by means of open tender, so that people can enlist and finally be approved by the MSG.

What we as Ministry of Natural Resources still want to accomplish this year, is to finalize the new Mining Law (it was already planned and the Minister mentioned that in his speech). That means that the Mining Decree of 1986 will be replaced by a new Mining Law. For this purpose a Committee will be installed in May. The 'draft new Mining Law' will have to be delivered in about 8 months, afterwards.

We are planning to include the EITI standards as much as possible, in the new Mining Law. One of the important tasks of the Committee will be, to critically study the inclusion of the EITI standards in this new Mining Law, in co-operation with the new MSG that has to be formed.

The ministry is also planning -- and a work plan has already been prepared by the Bauxite Institute Suriname -- for the establishment of the Minerals Institute, to be incorporated in the new Mining Legislation. This Institute will play an important role in supporting the MSG, because the Minerals Institute will be what the Bauxite Institute Suriname is now, but with a broader mandate. The OGS and the GMD will also blend into the Minerals Institute. The new Minerals Institute will have a very important and supporting role towards the SEITI Secretariat, particularly towards the MSG. Similar to the Bauxite Institute Suriname, the Minerals Institute, will engage in collecting and processing the necessary data, all requirements of contracts, data on contracts, concessions, concessions granted, setting up a database etc., for publication. These are all activities the Minerals Institute will have to do. This is also in line with what we want to achieve with the EITI.

In summary: this year there are a number of activities that will take place: Setting up the MSG, submitting the candidacy-application to the EITI, taking concrete steps towards legislation, in which we want to include the EITI standards, and the possible adjustment of the Financial Legislation (The Ministry of Finance is already working on it). At the same time, the work plan for the establishment of the Minerals Institute will be implemented. These are the three concrete activities, the main activities which will start this year in Suriname, which are certainly in alignment with the EITI standards.

Finally, if there are any questions, please send them to the email address info@seiti.com

As previously indicated with regard to the timeline, we invite you to the first workshop on 17 June, to discuss the Draft TOR and MOU (in your map and also in the Drop box) and the Draft Work plan for the next 2 years, towards compliance and of course the representation in the MSG. In the 2nd workshop in august we will finalize the TOR and MOU. The National Conference to be organized on 07 October 2016, will be held to give the President of the Republic of Suriname to reconfirm the public statement for implementation of EITI in Suriname and to present the official MSG to the public. I hope to have given you a clear picture about the plans for the coming months, regarding the candidacy status of Suriname.

III. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The 5 speakers are invited to take place behind the table in front of the room. Mrs. Annette (the moderator) gives instructions about the 'questions and answers' part. **QUESTIONS**

Elizier form newspaper: 'De Ware Tijd':

A question for the Minister of Natural Resources. Is this initiative supported by the coalition? He is interrupted by the moderator. The questions should be for the speakers at the table. 'You are using this opportunity to ask a number of questions for the press? Could you please ask the minister these questions during the break? I think that he will have more time to answer your questions'. The minister has no objections to do so.

Roy Shyamnarain/fiscal lawyer:

I was invited as Chair of the Federation of Tax Advisors, but I will speak on personal title. My compliments for the presentations. An important item: in the name Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative: in the presentations, especially by Mr. Abeleven, it is clear that accountability is very important. Not only to present the revenues and expenditures, but the accountability why certain things have been done in a certain manner. So in preparing a framework for it, the judicial aspect must be taken into account.

Secondly, I want to emphasize that transparency in the extractive industries is but a part of the whole picture. Actually, you want your policy to be accepted, so good governance in general must be taken in account too.

Thirdly: Internationally there are many activities that are actually supplement to what EITI is doing. Namely, the international legislation for companies with regard to disclosures, Dodd Frank section 15.02, World Gold Council which has legislation for sustainable resources and other similar legislation. I really want to know to what extent legislation will be taken into account in developing the policy for joining the EITI. BEPS, Base Erosion and Profit Shifting, does Suriname seek to take part in it.

Andy Truideman/Stichting Ultimate Purpose:

1st question: Concerning companies that participate in the EITI. Is the information about profits and tax payments submitted by the companies trustworthy, taking into account the current entanglements with the Panama Papers? Will EITI take this into account and adjust its standards?

2nd question: To what extent does the government monitor the activities of the multi nationals in a country? Is it customary that the Government monitor because I assume that the government want to know whether it receives the exact revenues. If not, what is being done to let that happen as yet?

3rd question: What is the importance of best practices in SEITI international with regard to long-term planning in spending the income from the sector? How can you get the government to seriously consider the idea or suggestion of the civil society?

Monique Essed-Fernandes/member of Financial Economic Workgroup Burger Initiatief:

There is 1 slide from the Director that bothers me, the slide "Beyond Revenues", in which the companies, government, civil society are placed as partners in one block, but the state-owned companies are put beside the government. One of the questions we will have to deal with is: will the state-owned companies also have their own responsibilities (not only Staatsolie)? There are many more; will they have their own responsibilities as company to be transparent and to comply with the transparency standards, or will they do so via the government?

Because in the slide from Mr Abeleven, the state-owned companies are sort of placed next to the government. Despite the fact that many state-owned companies are Limited Liability Companies, they are treated as a kind of 'work arm' of the government.

Second point: In this presentation I miss 1 partner in the extractive industries, namely the Trade Unions, because I think they have a very important role. They are mentioned briefly in the

presentation by Mr. Moensi as part of civil society and the media, but I think the Trade Unions have an important part as well.

ANSWERS

Marny Daal:

How reliable is the data submitted by the companies? The annual report gives us insight. It is audited by an independent auditor. So that's a starting point. I will not hold a speech that is final, because it is more than royalty, tax and other surface rights, for example, contributions done in the form of CSR that sometimes include great amounts of money. Our Own responsibilities: I will not touch upon that as well. The company I work for, Staatsolie, knows its responsibility to be as transparent as possible. Because when you are a state-owned company, then everybody is your owner in this country (we experience that every day). Transparency for good or bad is a mantra we completely support. That's why we said let us not only keep supporting, but let us clearly be part and become a supporting company.

Monitoring of the companies: in Suriname we are not very strong when it comes to government institutions, equipped with enough mandate and manpower etc. to fulfill a monitoring role. Fortunately, we have Nimos, which is one of our allies when it comes to the oil industry, but MAS (Maritieme Autoriteit Suriname) as well. I am Surinamese, but I cannot say that as Surinamese we are very strong when it comes to monitoring agreements with i.a. multinationals. Staatsolie does have that duty and the people who attend our stakeholders meetings know, that in each activities with our partners, there is interaction with the companies and we try to do so quite well.

Mr. Abeleven:

For state companies to take their responsibility in the EITI, namely the MSG, has also been a matter of discussion in the past two months, and it deserves special attention. We are not alone in the world. We are able to learn from the experience from other countries in this area. How the role of the state companies as a whole can be defined, their contribution and how they can be positioned. I've had a few conversations about this with Mr. Pelon, because of their worldwide experience as World Bank. Fortunately, a guidance note no. 18 was produced about this by the World Bank. You can find it in the Dropbox. In this note it is stated that this is not a clear-cut definition about the position of the state companies. The general idea is (and as ministry of Natural Resources we are looking at it seriously), is to indeed give the state companies the same responsibilities as all other companies operating in the mining industry of Suriname, but are not state companies. We are willing to give those companies a forum to publish, be accountable and so that we can know what exactly has happened with the income of those state companies.

In the presentation of Mrs. Ten Berge the issue of hidden subsidies was also mentioned. We need to deal with this and see how we can make it transparent. After that is done, all state companies will get more opportunities to fulfill the same role as all other companies operating in Suriname, such as lamgold and Kosmos. So, to be able to transparently report and account for the income, and the government on its turn discloses what was done with the income. That's our goal in Suriname and in fact it would mean (that is the first idea) that the state owned companies would take their place on the companies' side within the MSG, and not merely on the government's side.

Mr. Adit Moensi:

The question about best practices sharing for civil society's participation: I can say that the international secretariat is assisting all countries that apply for the candidacy, so that all best

practices can be shared with all other countries. I can also refer to the second part of the presentation of Mr. Pelon, who elaborates on the way Trinidad has dealt with this issue.

Mrs. Tjon Sie Fat: There was another question: Where are the Trade Unions?

Mr. Pelon:

On this point I think Mrs. ten Berge responded on the role of the responsibility of the state-owned companies. It is critical and essentially you can have it two ways, either it is own constituency or part of the government within the MSG, but it has to be discussed within the local context I think. On the scope of the initiative, I think, there is a gentleman mentioning that maybe this goes beyond extractive industries, I think he's probably right but here the suggestion is there is merit to start with extractive industries, given the country's dependency on that sector and given the experience worldwide, that it can be the transparency in that particular sector can have a very important impact on better management of natural resources. But again this is something that has to be decided in the local context. Some countries have decided to include forestry for instance, but you have to be very pragmatic and realistic in terms of what you want to start with.

Some of the international companies already have standards to which they abide by, so that initiative locally does not add to their reporting obligation, it's very possible. Sometimes it's not the same level of details, 'because again you will have to discuss that in the country's context. Most of the times the level of details is disaggregated in the context of an EITI report, which is not exactly the same in the Dodd-Frank or other obligations. So it depends, it varies and some companies don't have these international obligations.

To the question about trustworthiness: first of all the EITI report itself is done by an independent reconciliatory as we call it. So it should have the ability also of course to bring some independence, but then again it will be the civil society which will add to the credibility by challenging all the numbers. That's the philosophy.

I don't think the EITI standard has changed after the Panama Papers. It's too new, but in a sense it relates to a new notion within the EITI which is the beneficiary, beneficial ownership, that's how they call it. The Recommendation that EITI more and more embraces the ultimate beneficiary of a mineral resource property. So if that would be pursued by Suriname, it would probably have to involve some of the exploration that the Panama Papers Affair tends to enlighten.

It may be surprising, but some countries indeed already have the information or governments have information, but in some countries I've been the EITI has become the main source for sector numbers. So it may be surprising that indeed sometimes it will become statistical source as well.

And just the last word on the question about that EITI sort of forces countries to implement the recommendations (I think that was the question):

Just to distinguish between the World Bank and the EITI International Secretariat, the World Bank does not validate the EITI compliance. That will be done by the EITI International Secretariat. They just make sure the process is increasing transparency as you progress and the whole thing is credible. They won't have the power to force anybody to take action. It's just that the initiative needs to be credible and for the country to be compliant.

Mr. Clyde Griffith/ Association of Mining Engineers and Geologists

I must agree with Mr. Shyamnarain with regard to presentations. A beautiful story. I believe everybody is enthusiastic to give their support. However, I wonder: What are the costs and how are we going to bear them?

Mr. Abeleven:

EITI is an international initiative; it is a standard that is supported by a number of countries, governments and companies. Fortunately, there is no fee connected to it. It is important though, that if you want to join in, you must meet the requirements regarding your report and transparency; all other aspects concerning the MSG. As a result you become an EITI-compliant country and you meet the international requirements.

It is a matter of opting in order to work with that brand. Of course there are consequences when a country does not meet all the standards (it has happened). A country that does not report and is not transparent enough and still does not comply with its commitments regarding the standards can be suspended from the initiative.

Those are the checks and balances.

Mr. Maikel Naarendorp/ Nana Resources company

What is the strategy of the leader in guaranteeing the involvement of smaller companies namely in the gold mining, so that the entire engagement of that sector is based on reality and not that they are no longer consulted.

Mr. Abeleven:

One of the most important duties of the Ministry of Natural Resources is to focus on the sector. You may have noticed that since the start of the present Minister of Natural Resources, he has actively been involved, in the sense that he's making fieldtrips to the areas where these kinds of small companies have their activities to engage with the people, Small-scale companies and large mining companies.

As Ministry we are a supporter and we will do everything in our power to bring regulation, transparency and make the contribution to the sector clearer. The beautiful part is that as government the whole EITI at the same time enables us to give more attention to what you are talking about. As leader and government, our desire is that when we're talking about the MSG, we would gladly want at least one representative from the small and medium scale companies in the MSG (of course it has been stated that we may not intervene in the other parties). We are looking forward to that.

Especially from the small and medium-sized mining companies operating in Suriname, so in that way they can have a voice in the MSG, but also be able to contribute to the transparency, and in the regulation, especially the issues of formalizing the informal sector. . So these are all issues we as Ministry will be focusing on. As Government we are a supporter and will do everything we can to push especially those companies, to achieve a more active participation in the development of our country.

Cher Miranda/ICT Association

2 questions:

1. Those standards you are talking about: How were they created and how can we affect them once we are members of the EITI? Reason for the question is that I must still have the feeling that we can influence the requirements that the companies have to meet, once they are members and we start doing business with them.

2. If Suriname becomes a member of the EITI- group, and there are already a number of companies that operate in the country, will they be obliged to become a member of the EITI-group? How do we deal with those people? E.g. if lamgold says I don't want to become a member of the EITI, but they are here. How do you engage them in the whole process?

Carl Breeveld/ Member of Parliament (DNA):

Mrs. ten Berge has particularly talked about the tax revenues that are particularly becoming transparent. What is happening at the moment to reach that point? You know that so far there are quite a few tax evaders and ultimately it is a question of putting things in order. And you also know that the people who indeed are experts on taxes are definitely in top positions, and are not available for the government. Registered accountants for instance: we have the crème de la crème in the big companies when it comes to the registered accountants. We as Government are wondering, how do you manage all that. My question is: good step in this direction, but what is taking place now and where are we heading? So, what is the process?

Mr. Abeleven:

To the question by Mr Miranda, how do you force the companies? Hope that we don't have to force them; is also not the intention of the EITI. It is about wanting to have responsible and equal participation of all actors in the MSG. What matters is that we can walk together and the intention is also that we as Government, along with the other groups of partners, can walk together so that they may understand its importance and cooperate. I may assure you that some companies which operate in Suriname are supporting companies of the EITI as well and so already support the initiative. A company that you have already mentioned, lamgold is one of them. Kosmos is another company that is working with Staatsolie. And fortunately, most companies that operate here in Suriname, the international companies, are already supporters of the EITI standard. So we don't need to fear. I think they rather embrace the fact we as a country take this step and that they will surely give their support. Their presence here explains that to a large extent.

Mrs.Daal:

The success is the contribution of everyone. Companies do not need to be a supporting company, but that you submit to those standards. That's the main thing. Fill in your own agenda. For companies like ours that search for funding on the international market, it is important that everything you do is done in the right manner. Also if companies want to operate in other countries, it is important that as a company you have a social license to operate. In the (PSC) Production Sharing Contracts we conclude, there's a whole paragraph on the social commitment of companies to the society of Suriname.

If you look at off-shore, most of it is 120 km from our coast. There is where it actually starts, you don't see it, but however these companies still have to operate. And that is why I talked about CSR obligations despite the fact that not a drop of oil is commercially found, these companies are already active. That's one of the things we must discuss in that MSG. In the work program that Suriname has to produce. The contribution that the companies are already giving although they are in an exploration phase, they are also substantial according to international standards.

Mw. Ten Berge:

The physical conditions in which departments have to operate, the numbers of people, training and the professional competence and educating the people, must strongly be addressed. In the field of carrying out financial control and being able to analyze and trace, the Government has a lot of catching up to do. Not to wait until we have done so and then come out with our information. We must not do that. We must try more and more to disclose better financial information about the budget, the exhaustion of it etc. And if we have to do that in EITI context as well, it will (except from the fact that we are pushing for it), also have to come from the Civil Society and the Government should put its accounting in order.

Mr. Fauria and Mr. Long took a seat behind the table.

Questions 2nd Round:

Question:

Mariko Russel/ IDB Modernization specialist of the state.

I want to thank you for the interesting examples from two countries that have already experienced the EITI initiative. Question to both gentlemen.

In the Ghana case you mentioned a little about the quantification of all changes, but from the viewpoint of the Secretariat or whoever is the promoter of the initiative, what I like to know is: was there indicators that you followed in order to present the 'before and after' status? Because if you are to invest such big energy and time, money and people, then I think it is very important for the initiative to be able to show that this is the baseline conditions and these are after the adoption of the EITI initiative. What I like to know is not the further party assessed changes, but the indicators that the promoters of the EITI initiative followed on a before and after basis.

Answers:

Mr. Tom Fauria:

Good question, let me try to answer it as I understand it. I think it's fair to say that as a country is trying to join the EITI, it's a dynamic process and it takes time. All answers will not come right away. It's going to take effort and it may take a while to reach full compliance, because it is not a simple thing to put together. Surely each country is going to be a little bit different. But I think the value and maybe the quality of the initiative (if I understand your question) is probably reflected over time, based on the EITI reports that are published. One interesting thing which I think has not yet been mentioned is, when countries prepare the report and submit it to the EITI secretariat, that is not the end of the process. The EITI International Secretariat will then go through a validation process where the reports actually are validated, where the secretariat of the EITI contracts an independent party to review and effectively audit the report. So I know that there is concern about the quality of the report, the content of the report, is it correct, but not only is there an internal validation by the MSG, but I think people need to understand that before a country is accepted as fully compliant, there is a validation process of the EITI reports, which is gone through by the EITI secretariat, before a country actually reaches its full compliancy status. So I would think that the value of the effort, the quality of the effort (if that's the nature of your question) is probably validated by the improvement in the EITI reports over time and ultimately by achieving the full compliance status as a result of successful validation by the EITI.

Mr. Long:

To add to what Tom said, the EITI means different things for different stakeholders of course. This is government driven, so why would a government sign for the EITI in the first place. I want to be part

of this global club that puts resource revenue transparency on a pedestal. It can help in terms of attracting investments, but I think the real key to the EITI (I always mention it) is you have to plug the gaps, plug the leaks, fix your internal issues as a government as well. If there was no EITI in Trinidad, we would not be able to identify some of the issues with the auditor general's department. We would not have identified that the auditor general which is supposed to be the country's accountant. They don't have access to all of the information. Those are sort of the benefits in essence.

We have done a baseline survey as well to gauge awareness of not only the EITI, but also environmental awareness in terms of which agency we should report to in case of an environmental disaster, who is really in charge of regulating around environmental issues. Out of ten being very knowledgeable, we surveyed 1500 persons. The average score between the first-line communities that we choose was 3.6. So there was a total lack of awareness. Luckily we did a follow up survey as well in 2015 and it showed that there was still a lack of awareness. In one community where there was an oil spill, it showed that knowledge of who is the environmental management authority was mainly the same as when we did it in 2012. Again, the more information, the more details that you can feed to the public. The better the EITI's part.

Question:

Errol Jaeger/Nana Resources Gold producing company in Suriname

In Ghana gold is as you said very important. My question is, how do you measure participation of the different companies and in particular the small operators in a country like Ghana which may or may not be similar to our country. How do you get them to buying the idea of EITI? How do you measure whether you have been successful in getting them to participate?

Answer:

Tom Fauria:

What you're pointing out is a very serious challenge Ghana will face but also Suriname. In terms of the number of mining operations a small-scale operations and how to get all these parties to participate. It's a challenge; it's going to be a challenge for Natural Resources and for the government. I cannot tell you specifically, I was not a member of the MSG of Ghana, I'm representing what their experience was, but I don't have detail knowledge how they advanced on that challenge. It's a challenge; I doubt there's a 100% solution even at this point, but certainly that is one of the problems Ghana has faced and Suriname will also face. Because of the level of mining operations number of parties involved, especially on a small scale.

Mw. Annette:

So there are no clear-cut answers when you're just starting.

Mr. Long.

So in terms of measuring the contributions what was done in T&T, in the mining sector was that we did a scoping study. So a scoping study can be done as part of national initiative, a government initiative. What was done was identifying the license holders, identifying the license acreage as well as doing some Lidl surveys to see where there is extraction. For instance if a company is producing 400 cubic feet of aggregate and in other areas when they do the Lidl survey, it showed that there is more, than you can identify that there is some leakage and there's some illegal mining going on. So we did a scoping study to identify some of these things. Of course it is a costly exercise so we didn't do it alone. It was part of a government initiative as well. What is done in countries like Peru, is that

if you have small-scale mining, what you would do is, have them in a geographic space and in that way you can capture better data. So it is regulating where the small-scale miners work. The second part is that you have to follow up with your GSI surveys, your Lidl surveys, to see if it is designated area, if production is going on outside that area, then you can use the police to stop the illegal mining.

Question:

Mr. Roy Coupain Representing Trade Unions at Staatsolie.

A question for Mr. Sherwin Long regarding Trade Unions using the EITI-report as guidance for conducting negotiations. Earlier this day the question was also raised about the role of the Trade Unions in the civil society. In the case of Trinidad & Tobago, apart from the Trade Unions being on the other side using the report, what is their role in the civil society in the MSG in T&T?

Answer:

Mr. Long:

The largest Trade Unions are represented in our MSG. The Oil field Trade Unions is the largest and they are part of the MSG. We have instances when they are protesting against the minister of energy and they're coming up to our meetings as well.

Question:

Mr. Herman Allendy/ Grassalco:

What is the impact of legislation in the successful implementation of EITI in Trinidad and Ghana. It is indicated in your speech that it was required at a certain moment that legislation was adjusted in order to have everyone participating in a right way. I also have the indication that in Ghana in quite a period of time they have introduced a number of legislation. Is that the case that the success depends on legislation put in place? Because I don't think that I can understand that if you come up with this process, there would be companies, small or big, that they would say 'I don't want to participate'. Then you will not be able to get the full picture of anything they were trying to get with this process. So please explain the impact of legislation on the process.

Answer:

Mr. Tom Fauria:

As I mentioned, in Ghana through the EITI reporting process the MSG did result in identifying a number of issues, in terms of improper reporting, inaccurate reporting and absence of reporting. And what they did, was work through the government to create some additional policies and procedures with legislation in their action, to help with the collection of revenues or information to be able to better monitor the situation. Yes, indirectly what we are saying is that the EITI can lead to government recognition of gaps in their legislative reporting procedures and requirements that can be addressed and that are one of the benefits the EITI.

Mr. Long:

When a government signs up to the EITI initiative, you must agree to remove all legal barriers. It may in some instances be that you have EITI specific legislation or you may amend a section of your Income Tax Act to remove that barrier in terms of sharing information. It can be either way; it can be simply amending a clause in existing legislation system or bringing EITI specific legislation, acquiring all mining, gas and oil companies, all extractive companies to report within the EITI framework.

Question:

Mr. Radjiev Hiralal/ICT Association of Suriname

Question regards the Independent Administrator. I have read the Terms of Reference and also perceived some information regarding the Independent Administrator that goes on internationally. Just to get the information correctly. So Suriname/the secretariat/ the minister contracts an independent administrator, that's that part. After the submission is done, the report is sent to EITI, the EITI on their behalf also contracts an independent administrator. Is that correct?

Answer:

Mr. Tom Fauria:

For the format it is required specific to Suriname and that will be the report that is submitted to the EITI secretariat, and then the EITI secretariat will go through a verification process where they will contract a different independent party to audit that report. That's the validation process in the EITI procedure.

Mr. Hiralal:

Thank you. Following that question, is that the same process also for Trinidad, because I didn't read anything about the administrator but of an auditor? Is it the same thing or is it different?

Answer:

Mr. Long

Yes it is. Auditor is the independent administrator. Validation now in 2016, there was some changes in the EITI standard. Validation will be done now by the EITI international secretariat. I'm not sure if they will hire a firm as well to assist or address to do some cross-referencing. That was one of the issues raised in Peru at the Global Conference. That the International Secretariat will now do the validation.

Question:

Ms. Griffith/Nimos:

You mentioned that the national income tax legislation has a confidentiality clause and that you had to by-pass that. I recall you said something about the laws being changed. I don't recall you saying that it already happened, but if it happened, was the confidentiality clause removed for all or was it just removed for one, because I remember you saying something about MOU's and specific.....

Answer:

Mr. Long

Designated companies. The companies that we capture data on sign an MOU with us. It's an MOU with the minister of energy; he signs on behalf of the government, company representatives, the CEO's will sign on as well as civil society groups. That MOU gives almost legal guidance, it serves as a legal platform on which we stand. In order for the Board of Revenues to share the information, of companies that are signatory to that MOU, these companies have to send a letter of consent to the Board of Revenues, as well as the Minister of Energy, to say 'ok, I am a signatory to this EITI, to this TEITI-MOU and I agree that my tax information can be shared with a third party, only for this instance, for EITI implementation.

Question:

Gerald Lau/Surgold Newmount:

I have a question with regard to the following. I think in the various presentations the issue about using the EITI-report by civil society and by the communities, how will that affect the way government looks at, for instance, their national development plan for a certain period? Because I think that if government did not know that, or if the government knew that beforehand, whether or

not they would have been accommodative to the EITI-process, because I think that in terms of the national development policy in place and the way civil society views that and tries to influence that, based by asking the 'proper questions' with regard to spending, development in certain areas etc. etc., How do governments (and the question is for Mr. Long and Mr. Fauria) deal with those types of issues or whether or not it creates anxiety. Because everybody's saying 'hey, it's good for the benefit of everybody etc., but I feel that there also might be a lot of tension in the way these issues are being brought forward. Thank you.

Answer:

Mr. Fauria

That's a very good question. Let me give you my personal answer on the subject. I think what you say is very interesting. I think if a government intends to participate and go forward and be part of the EITI, there's immediately a recognition that the government intends to have an active dialogue and be open to input from civil society. Because there will be input from civil society, civil society will see the reports, understand the national development policies and see the reports, obviously civil society will have the opportunity to speak out and voice their potentially difference of opinion. So it's part of the transparent process, which I think by being part of the EITI, the government is opening the door for dialogue with civil society and the population on various national policies. I think that is to me a critical element of the whole point of deciding to be part of the EITI. It's about being transparent on revenues and on expenditures and making local societies and populations aware of how money is being spent, which obviously creates a dialogue where communities have the opportunity to say 'we don't agree; we would like something different'. I think that's part of the intent of the EITI, to create that dialogue and it reflects the government's openness to be part of that dialogue.

Mr. Long:

Just what Tom said it is really about participatory democracy and dialogue. Arming the civil society with the data to strengthen their demands. It's an organic process as well. In T&T currently among our civil society constituency, you have discussions about 'how do wethe EITI'. There are some concerns about the national environmental policy, so there are early discussions right now about including a critique of existing environmental legislation and regulation policies as well. Within the report (I'm not saying it will happen right away), members of the MSG might say 'no, we don't want this discussion', but the civil society we have the space for them to provide that, if it's a paper on our website, saying that this is our critique of the report. We provide that space for them.

Question for both gentlemen:

Errol Jaeger:

I'm very intrigued really by the part how to implement a project like this. In general you could say that what I've heard and seen here today, we are looking at a typical top-down process. I want to know your comments if you see any benefit in taking a more bottom-up approach. The reason I'm asking this, is because in my lifetime I've been involved with executing lots of these types of programs and typically the approach of a top-down process, is that the whole exercise turns into filling in forms (sorry, I guess I have the age that I'm allowed to be cynical), How do you avoid that, because to me that can be a really very frustrating thing.

Answer:

Mr Long:

The MSG, now the MSG they agree on our way forward. So civil society, custodians of citizens, they may have issues that they want added to the report. In T&T it's a young process; only 4 years old relatively. But now you're seeing civil society :

- a. asking 'let us have consensus on including this type of information into the report' and
- b. they have to sign off on everything

So anything we do from the work plan to the actual report must be signed off by civil society representatives. As I mentioned before, those civil society representatives that sit in our steering community, they represent a wide cross section of players. You have Trade Unions, you have environmental activists, you have networks of NGO's for the advancement of women, so on the MSG itself, I think it's another key. Once we have the right representation in the MSG that will feed in what are the concerns of civil society into the EITI-process in our country.

IV. WRAP UP

Mrs. A. Tjon Sie Fat

We will wrap up. Hopefully you now have a pretty good picture of what EITI is. It's not that simple. The choice made by the Government to do so, is the choice the different parties indeed have to back. The core here today is that the formation of the MSG must be, a fact that is not so easy, but we have to be pragmatic. I am glad that at least someone from the Civil Society, Mr. Adit Moensi, has had meetings with the labor union representatives of Staatsolie. The Trade Unions will now talk with the civil society in order to select a representative. We have many NGO's and Trade Unions and eventually we must determine who will participate. What we have learned as well, is that communication is very important and that the communication lines must be kept open, because if they shut down, we have a problem. Arrangements should be made in advance, as to how the dialogue will be put together and what should be done if there is a problem within the MSG. As the Permanent Secretary pointed out is very tight. The program is very short and very dynamic, but that might be just okay, because that gives us no time to log in. The only problem is that by then it is the holiday season, so that could possibly hinder the meetings people will have. The process is now started. Hopes that one remains active and interactive with each other. The process has now started. I hope you will actively and interactively stay in contact with each other. This process, as the Permanent Secretary Director has indicated consists of 3 stages: June, August and October. Keep that in mind. Keep everything alive by visiting the Drop box. When encountering ambiguities, please pass them on in time. The draft TOR and MOU are in the map. Begin to study them as well, and if you have any questions, you can forward them.

Thank you all and I invite Mr. Dave Abeleven, Permanent Secretary, for the official closing.

V. CLOSING

Mr. Abeleven:

The process as indicated may be very ambitious of nature. The leadership of the Ministry is ambitious of nature. We need make a start. All stakeholders who have a role to play, especially the Trade Unions, but also the communities where the mining activities are taking place, which also have their associations and can participate via the civil society, the civil society itself, the companies, Suriname Business Forum, VSB, ASFA, all companies involved in the mining industry, I urge you to co-operate with the Government to jointly develop this wonderful initiative , which is expanding globally and is getting more and more support.

The number of participants today is very good; about 100 people. I know that the rain was the cause that many could not be here, but we must not be dissatisfied. We must certainly consider this as a start to accomplish our goals. It will certainly be beneficial to the development of our country and people. It also gives more confidence to our people with regard to what is happening in the mining industry.

I conclude and thank the team that made this symposium possible, especially the Bauxite Institute Suriname that was the Secretariat of the working group. Their contribution was definitely good and took place in a transparent manner. I hope that you have learned a lot today. We will see each other again on 17 June 2016.

OPENINGS SPEECH

Minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen

Drs. Regilio Dodson MSc.

Tijdens het Symposium: *'EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (EITI) IN SURINAME: MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION'*

Vrijdag 29 april 2016 in het Lallarookh gebouw.

Dames en heren, Goedemorgen

- Leden van de vaste commissie Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen van de Nationale Assemblée
- keynote sprekers
- Leden van het korps Diplomatique
- Vertegenwoordigers van het bedrijfsleven, Civil Society
- Vertegenwoordigers van de pers
- en overige genodigden, dames en heren

Ik heet u allen van harte welkom op het symposium: *'EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (EITI) IN SURINAME: MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION'*.

Suriname staat op een kruispunt in de Mijnbouwsector en de Regering van Suriname is zich ervan bewust dat onze natuurlijke rijkdommen eerlijk ingezet moeten worden voor de ontwikkeling van ons land.

De 'Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative' (EITI) is een wereldwijd initiatief voor transparantie in de zogeheten 'extractive industries', zoals de mijnbouw, oliewinning en aardgaswinning.

Het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen heeft een missie te volvoeren en ik heb mij eraan toegewijd om erop toe te zien dat onze natuurlijke hulpbronnen daadwerkelijk worden ingezet voor de ontwikkeling van Suriname; immers wij zijn een natie die sterk afhankelijk is van de mijnbouwsector. Te meer dat EITI als instrumentarium de regering van Suriname de mogelijkheid kan bieden om met behulp van haar standaarden een transparanter beleid te kunnen voeren.

Met het organiseren van dit symposium hoopt het Ministerie een statement te maken naar u, de burgerij en het bedrijfsleven om middels dit initiatief de daad bij het woord te voegen. En goed governance, transparantie en accountability te praktiseren in onze beleidsvoering.

Het doel van dit symposium is om u als belangrijke partner te informeren over het nut en het belang van EITI voor Suriname. Ook zal worden benadrukt het belang van uw betrokkenheid bij het proces van de EITI-kandidaatstelling en de implementatie van de EITI-standaarden.

De naleving van de EITI-standaarden zal met zich meebrengen dat er openheid ontstaat zowel aan de zijde van de overheid als bij het bedrijfsleven.

In landen die zich aan de EITI-standaarden hebben gecommitteerd, wordt middels publicaties weergegeven wat bedrijven betalen aan de overheid (in de vorm van o.a. belastingen en royalties) en wat de overheid ontvangt van deze bedrijven. Naast de ontvangsten en uitgaven, wordt in de rapporten ook informatie opgenomen over licenties en contracten, overheidsaandelen, productiestatistieken, besteding van inkomsten, en investeringen.

Het naleven van de standaarden kunnen niet zonder de volledige ondersteuning van u als bedrijfsleven en maatschappelijke organisaties. Daarom doe ik een beroep op u allen zich bereidwillig op te stellen.

Tijdens de 7e Global Conference of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) die gehouden werd in Lima, Peru afgelopen februari heeft ons land aangekondigd zich versneld te zullen voorbereiden op de aanvraag voor kandidaat-status van de EITI. De eerste stap die het Ministerie heeft genomen was om intern de National Champion aan te wijzen. En deze rol van 'National Champion', zijnde de hoofdverantwoordelijke voor implementatie van de EITI standaarden, wordt thans vervuld door de Minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen.

De tijd is rijp genoeg voor Suriname om gericht te werken naar transparantie en coordinatie van het mijnbouw en financieel beleid.

In het kader van de EITI kandidaat-status van Suriname heeft het Ministerie een traject uitgezet: Dit traject zal er toe moeten leiden dat er een Multi-stakeholders Group (MSG) tot stand komt. Deze onafhankelijke commissie (de zogeheten Multi-Stakeholders Group) waarin de overheid, private sector en het maatschappelijk veld zitting in hebben is een van de belangrijkste vereiste voor het verkrijgen van de EITI kandidaat-status. Daarom zal het Ministerie in juni en augustus 2016 een tweetal MSG-Workshops organiseren. Deze workshops zullen tot doel hebben de invulling van de vertegenwoordiging van elke key stakeholder (overheid, bedrijfsleven en maatschappelijk veld) in de MSG en de processen daartoe te bespreken.

En dan zal er in oktober 2016 een Nationale EITI-conferentie worden georganiseerd met als doel het installeren van de MSG en het officieel bekendmaken, dat de kandidaataanvraag van Suriname zal worden ingediend bij de EITI-Board.

Daarnaast wens ik u ook te informeren dat het Ministerie druk doende is de mijnbouwwet te herzien en die aan te bieden aan de Nationale Assemblee voor aanneming. Verder wordt er werk

verzet om het Delfstoffen Instituut Suriname op te zetten. Er is reeds een werkplan voorbereid door het Bauxiet Instituut Suriname.

U als partner zal het succes van de implementatie van de EITI mede bepalen. Ik spreek daarom de hoop uit dat alle stakeholders binnen de mijnbouwsector hun volledige medewerking zullen verlenen ter de ondersteuning van het verkrijgen van de kandidaat-EITI status.

Tot slot wil ik Wereld Bank en SEMIF bedanken voor de financiële ondersteuning die het mogelijk hebben gemaakt dat dit symposium georganiseerd kon worden. Ook de stuurgroep die dit symposium heeft voorbereid wil ik van harte bedanken.

Ik wens u een informatieve en productieve dag toe en ik verklaar hierbij het Symposium voor geopend.

Bedankt voor uw aandacht!



MINISTERIE VAN NATUURLIJKE HULPBRONNEN
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. Dr. J.C. de Mirandastraat 11-15
Tel.: 410160 - Fax: (597) 472911
E-mail: minnh@sr.net / secrminnh@sr.net

No.: NH16/714

To: Francisco Paris
Extractive industries Transparency Initiative
Regional Director for Latin America and Caribbean
Email: fparis@eiti.org

Paramaribo, June 30th 2016

Subject: STATUS SIGN-UP STEPS for SURINAME EITI- CANDIDACY APPLICATION

Dear mr. Paris,

During the Seventh Global Conference of the 'Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative' (EITI), which was held in Lima, Peru, in February 2016, Suriname announced that it would accelerate the steps for preparation regarding the sign-up procedure for EITI-Candidacy status. In this regard, the Ministry of Natural Resources held a symposium *Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) in Suriname: Moving Towards Implementation*, on 29 April 2016 in Paramaribo, Suriname for various stakeholders.

During this symposium, the Minister of Natural Resources publicly announced that Suriname has the intention to implement the EITI standards and that the Minister himself is appointed by the government of Suriname as the National Champion, to lead the implementation of the EITI in Suriname.

The focus of this symposium was also to provide the broad public, especially those engaged in the 'extractive industry', with information on:

- what the EITI is; the importance of the involvement of the stakeholders in this process, and the importance of EITI for Suriname (awareness regarding the aim and benefit of EITI), and
- the role of the different stakeholders for the Multi Stakeholders Group (MSG) and in the process of establishment of the MSG.

The National Champion is aware that each stakeholder group - companies, civil society and government - should be fully, actively and effectively engaged in the EITI-process and that the nomination process for MSG member, should be independent from each stakeholder group.

Currently, the government is working closely with stakeholders from civil society and companies for the establishment of the MSG and for drafting the work plan for implementation of the EITI. In this regard, the companies, the civil society and the government have also started separate additional activities within their constituencies, to increase the awareness for EITI, for the importance of EITI, for their participation in the MSG and taking part in the process for nominating MSG members.

With regard to the next steps in the EITI sign-up phase, we would like to inform you about the following.

- On Friday June the 17th the Ministry organized a MSG-Workshop, whereby the stakeholder engagement in the EITI-process was increased.
The main purpose was for each key stakeholder group (government, companies, and civil society), to have a good understanding of the actions to be taken for a smooth and effective establishment of the MSG, including the criteria for nominating MSG members and the work plan for implementation of the EITI. A second workshop is planned for August where the nominations of members and the structure of the MSG as well the establishment of this Group will be finalized. The whole process takes place in a very transparent and interactive way with all stakeholders.
- In October 2016, the Government of Suriname is planning to organize a National EITI- Conference, whereby the MSG will be established officially, the MSG will approve the work plan and Suriname will publicly announce that it will submit its application for EITI-Candidacy to the EITI International Board.

With this letter we hereby officially notify the EITI secretariat of our intention to join the EITI and inform you about the status of the process in order to be part of the EITI. The planning is to submit our application for candidacy status by the month of October 2016.

In the meantime, we are open for any suggestions on your part for an effective completion of the sign-up steps for EITI Candidature Application.

Sincerely,



Drs. Regilio Dodson MSc.
Minister of Natural Resources

Enclosures:

- Report of the Symposium 29 April 2016.
- Presentations held during the Symposium 29 April 2016.

Senior individual to lead the implementation of the EITI:

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**Selection procedures and criteria for representation of the Government
In the EITI MSG in Suriname
(SEITI Multi Stakeholder Group)**

Paramaribo, 28 June 2016

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Introduction

The “Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative”(EITI) is an international initiative aimed at increasing transparency and responsibility of parties in the mining, gas and petroleum sector. This would i.a. include contributions to a better distribution of earnings from the sector in the interest of the total community. To reach this result the active and effective involvement of three key stakeholder groups, namely: the Government, the mining and petroleum companies and civil society organizations, is a requirement.

On Friday 29 April last, the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of Finance organized the first EITI-Symposium for the key stakeholder groups and other relevant groups. This symposium was organised as part of the process that the Government of Suriname has plotted to obtain candidate status to the EITI. During this symposium, the Minister of Natural Resources publicly confirmed that Suriname intends to commit to the implementation of EITI and that the role of the ' National Champion ', being the person with the main responsibility for implementation of the EITI standards, has been granted (these are EITI requirements).

In order to obtain the EITI candidate status, Suriname will furthermore have to meet the following requirements:

- the installation of a Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG); an independent Commission in which the Government, companies and civil society are represented.
- A work plan approved by the MSG for implementation of the EITI.
- The official publication of the candidacy request of Suriname and the submission thereof.

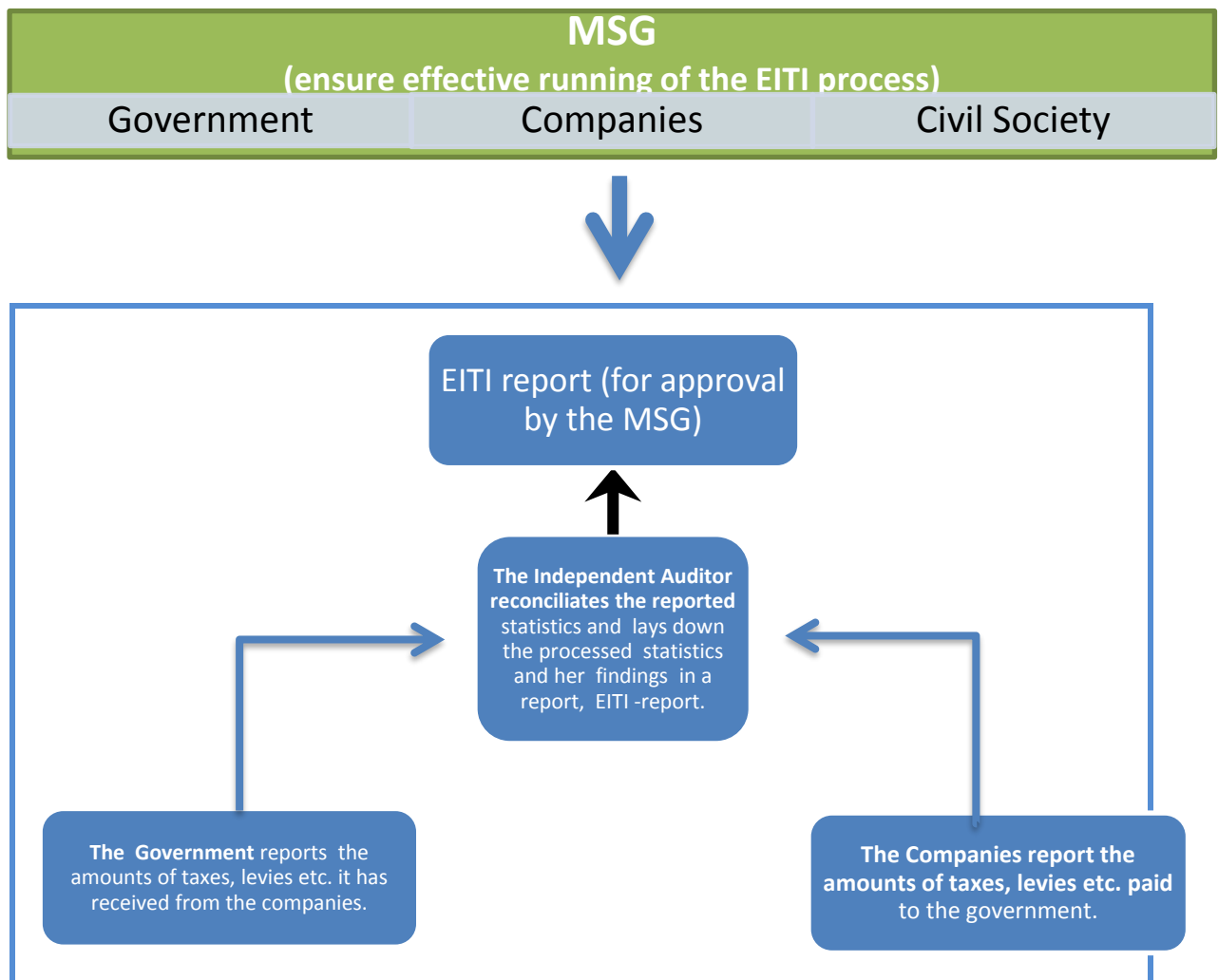
Role and responsibility of the MSG

For the role and responsibilities of the MSG the EITI has prescribed minimum guidelines, set out in the EITI-Standard 2016 and the Guidance Note 14. This implies that the MSG must ensure that the EITI implementation process in the country takes place effectively. This entails, i.a. that they must ensure that:

- The Government among others reports the amount of taxes, levies etc. it has received from the companies.
- The mining and petroleum companies among others report the amounts they have paid the Government in the form of taxes, levies etc.
- the reported information from the Government and the Companies is provided to an independent auditor, which compares the data and explains any differences. The processed data and the findings of the Auditor are recorded in a report, the EITI report, that is presented to the MSG, for approval.
- The approved EITI report is published and as well presented to the EITI International Board for authentication.

Other responsibilities of the MSG include: defining the scope of EITI, putting together and approving the work plan for EITI implementation and appointing the independent auditor for reconciliation of the statistics.

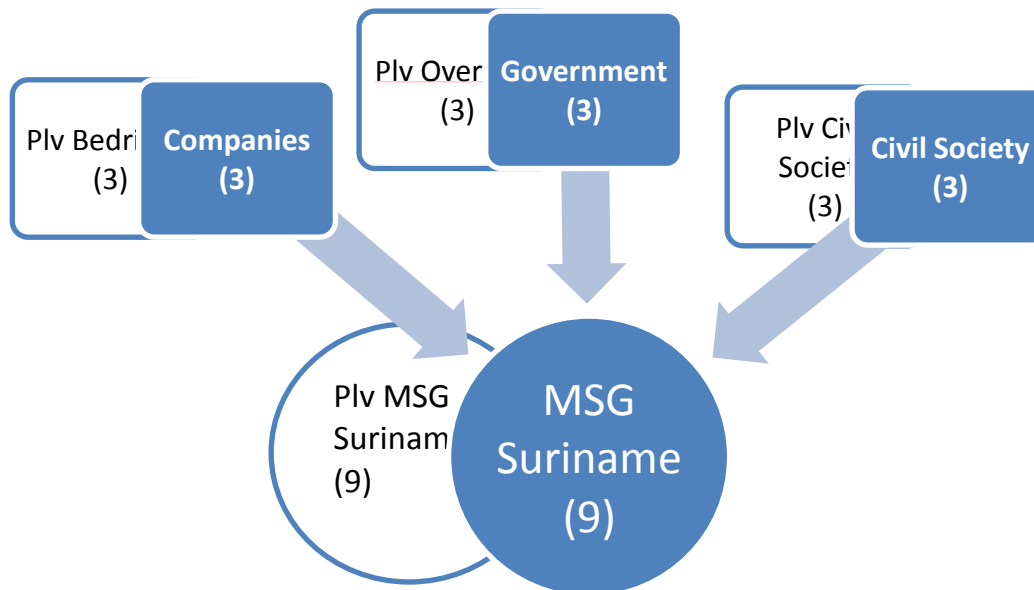
Below is a simplified diagram of the role of the MSG.



MSG in Suriname

With regard to the composition of the MSG in Suriname, a MSG is suggested consisting of 9 persons with an equal number from three key stakeholder groups, i.e. 3 of the Government, 3 of the companies and 3 of Civil Society. In addition, a total of 9 alternate members are installed similar to the members, namely: 3 alternate members of the Government, 3 alternate members of the companies and 3 alternate members of Civil Society. The alternate members, have the same responsibilities, authorities and voting rights as the members, but participate only in the absence of a member.

Below is a schematic representation of the composition of the MSG.



To be able to give to meet the requirement of setting up a MSG, the Ministry of Natural Resources invited representatives of the three stakeholder groups for a workshop on Friday 17 June last. During the workshop i.a. the procedure and selection criteria for nomination of the members for the MSG was dealt with and the various stakeholder groups made further arrangements for follow-up meetings for the tightening and final adoption of the procedure and selection criteria

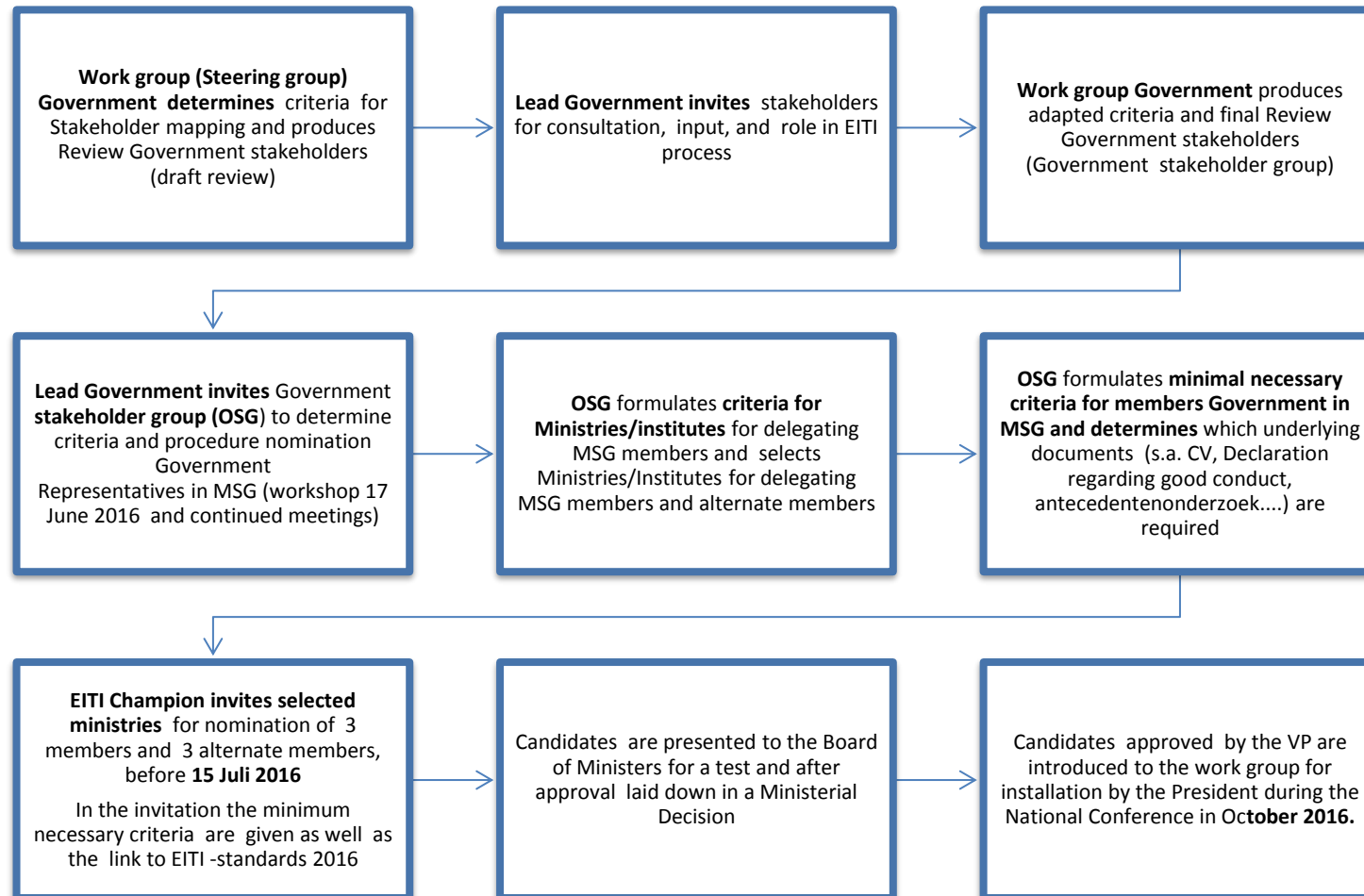
Each key stakeholder group shall determine the procedure and criteria for themselves they will follow. The stakeholder groups need to be aware of the minimum requirements of EITI, namely the representation must be adequately and deputy members must be integer.

With regard to the Government is also required that the nominated persons are "Senior Government Officials". The team of the Government present during the workshop, met on 23 June last for final adoption of the procedure and selection criteria for nomination of MSG members of the Government.

Government

In the Work Group (i.e. the Work Group/Steering Group responsible for the preparations to the selection of the MSG members) the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Natural Resources, are represented on behalf of the Government. The lead of the Government is the Director of Natural Resources. The Government working group has executed a stakeholder mapping of the Government. From this group is the Government stakeholder group (OSG) has been selected and charged with the procedure and selection criteria for nomination of the MSG members of the Government.

Procedure for selection Government Members in MSG



Selection criteria Government Stakeholders

I. Stakeholder mapping and Government Stakeholder Group

Selection criteria for Stakeholder mapping executed by Workgroup/Steering Group

- Legally established tasks
- involvement on the mining and oil industry in terms of :
 - Policy:
 - Revenues and expenditures of resources
 - Control and reporting
 - Permits/Concessions

A total of 25 government organizations (Ministries, Institutes, departments and companies) have been identified (ANNEX 1). From this group a selection was made for participation in the workshop of 17 June 2016. The selection took place based on the degree of direct involvement in the mining and petroleum sector (ANNEX 2). The State-owned enterprises, State oil and Grassalco are categorized under the key stakeholder group Companies. The Government representatives at the Workshop of 17 June are listed here, the Government Stakeholder Group (OSG) (ANNEX 3)

I. Ministries/Institutes for Nomination MSG members

Selection criteria for Ministries/Institutes prepared by the Government Stakeholder Group

- Legally established tasks
 - involvement on the mining and oil industry in terms of :
 - Policy:
 - Revenues and expenditures of resources
 - Control and reporting
- Permits/Concessions

Based on the weight of the involvement of the ministries/government institutes is the OSG agree that the three members of the Government will be nominated by the following ministries:

Nominations for primary MSG members:

- 1 representative by the Ministry of Natural Resources
- 1 representative by the Ministry of Finance
- 1 representative by the Ministry of Regional Development

As for the nominations of the three alternate members of the Government, the OSG agrees that candidates will be recruited from the following Ministries.

Nominations for alternate MSG members:

- 1 representative by the Ministry of Natural Resources
- 1 representative by the Ministry of Finance

1 representative by the Ministry of Trade and Industry

The representative will be in close contact with the Minister, who nominated him or her as well as with Government Stakeholder Group and the national EITI secretariat. The national EITI secretariat is the body that will be set up to support the MSG and will for the time being, be housed at the Bauxite Institute Suriname (and in the future at the Mineral Resources Institute). The Government representatives have close contact and consultation with each other and shall ensure the reports of its activities and the implementation of its role within the MSG.

II. Nomination MSG Members

Selection criteria Government MSG members prepared by the Government Stakeholders group

- Senior Government official (EITI requirement) (which has a direct line with the Minister in terms of policy preparation and implementation).
- Arguably Trustworthy (EITI requirement).
- Are committed, effective participation in MSG activities and decisions.
(Signing of "Commitment or Statement" – as MSG member)
- Preferably financial and/or economic matters.
- Academic thinking and working level
- Active involvement in the sector in terms of policies, audit, reporting, revenue, and/or spending.
- Sufficient knowledge of EITI international and national and of the extractive industries.
- Good writing and oral communication and reporting skills in Dutch and English.

Documents to be handed in by the candidate:

- CV including listing of relevant working experience and references.
- Certificate of good conduct.

The EITI National Champion, the Minister of Natural Resources, will invite the selected ministries for the nominations of the suggested total of 3 members and 3 alternate members, before 15 July 2016. The minimum necessary criteria, as well as the link to EITI standards 2016 will be enclosed in the invitation.

The EITI National Champion shall review the proposed candidates to the previously stated criteria. The Champion will require a background screening. After approval the candidates are presented to the Council of Ministers (CoM). The approval by the CoM is then set out in a Ministerial Decision. The approved candidates are introduced to the Work group/Steering Committee, for installation by the President during the National Conference in October 2016.

Annex 1 Stakeholders mapping Government organisations

The Government organizations (Ministries, Institutes, departments and companies) that are directly involved in the mining and petroleum sector and their role.

	Organisation	Role	Representatives
1	Ministry of NR (Main Office)	Sector (policy)	Dir. NR
2	BIS (NR)	Control/reporting	Dir. BIS
3	GMD (NR)	Control/reporting	Wvd. Hfd GMD
4	OGS (NR)	Control/rapportage	Head of OGS
5	State Oil (NR)	Sector (operational)	CEO SOC
6	Grassalco (NR)	Sector (operational)	CEO Grassalco
7	Ministry of Finance (Main Office)	Collector/spendings/control/rapporting	Dir. Finance
8	Tax Office (Fin)	Levy, control and Collecting	Dir. Taxes
9	Statistics Office (Fin)	Rapporting	Dir. Statistics Office
10	MAS (TCT) of NV Havenbeheer (TCT)	Collector/control	Dir. MAS
11	IUD (HI)	Licences/control	Chief IUD
12	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Land Management	Licences/concessions	Dir. SPLM
13	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Sector (policy foreign relations)	Dir. Foreign Affairs
14	Ministry of ATM	Sector (Labour Policy)	Dir ATM
15	Ministry of RO (Main Office)	Sector (Policy Contribution)	Dir. RO
16	DC Para (RO)	Licences/future collector-spender	DC
17	DC Sipaliwini (RO)	Licences/future collector-spender	DC
18	DC Marowijne (RO)	Licences/future collector-spender	DC
19	Vaste Cie NH (DNA)	Control	Vzt. Vaste Cie NH
20	Vaste Cie Fin (DNA)	Control	Vzt. Vaste Cie Fin
21	Foreign Exchange Commission (Pres)	Licences gold purchase/transfers	Vzt. FEC
22	Central Bank of Suriname	Collector/reporting	Governor or Dir. CBoS
23	CLAD	Control/reporting	Dir. CLAD
24	Audit Office	Control/reporting	Chair Rekenkamer
25	NIMOS	Control/reporting	Deputy Dir. General Affairs
26	Office of the President	Installation MSG/	

Annex 2. Government Stakeholder group (GSG)

#	Name	Justification
1	Ministry of Natural Resources	Responsible Ministry for Natural Resources and Champion for the implementation of EITI in Suriname
2	Ministry of Finance	Financial reporting of the earnings from the mining sector
3	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	In charge of the necessary permits for export as well as establishment of companies
4	Ministry of Regional Development	Responsible for decentralisation (District funds) process of the Government, whereby earnings of the mining sector are re-invested in regions. On behalf of the legal authority, the District Commissioners are the primary vocal points for the companies operating in the various districts.
5	Court of Auditors	The Court of Auditors is legally appointed by The National Assemblée for the responsibility of monitoring the expenditures of the Government
6	Tax Office	Responsible for the levy, control and collection of all tax revenues and non-tax revenues within the extractive industry as well as reporting.
7	Geological Mining Service & Bauxite Institute Suriname & Commission for Regulation Gold sector	These institutes are integrated in a Mineral Resources Institute. Responsible for reporting and monitoring data, providing concessions, compliance with conditions, etc.
8	Central Bank of Suriname	Government Banker and reporting transactions for the government
9	CLAD	Responsible for internal monitoring of government revenues and expenditures, in accordance with conform comptabiliteitsregels

Annex 3. List of participants Workshop 17 June 2016

PARTICIPANTEN WORKSHOP 17 juni 2016					
No.	Stakeholdergroep	Vertegenwoordiger (workshop) 17 juni 2016	Email	Tel.	Handtekening
OVERHEID					
1	Ministerie van NH	Dhr. D. Abeleven (Stuurgroep)	dave.abeleven@naturalresources.gov.sr		
2	Ministerie van NH	Mw. V. Lalji (Stuurgroep)	valerie.lalji@naturalresources.gov.sr	0658266	
3	Ministerie van NH (BIS)	Mw. R. Vaseur (Stuurgroep)	dirbis@sr.net		
4	Ministerie van NH (BIS)	Mw. N. Accord (Stuurgroep)	natalie_accord@bauxietinstituut.com		* Nietlandig K.
5	Ministerie van NH (BIS)	Dhr. F. Bondhla (Stuurgroep)	ferhad_bondhla@bauxietinstituut.com	05231632	
6	Ministerie van NH (BIS)	Mw. V. Sabajo (Stuurgroep)	vanessa_sabajo@bauxietinstituut.com		
7	Ministerie van NH (GMD)	Mw. P. Simons (Stuurgroep)	pressim@yahoo.com	08633650	
8	Ministerie van NH (OGS)	Mw. Sandhia Punwasi	psandhyas@hotmail.com	0962913	
9		Mw. Rasida Jagroe	rasida.j@gmail.com	0704636	
10	Ministerie van Financien	Mw. Sagita Jaggan (Stuurgroep)	sagita.jaggan@finance.gov.sr	8873185	
11		Mw. J. Ten Berge (Stuurgroep)	joy.ten.berge@finance.gov.sr	8951559	
12	Ministerie van Financien (Afdeling Economische Aangelegenheden)	Mw. Marianne Tilborg	mtilborgg@yahoo.com	475614	
13	Ministerie van Financien/ Inspecteur der Directe Belastingen/Directoraat der Belastingen)	Mw. Joan Makaanlat-Veldhuizen	jemveldhuizen@yahoo.com	7207126	
14	Ministerie van Financien/ Ontvanger Invoerrechten en Accijnzen (Directoraat der Belastingen)	Mw. Daniëlle Wilfrid	daniëllewilfrid@yahoo.com	7207141	
15	Ministerie van Handel en Industrie /Hoofd IUD	Dhr. Aroen Jadoenathmisier	a.jadoenathmisier@minhi.gov.sr	402080 # 1035	
16	Ministerie van RO/ OD Distriktbestuur en Decentralisatie	Mw. Mr. J. Jozefzoon-Wachter	jdjozefzoon@gmail.com	8685493	
17	Rekenkamer	Mw. Minoushka Fernand	mfernand@outlook.com	472457/ 472854	
18	Centrale Bank van Suriname	Mw. Peggy Tjon Kie Sim	ptjonkiesim@cbvs.sr	470008 473741	
19	CLAD	Dhr. Edwin Paal	edwinpaal@clad.gov.sr	475935 # 224	
20					

Annex 4. DRAFT Letter of Support

(Please use the letterhead of the ministry)

(Date)

To: the Minister of Natural Resources

This is to certify that (name of ministry) supports the application of (name of applicant) to the multi-stakeholder group of SEITI. We attest to his or her ability to participate and contribute meaningfully to the discussions and activities of SEITI.

(In 2 to three sentences, please state why you support the applicant's application. You may cite his or her qualities, projects undertaken by the applicant under your organization, or any contribution he or she has made to the organization).

Thank you very much.

Signed:

Name
Position
Ministry

VERTAALD

BIJLAGE 4. Concept Ondersteuningsbrief

(Gelieve het brievenhoofd van het Ministerie te gebruiken)

(Datum)

Aan: De Minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen

Hierbij verklaart het Ministerie van.....dat zij de voordracht van (naam kandidaat) voor toelating tot de SEITI- Multi stakeholders groep ondersteunt. Wij getuigen van zijn of haar capaciteit, dat hij of zij op een adequate en vruchtbare wijze zal kunnen deelnemen en bijdragen aan de discussies en activiteiten van SEITI.

(Gelieve in 2 of drie zinnen aan te geven waarom u de aanvraag van de sollicitant ondersteunt. U mag zijn of haar kwaliteiten erbij vermelden, projecten die binnen uw organisatie zijn ondernomen door de sollicitant, of enige bijdrage die hij of zij geleverd heeft aan de organisatie.

Getekend:

Naam
Positie
Ministerie

Annex 5. DRAFT Acceptance letter

(Date)

To: the Minister of Natural Resources

I would like to express my commitment in fulfilling the role of government representative in the SEITI Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG). I will attend all SEITI and MSG meetings and activities unless there should be a justifiable reason for my absence.

I will be able to contribute to the SEITI MSG in a meaningful way because (please indicate your qualifications and any professional experience which can strengthen your application).

Thank you very much.

Signed:

Name of Applicant
Ministry

VERTAALD

BIJLAGE 5 Concept – schrijven van Acceptatie

Datum

Aan: de Minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen

Hierbij verklaar ik mij volledig te zullen inzetten bij het vervullen van mijn rol als vertegenwoordiger van de Overheid in de SEITI-Multi Stakeholders group (MSG). Ik zal alle SEITI en MSG vergaderingen en activiteiten bijwonen, tenzij er een gegronde reden voor mijn afwezigheid zou zijn.

Verder verklaar ik in staat te zullen zijn om op adequate en vruchtbare wijze bij te dragen aan de SEITI-MSG, omdat (gelieve uw kwalificaties en professionele ervaring die uw aanvraag versterken, aan te geven).

Getekend:

Naam van de Kandidaat
Ministerie

Annex 6. MSG Representative Application Form

MSG Representative Application Form

Instructions: Please complete (1) the form and send with your (2) curriculum vitae, (3) letters of support (optional) and (4) letter of acceptance to: _____

Contact Information

Name:		<input type="checkbox"/> Male
		<input type="checkbox"/> Female
Complete mailing address:		
Phone #:	Cell phone #:	Email address:
Nominating organization(s):		
Educational background:		
Name and location of academic institution	Degree and Major	Year of graduation (m/year)

Expertise and Affiliations

Field/area of expertise	
a.	d.
b.	e.
c.	f.

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

No. NH16/1060

To:
The Director of the Bauxite Institute Suriname
Drs. R. Vaseur

Paramaribo, 27 September 2016

Subject: ***Appointment BIS as provisional SEITI secretariat and installation of NR
Representatives for the SEITI MSG***

Dear Madam,

With this letter I wish to bring to your attention the following with regard to the Suriname EITI MULTI Stakeholders Group.

- a. First of all I want to express my gratitude for the support and contribution from BIS regarding the implementation of the EITI in Suriname. After consulting the Director of the ministry of Natural Resources, the BIS agreed to function as the national secretariat during the setting up of the SEITI MSG, until further notice. Following this decision I as Minister of Natural Resources wish to indicate that I agree with the above.
- b. As a consequence of the installation of the SEITI MSG I furthermore wish to inform you that the following government officials will be part of the SEITI MSG:
 - i. Drs. D. Abeleven - member
 - ii. Mrs. Drs. Valerie Refos-Lalji - alternate member

With the decisions mentioned above the undersigned expresses the expectation that the participation and support from the Ministry and the BIS, can further guarantee the success of the EITI-initiatives.

The Minister of Natural Resources

Drs. R. J. Dodson MSc.



MINISTERIE VAN NATUURLIJKE HULPBRONNEN
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. Dr. J.C. de Mirandastraat 11-15
Tel.: 410160 - Fax: (597) 472911
E-mail: minnh@sr.net / secrminnh@sr.net

No.: NH16/1060

Aan:
De Directeur van het Bauxiet Instituut Suriname
Drs. R. Vaseur

Paramaribo, 27 september 2016

**Onderwerp: aanstelling BIS als voorlopig SEITI secretariaat en aanstelling NH
vertegenwoordigers voor de SEITI MSG**

Geachte mevr. Vaseur,

Met dit schrijven wens ik het volgende onder uw aandacht te brengen ten aanzien van de Suriname EITI Multi Stakeholders Groep.

- a. Ik spreek allereerst mijn erkentelijkheid uit voor de ondersteuning en de bijdrage zijdens het BIS omtrent de implementatie van de EITI in Suriname. Hierbij is in afstemming met de Directeur van het ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen het BIS bereid gevonden om gedurende de opstart van de SEITI MSG als nationaal secretariaat te fungeren tot nader orde. In navolging hiervan wens ik als minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen aan te geven akkoord te gaan met het bovenstaande.
- b. Naar aanleiding van de instelling van de SEITI MSG wens ik voorts u in kennis te stellen dat de volgende functionarissen van het ministerie zitting zullen nemen in de SEITI MSG:
 - i. Drs. Dave A. Abeleven – lid
 - ii. Mw. Drs. Valerie Refos-Lalji – plaatsvervangend lid

Met bovenstaande besluiten spreekt ondergetekende de verwachting uit dat de participatie en ondersteuning zijdens het ministerie en het BIS het welslagen van de EITI initiatieven verder kunnen garanderen.

De minister van Natuurlijke
Hulpbronnen,

Drs. R. J. Dodson MSc

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

To: the Minister of Regional Development

Mr. E. A. Dikan

Paramaribo, 7 July 2016

Subject: ***Nomination SURINAME EITI MSG GOVERNMENT representatives***

Dear colleague,

As you know, the “Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative” (EITI) is a worldwide initiative for transparency in the mining, and oil industry. EITI-standards are being executed by Governments, in collaboration with companies and civil societies. Countries which have committed to the EITI-standards, are already publishing what the companies are paying government (in the form of taxes and royalties) and what the Government is receiving from the companies. Apart from the receipts and expenditures, information is also published reports, about licenses and contracts, government shares, production, spending of income and investments.

During several opportunities, i.a. the 7th ‘Global Conference of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative’, which was held in Lima, Peru, last February, our country announced that it will speed up the preparation of applying for the candidate-status of the EITI. One of the requirements for obtaining the EITI candidate-status is the installation of a Multi Stakeholders Group (MSG), that has to oversee the EITI-process. The MSG will see to it that civil society, Government and companies are closely and actively involved in the implementation of the EITI-process. The MSG will comprise of representatives of the Government, the mining and oil industry, civil society organisations, according to the EITI-standards 2016.

In order to meet the demands of setting up a MSG, the minister of Natural Resources has invited three stakeholders groups for a workshop on Friday 17 June last. During this workshop deliberations took place regarding i.a. the procedure and selection criteria for nomination of the members for the MSG and several stakeholders made further appointments for follow-up meetings for the sharpening and definite determination of the procedure and selection criteria. Every key stakeholders group should determine for itself which procedure and criteria they will follow. In doing so, the stakeholders should take into account the minimum requirements of EITI, namely that the representation must be adequate and the representing members must be integer.

As for the Government it is also required that the nominees must be “senior Government Officials”. The Government team, the Government Stakeholders Group (GSG), that were present at the workshop, met on Thursday 23 June last, for the definite adoption of the procedure and selection criteria for nomination of MSG government members, set out in the attached document “Selection Procedures and criteria for representation of the Government in the EITI MSG in Suriname (SEITI Multi Stakeholders Group”, June 2016.

On the basis of the importance of the involvement of the Ministries/Government institutes, the GSG agrees that three Government members will be nominated by the following Ministries:

Nominations for primary MSG members:

- 1 representative by the Ministry of Natural Resources
- 1 representative by the Ministry of Finance
- 1 representative by the Ministry of Regional Development

As for the nomination of the three alternate Government members, the GSG agrees that the candidates will be recruited from the following Ministries:

Nominations for alternate MSG members:

- 1 representative by the Ministry of Natural Resources
- 1 representative by the Ministry of Finance
- 1 representative by the Ministry of Trade and Industry

Against this background, you are requested to send a total of two representatives from your ministry, of which one (1) as member and one (1) as alternate member of the MSG. For the sake of brevity, I refer to the specific requirements in the attached document.

I am looking forward to your nominations, with underlying selection documents, i.a. Curriculum Vitae, **no later than Thursday 18 July 2016.**

Sincerely,
The Minister of Natural Resources
Drs. Regilio Dodson MSc.



NH 16/743

Aan: de Minister van Regionale Ontwikkeling
Mr. Edgar A. Dikan

Paramaribo, 7 juli 2016

Betreft: *Nominatie SURINAME EITI MSG OVERHEID vertegenwoordigers*

Geachte collega,

Zoals u bekend, is de 'Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative' (EITI) een wereldwijd initiatief voor transparantie in de mijnbouw- en olie industrie. EITI-Standaarden worden uitgevoerd door Regeringen, in samenwerking met bedrijven en maatschappelijke organisaties. In landen die zich aan de EITI-Standaarden hebben gecommitteerd, wordt middels publicaties weergegeven wat bedrijven betalen aan de Overheid (in de vorm van o.a. belastingen en royalties) en wat de Overheid ontvangt van deze bedrijven. Naast de ontvangsten en uitgaven, wordt in de rapporten ook informatie verwerkt over onder meer, licenties en contracten, overheidsaandelen, productie, besteding van inkomsten en investeringen.

Tijdens verschillende gelegenheden, waaronder de 7^e 'Global Conference of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative', die gehouden werd in Lima, Peru afgelopen februari heeft ons land aangekondigd zich versneld te zullen voorbereiden op de aanvraag voor kandidaat-status van de EITI. Eén van de vereisten ter verkrijging van de EITI kandidaat-status is de installatie van een Multi-Stakeholder Groep (MSG) die het EITI-proces moet overzien. Deze MSG zal erop toe zien dat civil society, Overheid en bedrijven nauw en actief betrokken zijn bij de implementatie van het EITI-proces. De MSG zal bestaan uit vertegenwoordigers van de Overheid, de mijnbouw- en olie industrie en civil society organisaties, conform de EITI-standaarden 2016, <https://eiti.org/document/standard>.

Om invulling te kunnen geven aan de eis van het instellen van een MSG heeft het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen vertegenwoordigers van de drie stakeholdergroepen uitgenodigd voor een workshop op vrijdag 17 juni j.l. Tijdens de workshop is onder andere van gedachten gewisseld over de procedure en selectiecriteria voor nominatie van de leden voor de MSG en hebben de verschillende stakeholdergroepen nadere afspraken gemaakt voor vervolgemeetings voor de aanscherping en definitieve vaststelling van de procedure en selectiecriteria.

Elke key stakeholdergroep moet voor zichzelf vaststellen welke procedure en criteria zij zal volgen. Daarbij moeten de stakeholdergroepen wel rekening houden met de minimum vereisten van EITI, namelijk de vertegenwoordiging moet adequaat zijn en de afgevaardigde leden moeten integer zijn.



Ten aanzien van de Overheid is ook vereist dat de voorgedragen personen "Senior Government Officials" moeten zijn. Het team van de Overheid, de Overheid Stakeholder Groep (OSG), aanwezig tijdens de workshop, kwam op donderdag 23 juni j.l. in vergadering bijeen voor de definitieve vaststelling van de procedure en selectiecriteria voor nominatie van MSG leden van de Overheid, vastgelegd in aangehecht document "Selectie procedures en criteria voor vertegenwoordiging van de Overheid in de EITI MSG in Suriname (SEITI Multi Stakeholder Groep)", juni 2016.

Op basis van de zwaarte van de betrokkenheid van de Ministeries/Overheidsinstituten is de OSG het eens dat de drie leden van de Overheid voorgedragen zullen worden door de volgende Ministeries.

Voordrachten voor primaire MSG leden:

- 1 vertegenwoordiger door het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen
- 1 vertegenwoordiger door het Ministerie van Financiën
- 1 vertegenwoordiger door het Ministerie van Regionale Ontwikkeling

Voor wat de voordrachten van de drie plaatsvervangende leden van de Overheid betreft is de OSG het eens dat de kandidaten vanuit de volgende Ministeries zullen worden gerekruteerd.

Voordrachten voor plaatsvervangende MSG leden:

- 1 vertegenwoordiger door het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen
- 1 vertegenwoordiger door het Ministerie van Financiën
- 1 vertegenwoordiger door het Ministerie van Handel en Industrie

Tegen deze achtergrond, wordt u benaderd met het verzoek om in totaal twee (2) vertegenwoordigers van uw ministerie af te vaardigen, waarvan een (1) als lid en een (1) als plaatsvervangend lid van de MSG. Voor de specifieke vereisten verwijs ik korthedshalve naar aangehecht document.

Uw voordrachten, met onderliggende selectiedocumenten waaronder Curriculum Vitae, zie ik gaarne niet later dan donderdag 18 juli 2016, tegemoet.

Hoogachtend,
De Minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen

Drs. Regilio Dodson MSc.

Bijlage:

Document "Selectie procedures en criteria voor vertegenwoordiging van de Overheid in de EITI MSG in Suriname (SEITI Multi Stakeholder Groep)", juni 2016.

From: The Ministry of Finance/Tamarindelaan 3

Paramaribo, 18 July 2016

To:
The Minister of Natural Resources

Dear colleague,

Referring to your letter dated 7 July 2016, I hereby inform you that Mrs. Joy ten Berge and Joan Makhanlal-Veldhuizen, are nominated as representatives of the Ministry of Finance in the MSG, with regard to the EITI-process.

Mrs. Joy ten Berge can be reached on email: joy.ten.berge@finance.gov.sr and mrs Joan Makhanlan-Veldhuizen on email: joan.veldhuizen@finance.gov.sr.

Hope to have informed you sufficiently.

Sincerely,

G. Hoefdraad
Minister



**MINISTERIE
VAN
FINANCIËN**

Tamarindelaan 3
Paramaribo, Suriname
Tel: (597) 472610 Fax (597) 476314

Copie

La F. No 468/16/Min.

Paramaribo, 18 juli 2016

De Minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen
De heer Drs. Regillio J. Dodson Msc.
Mr. Dr. J. C. de Mirandastraat no.13-15
Paramaribo

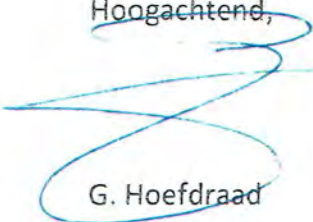
Geachte collega,

Met verwijzing naar uw schrijven dd. 7 juli 2016, deel ik u mede dat mevrouw Joy ten Berge en Joan Makhanlal - Veldhuizen namens het Ministerie van Financiën worden voorgedragen om als vertegenwoordigers zitting te nemen in de Multi Stakeholder Groep ten behoeve van het EITI - proces.

Mevrouw Joy ten Berge is te bereiken via het e-mail adres joy.ten.berge@finance.gov.sr en mevrouw Joan Makhanlal - Veldhuizen is te bereiken via het e-mail adres joan.veldhuizen@finance.gov.sr.

Hopende u hiermee voldoende te hebben geïnformeerd.

Hoogachtend,


G. Hoefdraad
Minister

DATE	30/9/16
BY	rrb

MINISTER van NH SECRETARIAAT
Datum: 21/7/16
No.: 743
Opmerking:

MINISTRY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

To: The Minister of Natural Resources

Drs. Regilio Dodson

Paramaribo, 15 July 2016

Subject: *Representatives nomination SURINAME EITI MSG GOVERNMENT*

Dear Colleague,

In reply to your letter of 7 July 2016.....regarding the topic mentioned above I inform you that mr. Henk Deel, Policy advisor at the Ministry, is nominated as member. The alternate representative is Mrs. Thania Soké-Fonkel.

Please find attached the Curricula Vitae of both officials.

The Minister of Regional Development

Mr. E. A. Dikan

Att.: Curricula Vitae

Curriculum Vitae

Name: Deel
First Names: Henk Adriaan
Date of Birth: 04 maart 1960
Place of Birth: Marowijne
Address: Metaalhinderweg 4, Wanica
Mobile: 868-5861 / 721-4051
Email: deelhenk@hotmail.com
Marital Status: Not married
Gender: Male
Religion: Morvian

Educational Background:

Mining BSc, ADEK

2005-2010	Member of National Assembly (DNA)
2010-2011	Higher Management (IMKB) (Institute for mediocre and small enterprises)
2010-2012	Deputy Director of Administrative Services
2011-2014	Total Leader (Leadership Management International, Inc. Waco Texas)

Additional Information

- Coordinator A Combinatie Department in DNA
- Deputy coordinator A Combinatie Department in DNA
- Member of the standing commission Justice and Police in DNA
- Member of the standing commission Natural Resources in DNA
- Member of the standing commission Trade and Industry in DNA
- Member of the standing commission Internal Affairs in DNA
- Member of the standing commission Husbandry in DNA
- Member of the commission annual the tripartite consultative body Dutch Antilles, Aruba and Suriname



De minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen
Drs. Regilio Dodson Msc
Mr.dr.J.C. de Mirandastraat 11-15

Paramaribo, 15 juli 2016

Kenmerk no.: SecMin/dd/4431

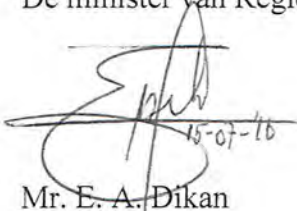
Betreft: *vertegenwoordigers Nominatie SURINAME EITI MSG OVERHEID*

Geachte collega,

In antwoord op uw schrijven van 07 juli 2016, kenmerk NH16/743 betreffende het onderwerpelijke deel ik u mede dat de heer Henk Deel, Beleidsadviseur zijdens het ministerie wordt aangewezen als lid. De plaatsvervangend vertegenwoordiger is mevrouw Thania Soké-Fonkel.


In de bijlage treft u aan de Curricula Vitae van bovengenoemde functionarissen.

De minister van Regionale Ontwikkeling,


15-07-16
Mr. E. A. Dikan

Bijlagen: Curricula Vitae

MINISTER van NH
SECRETARIAAT
Datum: 15-7-16
No.: 43
Opmerking: worden De Akolun voor verkie afhandeling



Curriculum Vitae

Naam: : Deel
Voornamen : Henk Adriaan
Geboortedatum : 04 maart 1960
Geboorteplaats : Marowijne
Adres : Metaalhinderweg 4, Wanica
Mobiel : 08685861/ 07214051
E-mail : deelhenk@hotmail.com
Burgelijke Staat : Ongehuwd
Geslacht : M
Geloofsovertuiging : EBG

Opleiding

Mijnbouw BSc, ADEK

2005 – 2010 lid DNA

2010 – 2011 Hoger Management IMKB (Instituut voor het Midden en Kleinbedrijf)

2010 – 2012 Onderdirecteur Administratieve Diensten (RO)

2011 – 2014 Total Leader (Leadership Management International, Inc Waco, Texas)

Additionele informatie

- Fraktiecoördinator van A-Combinatie in DNA
- Plaatsvervangend fraktieleider van A Combinatie in DNA
- Lid v/d vaste commissie van Justitie en Politie in DNA
- Lid v/d vaste commissie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen in DNA
- Lid v/d vaste commissie van Buitenlandse Zaken in DNA
- Lid v/d vaste commissie van Handel en Industrie in DNA
- Lid v/d vaste commissie van Binnenlandse Zaken in DNA
- Lid v/d vaste commissie Veeteelt in DNA
- Lid v/d commissie jaarlijkse tripartiet overlegorgaan Nederlandse Antillen, Aruba en Suriname

Curriculum Vitae

Persoonlijke gegevens

Naam : Soké- Fonkel
Voornamen : Thanya Dyonne
Geboortedatum: 9 augustus 1979
Geboorteplaats: Paramaribo
Adres : Van Kallenweg 67, Wintiwaiprojekt
Telefoon : 8705503 / 8170267
E- mail : sisatanny@hotmail.com
Burgerlijke staat: Gehuwd
Geslacht : V.
Geloofsovertuiging: RK.

Opleiding

1995- Behaald diploma MULO

2000- Behaald diploma VWO- Algemene Middelbare School (AMS)

2006- Behaald diploma HBO- Academie voor Hogere Kunst en Cultuur Onderwijs (AHKCO)
studierichting Sociaal Cultureel Vormingswerk

Afstudeerscriptie: Ouderparticipatie te Brownsweg

Een onderzoek naar de betrokkenheid van ouders op de basisscholen te Brownsweg.

2011- Behaald diploma MPA- Master of Public Administration in Governance bij het FHR Lim
A Po Institute for Social Studies (FHR) i.s.m. The Erasmus International Institute of Social
Studies (ISS)

Afstudeer onderwerp: Decentralization in Brokopoondo, The Collaboration between tribal
authority and the regional organs.

Werkervaring

Periode : 2000- 2006

Plaats : Stichting Projecten Protestants Christelijk Onderwijs Suriname

Functie: Projectmedewerkster

Werkzaamheden:

- Activiteiten ontplooiën op het Kinderboekenfestival Paramaribo en Kinderboekenfestival Binnenland
- Leesbevorderingsproject Binnenland
- Alfabetiseringsproject ouders Boven Suriname
- Alfabetiseringsproject Vrouwen Brokopondo
- Project Noodprogramma Heerstel Schade Onderwijs Binnenland te Brokopondo en Sipaliwini Onderdeel Ouderparticipatie
- Coördinatie Binnenland Overleg van NGO's

Periode : November 2006 en maart 2007

Plaats : Stichting Arbeidsmarkt- en Scholingsvraagstukken in het Caraïbisch gebied (Stas Caribe)

Functie: Districtscoördinator regio Brokopondo/ Boven- Suriname

Werkzaamheden:

- In verband met de uitvoering van het werkplan integraal cultuurbeleid districten sleutelfiguren identificeren en interviewen.
- Secretaris werkgroep cultuur op het seminar 'Integraal Cultuurbeleid Suriname'

Periode : Oktober 2007- 2011

Plaats : Ministerie van Regionale Ontwikkeling/ Onder- directoraat Ontwikkeling Binnenland / Afdeling Dorpsontwikkeling

Functie: Beleidsmedewerker/ Afdelingshoofd Dorpsontwikkeling

Werkzaamheden:

- Leiding geven aan de afdeling
- Trainen, instrueren, begeleiden en beoordelen van de medewerkers van de afdeling
- Sociale-, economische- en demografische database opstellen van de Marron- en Inheemse dorpen.
- Opstellen van dorpsontwikkelingsplannen voor de dorpen.
- Stimuleren van zelfwerkzaamheid onder de Marron- en Inheemse gemeenschappen.
- Adviseren van de minister m.b.t. het beheer en gebruik van gemeenschapsbossen door de dorpen.
- Informatie verstrekken aan Marron- en Inheemse gemeenschappen voor doelmatig gebruik van de gemeenschapsbossen.

Periode : Maart 2011- juni 2012

Plaats : Ministerie van Regionale Ontwikkeling/ Commissariaat Sipaliwini Afdeling Burger Informatie centrum Sipaliwini

Functie: Beleidsmedewerker

Werkzaamheden:

- Adviseert en ondersteunt de Districts Commissaris, binnen de kaders van het eigen werkveld
- Zorgen voor continue en up- to- date informatie verstrekking en dienstverlening aan klanten.
- Stimuleert participatie van de bevolking als onderdeel van de informatie- en dienstverleningstaak van het BIC in relatie tot de Districtsraad, Ressortraad en Burger Participatie Commissie.

Periode : Juli 2012- heden
Plaats : Ministerie van Regionale Ontwikkeling/ Onderdirectoraat Ontwikkeling
Binnenland
Functie : Waarnemend onderdirecteur Ontwikkeling Binnenland
Werkzaamheden: Leiding geven aan de afdelingen Dorpsontwikkeling, Ondernemerschap
Binnenland en Tribale aangelegenheden.

Additionele informatie of trainingen

1999- Computertraining Microsoft Access 97
Computertraining Microsoft Windows 95

2002- BE rijbewijs

2005- Training 'Lobby en beleidsbeïnvloeding' georganiseerd door Stichting Projecten PCOS.
Training 'Water, sanitatie en hygiëne' georganiseerd door PAHO/ WHO in samenwerking met
de stichting Ultimate Purpose.

2006- Project 'Houd Atjoni Schoon' geïnitieerd door Thanya Fonkel en gezamenlijk uitgevoerd
met Migaisa Cruden en Lygia Amania.

- Cursus "English Conversation" verzorgd door Wols' Language Consultants

2007- Cursus 'Logistiek Management' verzorgd door Allbright Training & Consultancy
(ATCON)

- Vrijwilligerswerk 'Creatieve activiteiten met ex- lepra patiënten'
- Cursus 'Doeltreffend Projectmanagement' verzorgd door Tjon A Hung Consultancy.

2008- 2011 - Lid 'Stuurgroep Huiselijk Geweld' als vertegenwoordiger van het ministerie van
Regionale Ontwikkeling. Trekker was ministerie van Justitie en Politie.

2008 - Training 'Omgaan met Huiselijk geweld' verzorgd door Women Rights Center.

2010 – Training 'Het schrijven van een ondernemingsplan' verzorgd door Women's Business
Group.

2011- Cursus 'Intensive English Conversation' verzorgd door Wols' Language Consultants

2012- Training 'Soiaal Maatschappelijk Hulpverlener' verzorgd door Shaan Creations
International

Talenkennis:

Nederlands: Vloeiend

Sranantongo: Vloeiend

Engels: Goed

De meeste Marrontalen: Goed

Hobby's: Lezen en naar muziek luisteren

Paramaribo, oktober 2012

Fonkel T.

MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

To:
The Minister of Natural Resources
Drs. Regilio Dodson

Paramaribo, 29 July 2016

Dear Colleague,

Referring to your letter dated 7 July,.....regarding the topic above, I would like to inform you that on behalf of my Ministry, Mr. A. Jadoenathmisier, Head of the Department of Import, Export and Foreign Exchange Control is delegated to participate in the Multi Stakeholders Group (MSG).

The participant can be reached on telephone numbers 402080 ext. 1072 or 8811348.

Hope to have served you with this information.

Sincerely,

The Minister of Trade and Industry
Mr. Sieglien Burleson



NH. 2016/ 743

Aan: de Minister van Handel en Industrie
Mw. Drs. Sieglien Burleson

Paramaribo, 7 juli 2016

Betreft: *Nominatie SURINAME EITI MSG OVERHEID vertegenwoordigers*

Geachte collega,

Zoals u bekend, is de 'Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative' (EITI) een wereldwijd initiatief voor transparantie in de mijnbouw- en olie industrie. EITI-Standaarden worden uitgevoerd door Regeringen, in samenwerking met bedrijven en maatschappelijke organisaties. In landen die zich aan de EITI-Standaarden hebben gecommitteerd, wordt middels publicaties weergegeven wat bedrijven betalen aan de Overheid (in de vorm van o.a. belastingen en royalties) en wat de Overheid ontvangt van deze bedrijven. Naast de ontvangsten en uitgaven, wordt in de rapporten ook informatie verwerkt over onder meer, licenties en contracten, overheidsaandelen, productie, besteding van inkomsten en investeringen.

Tijdens verschillende gelegenheden, waaronder de 7^e 'Global Conference of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative', die gehouden werd in Lima, Peru afgelopen februari heeft ons land aangekondigd zich versneld te zullen voorbereiden op de aanvraag voor kandidaat-status van de EITI. Eén van de vereisten ter verkrijging van de EITI kandidaat-status is de installatie van een Multi-Stakeholder Groep (MSG) die het EITI-proces moet overzien. Deze MSG zal erop toe zien dat civil society, Overheid en bedrijven nauw en actief betrokken zijn bij de implementatie van het EITI-proces. De MSG zal bestaan uit vertegenwoordigers van de Overheid, de mijnbouw- en olie industrie en civil society organisaties, conform de EITI-standaarden 2016, <https://eiti.org/document/standard>.

Om invulling te kunnen geven aan de eis van het instellen van een MSG heeft het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen vertegenwoordigers van de drie stakeholdergroepen uitgenodigd voor een workshop op vrijdag 17 juni j.l. Tijdens de workshop is onder andere van gedachten gewisseld over de procedure en selectiecriteria voor nominatie van de leden voor de MSG en hebben de verschillende stakeholdergroepen nadere afspraken gemaakt voor vervolgmeetings voor de aanscherping en definitieve vaststelling van de procedure en selectiecriteria.

Elke key stakeholdergroep moet voor zichzelf vaststellen welke procedure en criteria zij zal volgen. Daarbij moeten de stakeholdergroepen wel rekening houden met de minimum vereisten van EITI, namelijk de vertegenwoordiging moet adequaat zijn en de afgevaardigde leden moeten integer zijn.

Ten aanzien van de Overheid is ook vereist dat de voorgedragen personen "Senior Government Officials" moeten zijn. Het team van de Overheid, de Overheid Stakeholder Groep (OSG), aanwezig tijdens de workshop, kwam op donderdag 23 juni j.l. in vergadering bijeen voor de definitieve vaststelling van de procedure en selectiecriteria voor nominatie van MSG leden van de Overheid, vastgelegd in aangehecht document "Selectie procedures en criteria voor vertegenwoordiging van de Overheid in de EITI MSG in Suriname (SEITI Multi Stakeholder Groep)", juni 2016.

Op basis van de zwaarte van de betrokkenheid van de Ministeries/Overheidsinstituten is de OSG het eens dat de drie leden van de Overheid voorgedragen zullen worden door de volgende Ministeries.

Voordrachten voor primaire MSG leden:

- 1 vertegenwoordiger door het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen
- 1 vertegenwoordiger door het Ministerie van Financiën
- 1 vertegenwoordiger door het Ministerie van Regionale Ontwikkeling

Voor wat de voordrachten van de drie plaatsvervangende leden van de Overheid betreft is de OSG het eens dat de kandidaten vanuit de volgende Ministeries zullen worden gerekruteerd.

Voordrachten voor plaatsvervangende MSG leden:

- 1 vertegenwoordiger door het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen
- 1 vertegenwoordiger door het Ministerie van Financiën
- 1 vertegenwoordiger door het Ministerie van Handel en Industrie

Tegen deze achtergrond, wordt u benaderd met het verzoek om een vertegenwoordiger van uw ministerie af te vaardigen, die als plaatsvervangend lid in de MSG zal plaatsnemen. Voor de specifieke vereisten verwijs ik korthedshalve naar aangehecht document (in het bijzonder blz. 8 van het document t.a.v. de criteria van de voor te dragen kandidaat).

Uw voordrachten, met onderliggende selectiedocumenten waaronder Curriculum Vitae, zie ik gaarne niet later dan donderdag 18 juli 2016, tegemoet.

Hoogachtend,
De Minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen



Drs. Regilio Dodson MSc.

Bijlage:

Document "Selectie procedures en criteria voor vertegenwoordiging van de Overheid in de EITI MSG in Suriname (SEITI Multi Stakeholder Groep)", juni 2016.

Multi Stakeholders Group (MSG) for SEITI Selection Process Companies

Introduction

The Government of Suriname has decided to implement the EITI standard in Suriname and wants to apply for candidacy status in November 2016. Several steps have already been taken to prepare for the candidacy status.

On 29 April 2016 a national symposium was held to inform the public at large and Staatsolie was asked to present the role of companies in the MSG because on several occasions during the past few years, Staatsolie had discussed with the Ministry of Natural Resources, Suriname's participation in the EITI.

After the symposium, Staatsolie was asked to become a member of the steering group that was preparing Suriname's candidacy status for the EITI as the focal point for companies.

As part of the stakeholder mapping process, meetings were held with VSB and ASFA¹ representatives (31 May), Stg. Houders Mijnbouwrechten (SHMR)² (27 May) and KKF³ (3 June). The O&G companies operating in Suriname were informed of the steps taken and the way forward of Suriname's ambition to become an EITI candidate at the Operators Forum on 2 June by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Natural Resources Mr. Dave Abeleven.

On 17 June 2016, a workshop was held to discuss the draft TOR of the MSG, the MOU and selection procedures for representation of Government, Civil Society and Companies in the MSG that needs to be established, preferably by August 5th.

It was proposed that the MSG in Suriname consists of 9 members and 9 alternates. Each stakeholder has been invited to nominate 3 members and 3 alternate members.

Nomination Process Companies

On 21 June 2016 a meeting was held by the companies (annex 1) present at the Workshop of 17 June and agreement was reached that the extractive industry of Suriname consists of O&G and mining (water and construction materials are not relevant to the EITI standard at present). With respect to mining, gold is material at this point in time. Gold exploration/exploitation is either through companies operating under a mineral agreement with the Government or under the Mining Decree.

1. It was agreed that the 3 seats of the companies in the MSG will be taken up by :
 - a. one O&G company (Staatsolie & offshore contractors)
 - b. one mining company operating under a mineral agreement (Surgold, Rosebel Gold Mines NV)

¹ Employers organisations

² Representing more than 40 small and medium size mining companies

³ In an effort to reach companies who were not registered with VSB, ASFA or SHMR

- c. one S&M mining company (Stg. Houders van Mijnbouwrechten , Grassalco & others) (SHMR)
 2. Each group would select the member and the alternate to represent the group of companies.
 3. Ultimately by 18 July all 3 groups would inform Marny Daal-Vogelland who the candidates for the MSG including alternates are and she would communicate this with the Ministry of NR.
 4. The principle member and alternate do not have to be from the same company.
 5. If need be there will be a meeting of the companies group in the week of 18 July.

By 18 July none of the groups of companies had selected the member and alternate and a meeting was held on 21 July to discuss the matter.

The positions of the companies could be summarized as follows:

a. O&G

Some IOC's wondered if a scenario might be created sometime in the future, of possibly divergent views between Staatsolie as the Regulator and the IOC's themselves. The companies did not contest Staatsolie's participation in the MSG but thought it should fill in one of the Government seats. Annex 2 gives an overview of the feedback received.

b. Companies operating under a mineral agreement

Both Rosebel Gold Mines NV and Surgold claim the primary seat. Rosebel claims the primary seat based on its knowledge of the sector and the contribution to all stakeholders, including Government, since 2004. Surgold is claiming the seat because they are a founding member of the EITI and are willing to contribute to the EITI initiative in Suriname. They also do not believe that Rosebel Gold Mines NV will be in a position to contribute to the EITI process in Suriname based on current issues Rosebel Gold Mines NV is dealing with at this point in time.

c. S&M size companies

The SHMR wants a private company to represent the sector in the MSG and not a State owned company⁴. Grassalco remains committed to participate fully in the implementation of SEITI in a transparent way. In Grassalco's proposal to the SHMR, they indicated their capacity to fill one of the positions of Permanent member or Alternate without preference, if there are common grounds to nominate the candidates from this group (small & mid-size companies). However, because the indicated group of small & mid size companies failed to reach common ground for nominating the candidates as expected and the lack of transparency at this time of how to proceed, Grassalco refrained from providing their candidate under those circumstances.?

⁴ Grassalco

Candidates

- a. The O&G sector is now in agreement that Staatsolie (primary) and Kosmos (alternate) will fill in the O&G seat in the companies group of the MSG.
- b. Rosebel Gold Mines NV and Surgold will both be attending the MSG meetings. They could not decide who would be the primary and who the alternate.
- c. The Small & Mid size mining companies of the private sector, represented by the Stg. Houders van Mijnbouwrechten, SHMR, will nominate and submit both candidates ultimately by Thursday 4 August, without Grassalco consent

Marny Daal-Vogelland
August 3rd 2016

Annex 1 Company Representatives that Prepared the Companies Representation in the MSG

Grassalco N.V. (VSB)	Herman Alendy O. Kajansie
Rosebel GoldMines N.V. (VSB)	Sharmila Jadnanansing Daniela Herkul
Staatsolie (VSB)	Marny Daal-Vogelland Vandana Gangaram Panday
Kosmos (VSB)	Tom Fauria Mike Resomardono
Surgold (VSB)	Gerard Lau
SHMR	Steve Badloe Jessica Naarendorp Tedy Jbara
Nana Resources (ASFA)	Michael Naarendorp
KKF	Steve Badloe

Annex 2 Feedback of O&G with respect to proposal Staatsolie primary member and Kosmos Alternate for the first term of the MSG

Noble Energy	<p>With respect to the material in your note, we would complement you on the initiative and respectfully refer you to Tom and Mike in Kosmos as the operator of our Joint Venture with Staatsolie. We support their appointment as representatives for EITI.</p>
DEA	<p>DEA appreciates the intention of the Government of Suriname to implement EITI standards. As a non-operating partner without a country representation DEA however would not be in the position to actively participate in the Multi Stakeholders Group (MSG).</p> <p>In order to support the EITI process in Suriname DEA agrees with the proposal of Staatsolie being the primary MSG representative for the oil sector for this term of this first MSG. Furthermore, due to Kosmos' previous initiatives and experience regarding this matter DEA also supports the nomination of Kosmos for the alternative representative on the MSG.</p>
CEPSA	<p>After having reviewed the memo we do not have significant comments. We only have a minor suggestion concerning the representation of the O&G in the MSG which initially is proposed to be in the order of 3-4 years; we think that maybe a period of 2-3 years will provide more adaptability to changes that might occur in the O&G industry in the future.</p>
Tullow	<p>As a follow up to my e-mail of Friday last on the EITI and the O&G Representation on the MSG, Tullow supports Kosmos as the alternative representative for the O&G companies on the MSG.</p> <p>Tullow would like to propose that both the Primary and Alternative roles come up for review within 24 months of it being set up.</p> <p>Given the relationship that Staatsolie has as both Regulator and Oil Company we would also request that Kosmos, as the alternative member, has the opportunity to sit in at all MSG meetings.</p> <p>With regard specifically to the "Company" representation on the EITI MSG and your recommendation that Staatsolie should be the O&G Company representative, I wonder if this might create a scenario sometime in the future, of possibly divergent views between Staatsolie as the Regulator and O&G Representative and the IOC's themselves?</p> <p>From our experience in Ghana we note that all the oil companies attend separately (probably not a model that would work in Suriname because of the number of IOC in country either as Operator or non operators) and that GNPC attends in its own right as a Government representative</p>
Statoil	<p>But first of all; we do definitely support you in establishing this body, and I believe it is an excellent initiative that you are taking in this respect. The issues being addressed are also currently being pursued by us, so we are aware of the challenges and the benefits such an initiative can bring.</p>

	<p>As far as the representation to the 'O&G seat' is concerned, we have concluded that Statoil (at least for the time being) is not holding a sufficient strong position in Suriname to support us holding such a seat. We support that Staatsolie holds a position in this instrument and would suggest that one of the major players offshore Suriname should also be represented.</p>
Chevron	<p>With respect to the material in your note, we would complement you on the initiative and respectfully refer you to Tom and Mike in Kosmos as the operator of our Joint Venture with Staatsolie. We support their appointment as representatives for EITI.</p>
Apache	<p>Apache would like to suggest Kosmos fill the role as the alternate member for the O&G industry to the MSG.</p> <p>On behalf of Apache we have recognized Kosmos' contributions to help start the EITI process in Suriname, citing their direct and relevant experience in other geographical spheres. This can only be off benefit to the MSG. In addition as Tom is based in Paramaribo, this again to Apache helps unpin Kosmos' candidacy.</p>
Hess	<p>On behalf of Hess, we likewise compliment you on the initiative and support Kosmos' appointment as representatives for EITI.</p>
Petronas	<p>PETRONAS is proposing for Kosmos Energy to be the alternate in the MSG.</p>
Kosmos	<p>Over the past several years Kosmos has been an active participant in local discussion regarding EITI and we have encouraged Suriname to join EITI. We have co-sponsored local EITI workshops and also sponsored attendance by representatives of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Finance, and Civil Society to the EITI Global Conference in Lima earlier this year. The Ministry of Natural Resources (NR) is now leading a focused effort for Suriname to join EITI by year-end 2016 and has invited Kosmos to attend several workshops over the past months. We have also attended several meetings hosted by Staatsolie who has been charged with defining the Company representatives to the MSG.</p> <p>It has been agreed that the 3 company representatives would include 1 member (and 1 alternate) from the O&G sector. Kosmos has suggested that Staatsolie should be on the MSG but as a Government party since it is a 100% State owned entity and has a strong regulatory role in the sector. This would also allow one of the IOCs with extensive EITI experience to participate in the MSG to the benefit of Suriname. However, and after extensive debate, and in order to advance the initiative towards EITI membership, we have accepted the Staatsolie position as primary representative.</p> <p>Regarding the O&G alternate role... As an EITI Sponsoring Company with a local presence in Suriname we (Kosmos) would like to continue to support Suriname's application and participation in EITI. Given our company role as MSG member in other EITI member countries (Ghana, Mauritania & Sao Tome) we have the corporate and local resources to support Suriname in this initiative.</p> <p>We do realize that there are other IOCs active in Suriname (in both Operator and non-</p>

	<p>operator roles) which also have extensive EITI experience. Thus we do encourage them to also consider offering to be the alternate MSG member for the O&G sector. Alternatively, please consider supporting Kosmos's offer to fill this role.</p>
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Most importantly, the key issue here is to move this process along and get Suriname to join EITI since this will promote transparency and accountability in the extractive sector.

Promoting Public Awareness about how Countries
Manage their Oil, Gas and Mineral resources.

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

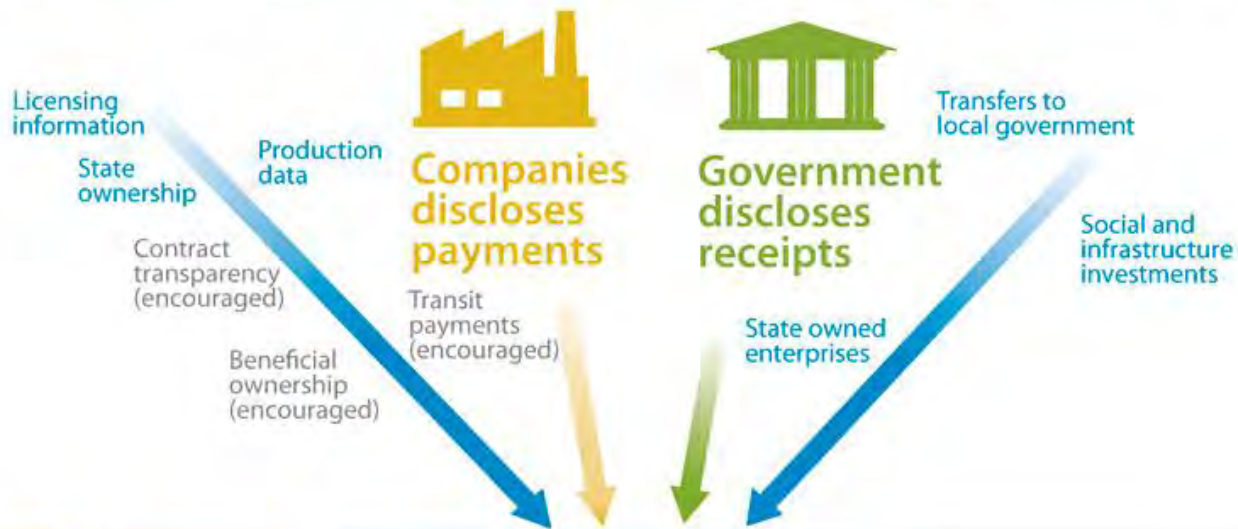
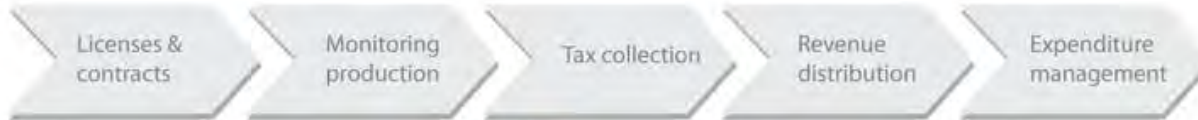
Content

- EITI
- Mile stones Suriname
- MSG, what, why, how,?
- Proces in Suriname

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)

- A global Standard to promote **open and accountable management** of natural resources.
- Issues along the value chain of extractive industries governance and asks countries to publish information on how the country's resources are being managed.
- A country's natural resources, such as oil, gas, metals and minerals, **belong to its citizens**. Extraction of these resources can lead to **economic growth** and **social development**.
 - However, poor natural resource governance has often led to corruption and conflict. More openness and public scrutiny of how wealth from a country's extractive sector is used and managed is necessary to ensure that natural resources benefit all.

EITI Standard



A national **multi-stakeholder group** (government, industry & civil society) decides how their EITI process should work.

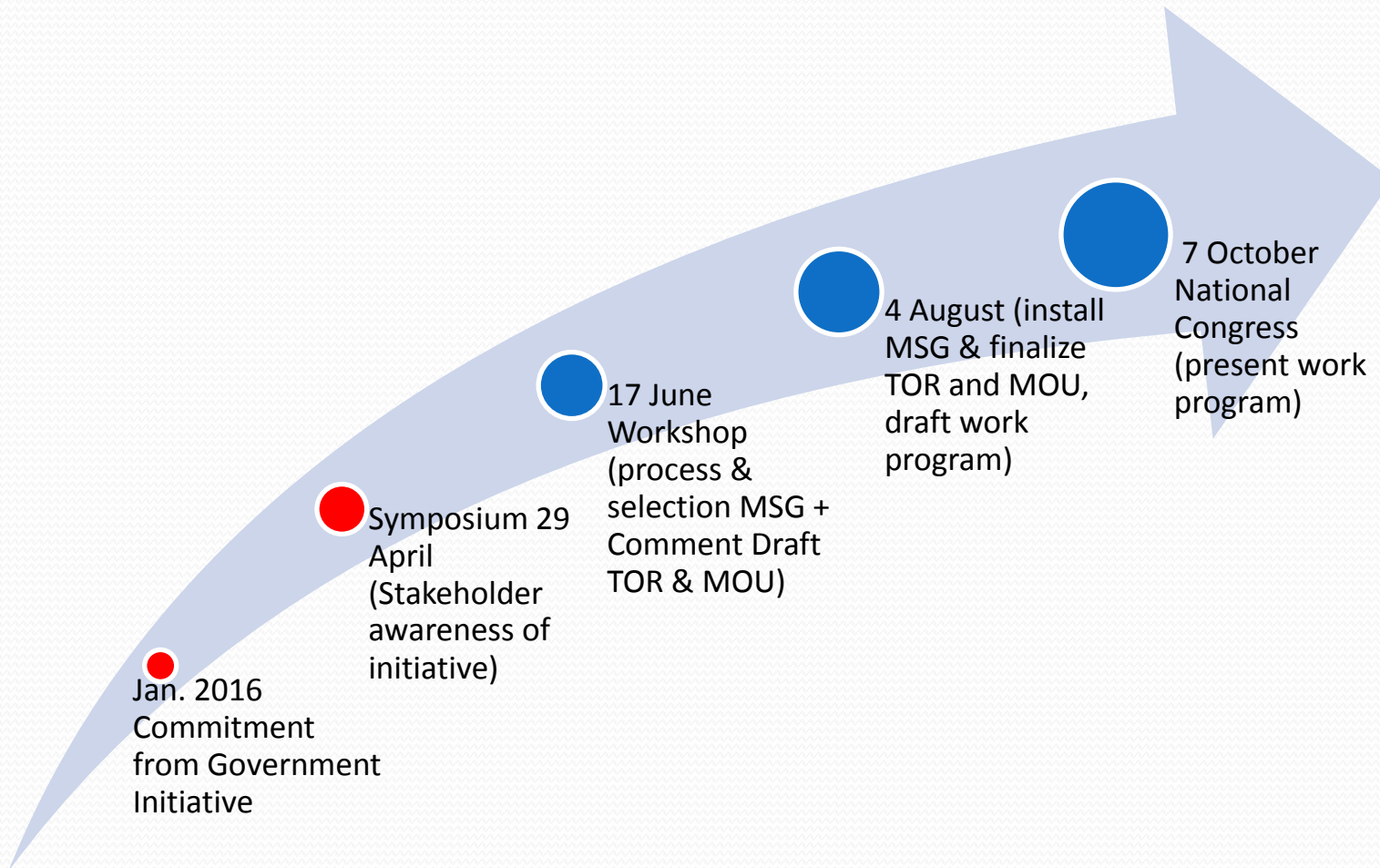


Government revenues and company payments are disclosed and independently assessed in an **EITI Report**.



The findings are communicated to create **public awareness and debate** about how the country should manage its resources better.

Road to Candidacy Suriname



Requirements for establishing a fully-functioning multi-stakeholder group

1. Commitment Government to work with civil society and companies, and establish a multi stakeholder group to oversee the implementation of the EITI
2. In establishing the multi-stakeholder group, the government must:
 - a) Ensure that the invitation to participate in the group is open and transparent.
 - b) Ensure that stakeholders are adequately represented. This does not mean that they need to be equally represented numerically.
 - c) Ensure that senior government officials are represented on the multi-stakeholder group.
 - d) Consider establishing the legal basis of the group.

EITI Guidance Note 14: Step 2: Nominating MSG members:

1. All stakeholders should be **adequately represented**. E.g. relevant where the commodities produced are diverse or where geographical diversity is a major consideration.
2. Each stakeholder group must have the **right to appoint its own representatives**, bearing in mind the desirability of pluralistic and diverse representation.
3. In many countries, (civil society and) companies select their own representatives by caucus to join the MSG, e.g. through an **industry association**.
4. Sometimes, public notices are issued requesting nominees.

The role, responsibilities and rights of the multi-stakeholder group

1. Members of the multi-stakeholder group should have the **capacity to carry out their duties**.
2. The multi-stakeholder group should undertake **effective outreach activities** with civil society groups and companies.
3. The multi stakeholder group should also widely **disseminate** the public information that results from the EITI process such as the EITI Report.
4. Members of the multi-stakeholder group should **liaise** with their constituency groups.

MSG should

1. Approve:
 - a) annual workplans
 - b) the appointment of the Independent Administrator
 - c) the Terms of Reference for the Independent Administrator
 - d) EITI Reports and annual activity reports
2. Oversee the EITI reporting process and engage in Validation in accordance with chapter 3.
3. The multi-stakeholder group should agree procedures for nominating and changing multi-stakeholder group representatives, decision-making, the duration of the mandate and the frequency of meetings

Trinidad & Tobago

Companies representatives:

- BG Trinidad and Tobago Limited
 - BHP Billiton Trinidad and Tobago
 - BP Trinidad and Tobago Limited
 - EOG Resources (Trinidad and Tobago Limited)
 - The Energy Chamber of Trinidad and Tobago
 - The Trinidad and Tobago Chamber of Industry and Commerce
- (3x6 MSG members, may be increased)

→ *“the Cabinet selected all of the MSG representatives... This is not ideal and should be avoided in Suriname. What we do now is let the company constituency select their members if one member chooses to step down. There is internal democracy and the company constituency meets to decide on their choices before coming back to the full MSG to highlight their choice and get final sign off.”*
(Sherwin Long)

Columbia

Columbia key stakeholders (scoping study):

- Colombian Oil Industry Association
- Colombian Business Association (ANDI) → Mining chamber incl. sub-sector associations (e.g. coal, quarrying)
- Colombian Mining Chamber
- Association for Large Scale Mining Sector

Columbia Companies representatives in MSG:

- ECOPETROL S.A.
- Colombian Oil Association
- Colombian Mining Association

(also 3x3 MSG members)

Ghana

Companies representatives:

- Ghana Chamber of Mines (1)
- Mining Companies on a rotational basis (1)
- GNPC (1)
- Oil&Gas Companies on a rotational basis (2)

(Awaiting feedback from Ghana EITI secretariat)

Step by step Approach for establishing MSG



Extractive Sectors Suriname

- Oil & Gas - Staatsolie (producing), Offshore Operators (exploring)
- Large scale gold mining - Iamgold (producing), Newmont (starting 2016)
- Small scale gold mining/ ASM –
- Other mid and small scale mining (MKB's) -

Exportproducten Suriname

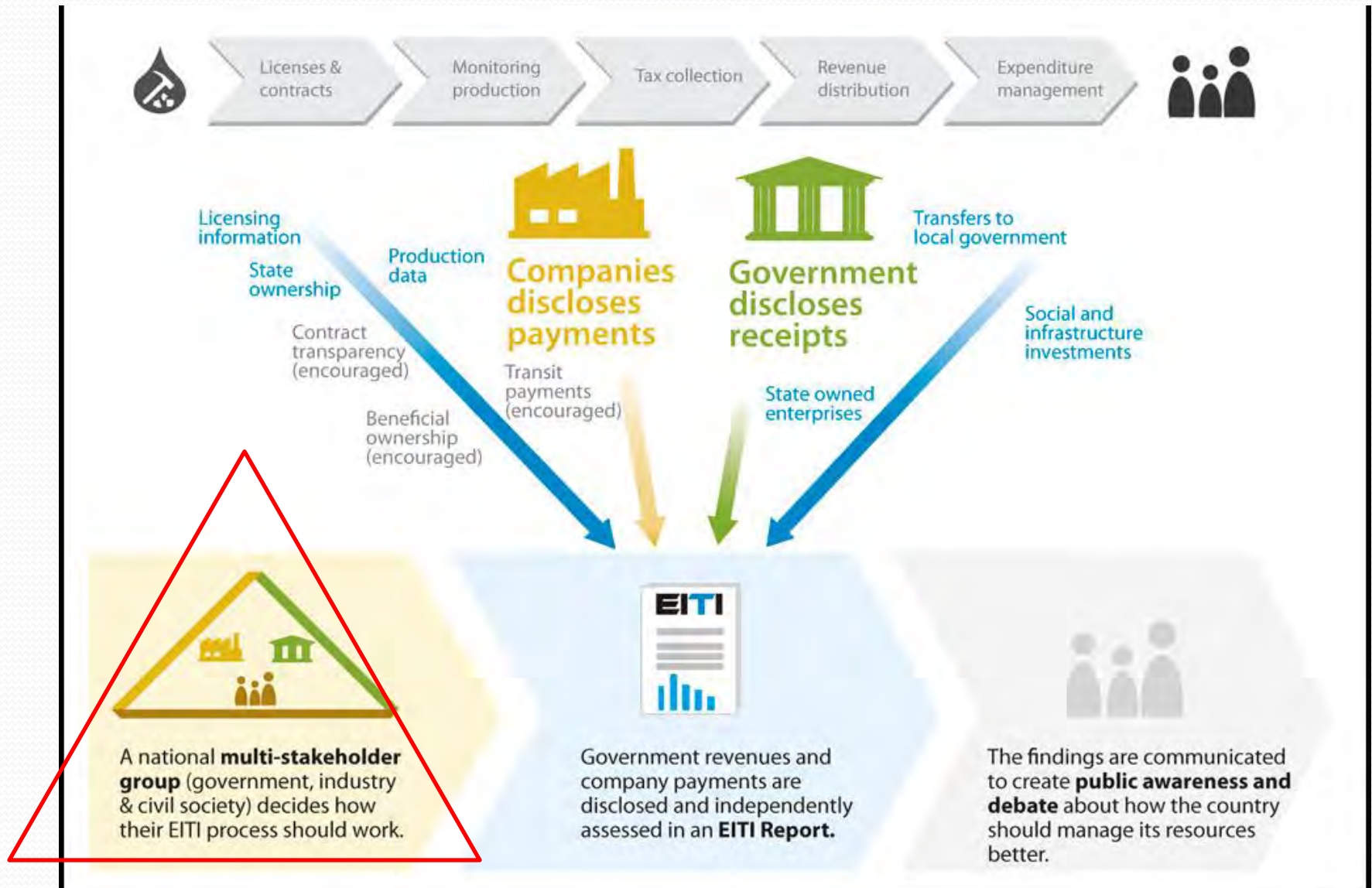


Source: Annual Report 2014 CBvS

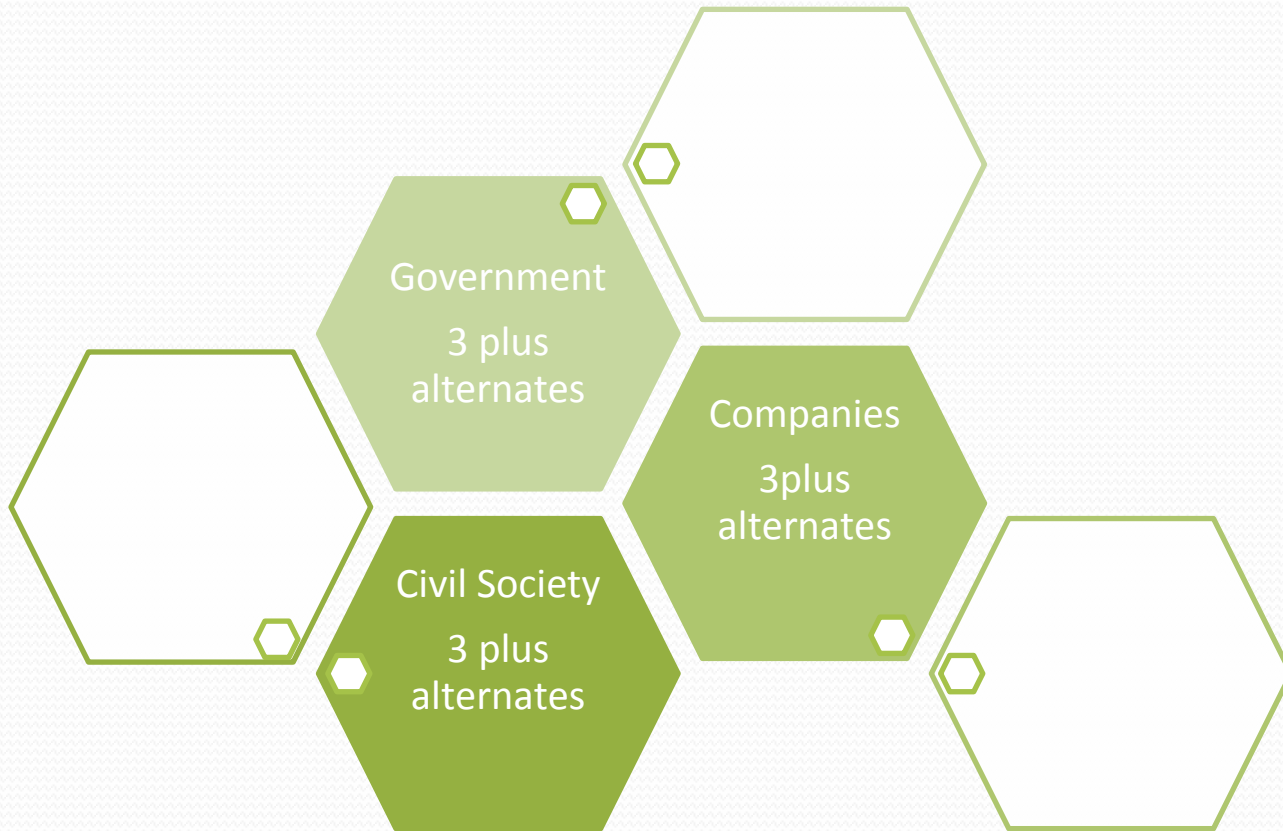
Suriname

1. VSB Mining chapter (mijnbouw groep)
 - Belangengroep Goudsector
 - Grassalco
 - Kosmos Energy Suriname
 - ~~Moengo Minerals~~
 - Rosebel Gold Mines N.V. (IAMGOLD)
 - Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname N.V.
 - ~~Suriname Aluminum Company L.L.C.~~
2. ASFA
 - Mining Group
3. KKF
4. Stg. Belangengroep Goudsector
5. Stg. Mijnbouw rechthouders
6. List GMD producers

EITI Standard



Proposal for Representation in MSG



Thank You

Ministry of Natural Resources

To:

The Chairman of the Surinam Business Forum
M. Ferdinand Welzijn

Paramaribo, 10 juni 2016

Ref.:

Subject: **INVITATION**

Dear Mr. Welzijn,

In the course of Suriname's application for the EITI- candidate status, you are kindly invited for a discussion about the progress of the course and the state of affairs regarding the evolvement of the companies as a whole.

Date : Tuesday 14 June 2016
Time : 12.00h – 13.00h
Venue : Conference room Bauxite Institute Suriname
at the corner of Zonnebloemstraat/Johan Bodegravenlaan

We are looking forward to your confirmation by 2 June at the latest on tel. nr 499834/----35, Secretariat of the Bauxite Institute Suriname.

Yours truly,
The Director of the Ministry of Natural Resources

Drs. Dave Abeleven



Aan: de voorzitter van de Surinaam Business Forum
Dhr. mr. Ferdinand Welzijn

Paramaribo, 10 juni 2016

Ref.:

Betreft: **UITNODIGING**

Geachte heer Welzijn,

In het kader van het traject op de aanvraag voor de EITI-kandidaat-status van Suriname, wordt u uitgenodigd voor een bespreking over het verloop van het traject en de stand van zaken van de betrokkenheid van het bedrijfsleven in het geheel.

Datum: dinsdag 14 juni 2016
Tijd: 12:00u-13:00u
Lokatie: Vergaderzaal van het Bauxiet Instituut Suriname
Hk. Zonnebloemstraat/ Johan Bodegravenlaan

Wij zien gaarne uw bevestiging tot uiterlijk donderdag 2 juni a.s. tegemoet op het tel: 499834/5, Secretariaat van het Bauxiet Instituut Suriname.

Hoogachtend,
De Directeur van het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen

drs. Dave Abeleven

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

To:

The Director of the Society of Surinamese Companies (VSB)

Mrs. Steven Mac Andrew MBA

Paramaribo, 25 May 2016

Ref.:

Subject: **INVITATION**

Dear Mr. Mac Andrew,

The 'Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative' (EITI) is a worldwide initiative for transparency in the so-called 'extractive industries', such as mining, oil mining and natural gas mining. EITI standards are being executed by Governments, in cooperation with companies and social organisations.

During the 7th Global Conference of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), which was held in Lima, Peru in February last, our country announced that it will prepare itself at an accelerated pace for the signing-up procedure of the EITI candidacy status.

On Friday 29 April the Ministry of Natural Resources organized its first Symposium: 'Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), in Suriname: Moving Towards Implementation'. In the framework of the follow-up process in preparation for the request for the EITI-candidate status, you are invited for a discussion on the role of your organization in the whole.

Date: Tuesday 31 May 2016

Time: 09:00h - 11:00h

**Venue: Conference Room Bauxite Institute Suriname
 Corner Zonnebloemstraat/ Johan Bodegravenlaan**

Yours Truly,

The Director of the Ministry of Natural Resources

drs. Dave Abeleven :

To:

The Chairman of the Association of Surinamese Manufacturers
ASFA

Dhr. Wilgo Bilkerdijk

Mr. J. Lachmonstraat # 187

Ref.:

Subject: INVITATION

Dear Mr. Bilkerdijk,

The 'Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative' (EITI) is a worldwide initiative for transparency in the so-called 'extractive industries', such as mining, oil mining and natural gas mining. EITI standards are being executed by Governments, in cooperation with companies and social organisations.

During the 7th Global Conference of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), which was held in Lima, Peru in February last, our country announced that it will prepare itself at an accelerated pace for the signing-up procedure of the EITI candidacy status.

On Friday 29 April the Ministry of Natural Resources organized its first Symposium: 'Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), in Suriname: Moving Towards Implementation'. In the framework of the follow-up process in preparation for the request for the EITI-candidate status, you are invited for a discussion on the role of your organization in the whole.

Date: Tuesday 31 May 2016

Time: 09:00h - 11:00h

**Venue: Conference Room Bauxite Institute Suriname
Corner Zonnebloemstraat/ Johan Bodegravenlaan**

Yours Truly,

The Director of the Ministry of Natural Resources

drs. Dave Abeleven



Aan: de directeur van de Vereniging Surinaams Bedrijfsleven (VSB)
Dhr. drs. Steven Mac Andrew MBA.
Prins Hendrikstraat no. 18

Paramaribo, 25 mei 2016

Ref.:

Betreft: **UITNODIGING**

Geachte heer Mac Andrew,

De 'Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative' (EITI) is een wereldwijd initiatief voor transparantie in de zogeheten 'extractive industries', zoals de mijnbouw, oliewinning en aardgaswinning. EITI-standaarden worden uitgevoerd door Regeringen, in samenwerking met bedrijven en maatschappelijke organisaties.

Tijdens de 7^e Global Conference of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) die gehouden werd in Lima, Peru afgelopen februari heeft ons land aangekondigd zich versneld te zullen voorbereiden op de aanvraag voor kandidaat-status van de EITI.

Op vrijdag 29 april j.l. heeft het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen haar eerste Symposium: '*Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) In Suriname: Moving Towards Implementation*', georganiseerd.

In het kader van het vervolg traject ter voorbereiding op de aanvraag voor de EITI-kandidaat-status, wordt u uitgenodigd voor een bespreking over de rol van uw organisatie in het geheel.

Datum: dinsdag 31 mei 2016
Tijd: 09:00 - 11:00uur
Lokatie: Vergaderzaal van het Bauxiet Instituut Suriname
Hk. Zonnebloemstraat/ Johan Bodegravenlaan

Wij zien gaarne uw bevestiging tot uiterlijk vrijdag 20 mei a.s. tegemoet op het tel: 499834/5, Secretariaat van het Bauxiet Instituut Suriname.

Note: De EITI-informatie en presentaties van het symposium zijn verder gedeeld via Dropbox .
U gaat naar: www.dropbox.com en u volgt de instructies.
Hanteert u het emailadres: seiti.symposium@gmail.com/ wachtwoord: seiti2016

Hoogachtend,
De Directeur van het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen

drs. Dave Abeleven

REPUBLIEK SURINAME
REPUBLIC OF SURINAME





Aan: de voorzitter van de Associatie van Surinaamse Fabrikanten (ASFA)
Dhr. Wilgo Bilkerdijk
Mr. J. Lachmonstraat # 187

Ref.:

Betreft: **UITNODIGING**

Geachte heer Bilkerdijk,

De 'Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative' (EITI) is een wereldwijd initiatief voor transparantie in de zogeheten 'extractive industries', zoals de mijnbouw, oliewinning en aardgaswinning. EITI-standaarden worden uitgevoerd door Regeringen, in samenwerking met bedrijven en maatschappelijke organisaties.

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U gaat naar: www.dropbox.com en u volgt de instructies.
Hanteert u het emailadres: seiti.symposium@gmail.com/ wachtwoord: seiti2016

Hoogachtend,
De Directeur van het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen

drs. Dave Abeleven

**Verslag Beoordelingscommissie
Nominaties Civil Societyvertegenwoordigers
voor de MSG Suriname EITI**

**Paramaribo, 1 augustus 2016
Adit Moensi
Nancy del Prado**

Achtergrond

Het Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) is een wereldwijde standaard om een open en verantwoord beheer van natuurlijke hulpbronnen van een land te bevorderen, zodat alle burgers van het betreffende land kunnen profiteren van de rijkdom van haar natuurlijke rijkdommen.

Bij de implementatie van het EITI, moet uitgebreide informatie over belastingbetalingen, licenties, contracten, productie en andere belangrijke elementen met betrekking tot de mijnbouw worden gepubliceerd zodat de burgers en andere belanghebbenden begrijpen wat de industrie betekent voor het land en daardoor een effectief publiek debat kan ontstaan over de verbetering van hoe deze inkomsten bron effectief kan worden gebruikt en daardoor ook de verantwoordingsplicht van de overheid wordt verbeterd. Daarnaast kan de uitvoering van het EITI ook bijdragen aan een beter klimaat voor de binnenlandse en buitenlandse directe investeringen in Suriname, met in achtname van wet en recht. Voor het toezicht op de uitvoering van EITI, zal er conform de EITI standaard een Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) worden ingesteld door de minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen, die thans de trekker is van EITI in Suriname. Deze Stakeholder group zal bestaan uit vertegenwoordigers van:

1. Publieke sector, bestaande uit geselecteerde ministeries en overheidsinstanties
2. Private sector, bestaande uit geselecteerde bedrijven die actief zijn in de Mijnbouw industrie
3. Civil Society

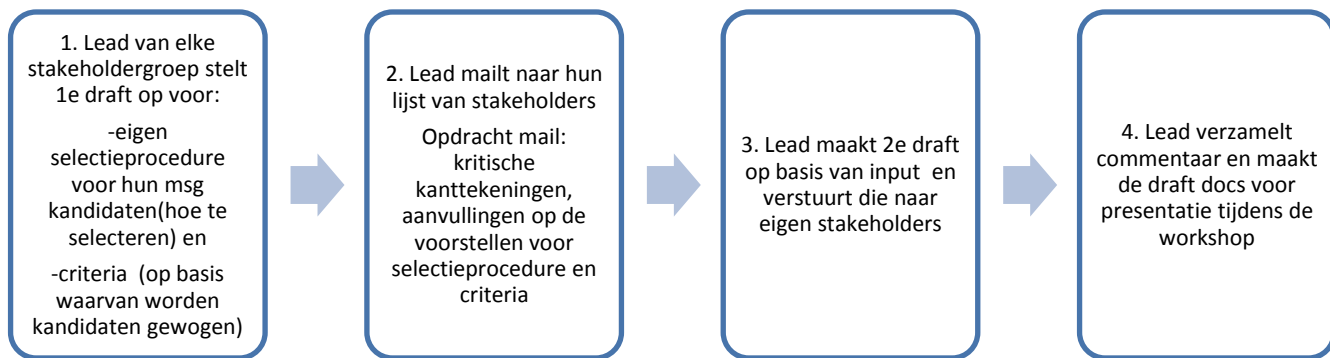
De afgelopen maanden zijn vorenvermelde groepen in de gelegenheid gesteld om zowel de draft Memorandum of Understanding on the Implementation of the EITI in the Republic of Suriname als de draft Terms of Reference voor de MSG te commentarieren en aanbevelingen te doen.

De Civil Society nominatieprocedure is gecoördineerd door het Burgerinitiatief voor Participatie en Goed Bestuur (BINI). Naast de BINI-EITI werkgroep werden ook andere civil society organisaties, niet aangesloten bij BINI, maar die wel als stakeholders zijn aangemerkt betrokken (o.a. CI-Suriname, ACT, Vereniging van 12 lo's, VSG). Ook de Anton de Kom Universiteit is betrokken geweest bij de activiteiten die BINI ontplooid in het kader van de EITI. Omdat volgens de internationale EITI procedures ook de vakbeweging wordt gerekend tot civil society, werden ook zij uitgenodigd voor het proces.

Op 7 juni is er een interne CS workshop gehouden, onder andere om de criteria voor MSG leden en de selectie procedure vast te stellen. Voor de invulling van de 3 vertegenwoordigers van de Civil Society is tijdens deze workshop besloten om bij de selectie van de Civil Society vertegenwoordigers in de MSG rekening te houden met de spreiding qua doelgroep / sector, waarbij 1 plek bij voorbaat is gereserveerd voor organisaties van de ITP's (Indigenous and Tribal People) en 1 plek voor de vakbeweging.

De criteria en selectieprocedures zijn op 17 juni in een plenaire meeting met participanten van alle stakeholders (Publieke Sector, Private Sector en Civil Society) van de MSG aangenomen. Voor de nominatie van de 6 vertegenwoordigers voor de Civil Society (3 leden en 3 plaatsvervangende leden) zijn alle betrokken organisaties opgeroepen om nominaties voor kandidaten te doen uiterlijk 26 juli 2016.

Het proces is hieronder schematisch weergegeven:



Er zijn in totaal 7 nominaties ontvangen, waarbij van één van de kandidaten, t.w. de heer Eward van Druivenvoorde, geen bescheiden zijn ontvangen. De beoordelingscommissie bestaande uit Adit Moensi en Nancy del Prado, beide BINI leden, hebben dan 6 nominaties beoordeeld op basis van de vastgestelde criteria.

De finale score is opgenomen in de tabel hieronder. Deze beoordeling heeft plaatsgevonden conform de scorecard in bijlage 2.

#	Naam	Organisatie	Functie in MSG	Totaal Score
1.	Rayah Bhattacharji	Projekta	Member	16
2.	Rene Artist	VIDS, de VSG en de 12 Lo's der Aukaners	Member	15
3.	Roy Caupain	Staatsolie Werknemers Organisatie Suriname (SWOS)/Rosebel Goldmines Werknemers Organisatie (RGWO)	Member	11
4.	Monique Essed- Fernandes	Projekta	Alternate Member	15
5.	Dimitri Tjon Sie Fat	Green Heritage Fund Suriname	Alternate Member	11
6.	Erna Aviankoi	VIDS, de VSG en de 12 Lo's der Aukaners	Alternate Member	14

Hoewel Dimitri Tjon Sie Fat lager scoorde dan de rest, wordt hij wel voorgedragen als plaatsvervangend lid. De selectiecommissie is van oordeel dat zijn relatief gebrek aan ervaring (vergeleken met de andere personen) ruimschoots wordt gecompenseerd door de getoonde inzet en verdieping in de voorbereidingsfase van de EITI. Hij heeft aantoonbare potentie om door te groeien in het EITI gebeuren in Suriname. Bovendien is, met zijn aanwezigheid, ook de jongere generatie betrokken.

We stellen derhalve voor om deze geselecteerde kandidaten aan te melden bij de Minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen als vertegenwoordigers van de Civil Society in de MSG van Suriname EITI.

De Beoordelingscommissie Civil Society

De heer drs. A. Moensi MBA

Mevrouw mr. N. del Prado

Bijlagen:

Scorecard kandidaten

#	Category Score			Rayah Bhattacharjii	Monique Essed Fernandes	Dimitri Tjon Sie Fat	Rene Artist	Erna Avlankol	Roy Caupain						
A	DE ORGANISATIE	Scoring	Weighting	Max Score	Weighted Score	Max Score	Weighted Score	Max Score	Weighted Score	Max Score	Weighted Score	Max Score	Weighted Score		
1	Ervaring van de organisatie met governance, financiën, ITP's, milieu, mijnwerkers rechten	Geen ervaring = 0p; 1-3 jaar ervaring = 1p; meer dan 3 jaar ervaring= 2 p	100%	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
2	Werkt de organisatie voor / met gemeenschappen in gebieden die getroffen worden door EI's?	Nee = 0 p; Ja = 1 P	100%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0		
3	Ontvangt de organisatie vaste subsidie van de overheid (in de vorm van geld, transport, personeel, etc.)	Nee = 1 p; Ja = 0 P	100%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
4	Heeft de organisatie in de laatste 5 jaar een donatie, subsidie of sponsoring gehad van de overheid?	Nee = 1 p; Ja = 0 P	100%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
5	Ontvangt de organisatie vaste subsidie van een EI-bedrijf (in de vorm van geld, transport, personeel, etc.)	Nee = 1 p; Ja = 0 P	100%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
6	Heeft de organisatie in de laatste 5 jaar een donatie, subsidie of sponsoring gehad van een EI bedrijf?	Nee = 1 p; Ja = 0 P	100%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
7	Heeft de organisatie bestuursleden die werken bij de overheid?	Nee = 1 p; Ja = 0 P	100%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
8	Heeft de organisatie bestuursleden die werken voor een EI-bedrijf?	Nee = 1 p; Ja = 0 P	100%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
TOTAL WEIGHTED SCORE A				9	9	9	8	9	9	7					
B	DE PERSOON	Scoring													
1	Ervaring en kennis met/over EI's	Geen ervaring = 0p; 1-3 jaar ervaring = 1p; meer dan 3 jaar ervaring= 2 p	100%	2	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	0	1	
2	Ervaring en kennis met/over EITI	Geen ervaring = 0p; 1-3 jaar ervaring = 1p; meer dan 3 jaar ervaring= 2 p	100%	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
3	Ervaring en kennis met/over financiële transparantie / overheidsfinanciën, boekhouden, etc	Geen ervaring = 0p; 1-3 jaar ervaring = 1p; meer dan 3 jaar ervaring= 2 p	100%	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	
4	Ervaring en kennis met werken in / met / voor gemeenschappen die worden getroffen door EI's	Geen ervaring = 0p; 1-3 jaar ervaring = 1p; meer dan 3 jaar ervaring= 2 p	100%	2	1	2	1	1	0	2	2	2	1	0	1
5	Beschikbaarheid voor bijwonen van meetings	Nee = 0 p; Ja = 1 P	100%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
TOTAL WEIGHTED SCORE B				9	7	9	6	3	6	5	4				
TOTAL WEIGHTED SCORE A & B				18	16	15	11	15	14	11					

Criteria voor selectie van Civil Society Vertegenwoordigers

Suriname EITI Multistakeholder Groep Criteria voor selectie van Civil Society Vertegenwoordigers

Elke aanvraag dient volledig te zijn om beoordeeld te kunnen worden, dwz:

- een nominatiebrief van de nominerende organisatie / groep
- een volledig ingevuld registratieformulier
- een volledig ingevuld organisatieprofiel van de nominerende organisatie
- een getekend bewilligingsformulier

De nominerende organisatie / groep zal worden beoordeeld op:

- De ervaring van de organisatie met:
 - Goedbestuur
 - Overheidsfinanciën of corporate finance
 - Inheemsen-tribale volkeren
 - Milieu
 - Mijnwerkersrechten
 - Geografische gebieden die direct worden getroffen door de activiteiten van extractives bedrijven
 - Mensen die direct worden getroffen door de activiteiten van extractives bedrijven
- De mate van zelfstandigheid, waarbij wordt gekeken:
 - Eventuele vaste subsidies van de overheid en / of extractives bedrijven
 - Eventuele bestuursleden in beleidsformulerende functies bij de overheid en / of extractives bedrijven

De voorgedragen persoon zal worden beoordeeld op:

- Ervaring met en kennis over de Extractive Industries
- Ervaringen met en kennis over EITI (b.v. activiteiten bijgewoond, trainingen gevolgd, etc.)
- Ervaring met en kennis over:
 - Goedbestuur
 - Overheidsfinanciën of corporate finance of boekhouden in het algemeen
 - Inheemsen-tribale volkeren
 - Milieu
 - Mijnwerkersrechten
 - Geografische gebieden die direct worden getroffen door de activiteiten van extractives bedrijven
 - Mensen die direct worden getroffen door de activiteiten van extractives bedrijven
 - Specifieke issues van extractives bedrijven, b.v. herkennen van zogeheten 'shell companies'
- Geen strafblad hebben

Report Evaluation Committee Nominations Civil Society representatives for the MSG Suriname EITI

Paramaribo, 1 August 2016
Adit Moensi/Nancy del Prado

Background

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) is a global standard to promote an open and responsible management of natural resources of a country, so that all citizens of the country can benefit from the wealth of its natural resources.

In implementing the EITI, extensive information about tax payments, licenses, contracts, production and other important elements related to the mining industry are to be published, so that the public and other stakeholders understand the importance of the industry for the country, which may result in an effective public debate on improving the effective use of these sources of income and the accountability of the Government. In addition, the implementation of the EITI may also contribute to a better climate for domestic and foreign direct investments in Suriname, taking into account legislation and law. For the monitoring of the implementation of EITI, a Multi Stakeholders Group (MSG) will be installed by the Minister of Natural Resource in accordance with the EITI- Standards, which will be leading EITI in Suriname. This Stakeholder group will consist of representatives of:

1. Public sector, consisting of selected ministries and public bodies,
2. Private sector, consisting of selected companies actively operating in the mining industry
3. Civil Society

The past few months, the abovementioned groups had the opportunity to make comments and recommendations on both the draft Memorandum of Understanding on the Implementation of the EITI in the Republic of Suriname and the draft Terms of Reference for the MSG.

The Civil Society nomination procedure was coordinated by the Citizens' Initiative for Participation and Good Governance (BINI). Beside the BINI-EITI work group other civil society organizations, not affiliated with BINI, but which have been identified as stakeholders, were involved as well (e.g. CI-Suriname, ACT, Association of 12 Lo's, VSG).

The Anton de Kom University has also been involved in the activities held by BINI in the framework of the EITI. Because the trade union is also considered civil society, according to the international EITI procedures, they were also invited for the process.

On June 7, an internal CS workshop was held, to determine i.a. the criteria for MSG members and the selection procedure.

To fill in the openings of 3 representatives of the Civil Society, the decision was made during this workshop, that in selecting the Civil Society representatives in the MSG, the wide range of target group/sector should be taken into account, whereby 1 opening is reserved in advance for the ITP organisations (Indigenous and Tribal People) and 1 opening for the trade union.

In a plenary meeting on 17 June with participants of all stakeholders (Public Sector, Private Sector and Civil Society) of the MSG, the criteria and selection procedures were adopted.

For the nomination of the 6 representatives for the Civil Society (3 members and 3 alternate members) all organisations involved, were asked to submit nominations for candidates by 26 July 2016 at the latest.

The process is shown below

A total of 7 nominations have been received, of which one of the candidates, namely Mr. Edward van Druivenvoorde, has not submitted any documents. The Evaluation Committee consisting of Adit Moensi and Nancy del Prado, both BINI members, as a result then evaluated 6 nominations based on the established criteria.

The final score is listed in the table below. This assessment has been made in accordance with the score card in annex 2.

	Name	Organisation	Function inMSG	Total Score
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				

Although Dimitri Tjon Sie Fat scored lower than the rest, he is still nominated as a substitute member. The selection Committee is of the opinion that his relative lack of experience (compared to the other persons) is widely compensated by his effort and commitment in the preparation phase of the EITI.

He has proven potential to continue to grow in the EITI development in Suriname. Besides, with his presence the younger generation is involved as well.

We are therefore proposing to present these selected candidates to the Minister of Natural Resources as representatives of the Civil Society in the MSG of Suriname EITI.

The Evaluation Committee Civil Society

Mr. A. Moensi, MBA

Mrs N. del Prado

Criteria for selection of Civil Society Representatives

Suriname EITI Multi Stakeholders Group Criteria for selection of Civil Society Representatives

Every inquiry should be complete in order to be evaluated, meaning:

- A letter of nomination from the nominating organisation/group
- A completed registration form
- A completed profile of the nominating organization
- A signed form of consent

The nominating organisation/group will be evaluated on:

-The experience of the organization with:

- Good governance:
- Government finances or corporate finance
- Indigeneous and tribal people
- Environment o miner's rights
- Geographical areas directly affected by the activities of extractive companies
- People directly affected by the activities of extractive companies

-The degree of autonomy, with the focus on:

- Any fixed subsidies from the Government and/or extractive companies
- Any Board members in policy formulating positions with the Government and/or extractive companies

The nominated person will be judged on:

-Experience with and knowledge about the EITI Extractive Industries

-Experience and knowledge about EITI (e.g. activities and trainings attended, etc.)

-Experience with and knowledge about:

- Good governance:
- Government finances or corporate finance or accounting in general
- Indigenous and tribal people
- Environmental Miner's Rights
- Geographical areas directly affected by the activities of extractive companies
- People directly affected by the activities of extractive companies

Specific issues of extractives companies, e.g. recognize so-called "shell companies" --

Have no criminal record



Aan:

Paramaribo, May 2016

Ref.:

Subject: *INVITATION WORKSHOP EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (EITI)
IN SURINAME - MOVING TOWARDS*

Dear,

On Friday 29 April last, the Ministry of Natural Resources organized the first EITI-Symposium. This symposium was held as part of the process that the Government of Suriname started in obtaining the candidate status of the EITI and that the role of the ' National Champion ', being the main responsibility for implementation of the EITI standards, is fulfilled by him. The stakeholders were also informed about the importance of their involvement in the EITI-process and the importance of EITI for Suriname.

In order to obtain the EITI-candidate status, Suriname will meet the following requirements:

- The installation of a Multi-stakeholder Group (MSG); an independent Commission in which the Government, companies and civil society are represented.
- A work plan approved by the MSG for implementation of the EITI.
- The official publication of Suriname's application for the candidacy and its submission.

To implement the requirement of setting up a MSG, the Ministry of Natural Resources will organize/facilitate a workshop on Friday 17 June next. The members of the MSG will have to be nominated by the three respective stakeholder groups: government, companies and civil society.

During the workshop, the guidelines and criteria for the representation in the MSG will be presented and jointly determined. In addition, the previously submitted comments of the various stakeholders on the draft "Terms of Reference" (TOR) from the MSG dated April 2016, in which are set out i.a. the duties, responsibilities and powers of the MSG.

In case we have not yet received your comments on the TOR, we kindly request you to do so on (e-mail)....., please no later than.....

The EITI-information and presentations of the symposium, dated April 29 last, are shared via Dropbox as well.

Go to: www.dropbox.com and follow the instructions.

Use the email address: seiti.symposium@gmail.com/password: seiti2016



In doing so, you are invited to participate in the Workshop: EITI IN SURINAME-MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION.

Date : Friday 17 June 2016
Time : 07:30h - 16:00h
Location : Lalla Rook

We are looking forward to your confirmation no later than 6 June, on tel: 499834/5, Secretariat of the Bauxite Institute Suriname.

Attached you will find the tentative program.

Sincerely,
The Director of the Ministry of Natural Resources

drs. Dave Abeleven

Att.
Tentative Program Workshop 17 June 2016



Tentative Program

Workshop

*'EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (EITI) IN SURINAME –
MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION'*

Friday 17 June 2016

07:30h – 16:00h

Lalla Rookh Ball Room

07:30h - 08:00h	Registration and coffee
08:00h - 08:05h	Word of Welcome - Moderator
08:10h - 08:20h	Procedure and work method EITI-process
08:20h - 08:35h	Introduction
	EITI candidacy status Suriname – <i>Director of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Mr. Drs. Dave Abeleven</i>
08:35h - 08:50h	Introduction
	<i>MSG in general and cases other countries mw. Vandana Gangaram Panday MSc.</i>
08:50h - 09:15h	Questions
09:15h - 09:30h	Coffee break
09:30h - 09:40h	Instructions work groups
09:40h - 11:00h	Work group round 1
	Criteria en Procedure selection MSG
11:00h - 12:00h	Plenary presentations and discussions
12:00h - 13:00h	Lunch
13:00h - 13:10h	Instructions work groups
13:10h - 14:10h	Work group round 2
	Discussie commentaren op de concept TOR en MOU



:





15:40h – 16:00h

Wrap up and next steps

16:00h

Closing



Aan: De Voorzitter van de Associatie van Surinaamse Fabrikanten
Dhr. Wilgo Bilkerdijk
Mr. J. Lachmonstraat 187
Paramaribo

Paramaribo, 2 juni 2016

Ref.: 761/Dir NRC/16

Betreft: **UITNODIGING WORKSHOP: 'EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (EITI) IN SURINAME - MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION (SEITI)'**

Geachte heer Bilkerdijk,

Op vrijdag 29 april j.l. organiseerde het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen het eerste EITI-Symposium. Dit symposium werd georganiseerd in het kader van het traject dat de Regering van Suriname heeft uitgezet ter verkrijging van de kandidaat-status tot de EITI. Tijdens dit symposium heeft de Minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen publiekelijk bevestigd dat Suriname zich heeft gecommitteerd voor implementatie van EITI en dat de rol van de 'National Champion', zijnde de hoofdverantwoordelijke voor implementatie van de EITI-standaarden, door hem vervuld wordt. Ook werden de stakeholders geïnformeerd over het belang van hun betrokkenheid bij het EITI-proces en het belang van EITI voor Suriname.

Ter verkrijging van de EITI kandidaat-status, zal Suriname verder moeten voldoen aan de volgende eisen:

- De installatie van een Multi Stakeholders Group (MSG); een onafhankelijke commissie waarin de overheid, de bedrijven en de civil society vertegenwoordigd zijn.
- Een door de MSG goedgekeurde werkplan voor implementatie van de EITI.
- De officiële bekendmaking over de kandidaat aanvraag van Suriname en indiening daarvan.

Om invulling te geven aan de eis van het instellen van een MSG zal het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen op vrijdag 17 juni a.s. een workshop organiseren c.q. faciliteren. De leden van de MSG zullen, binnen 30 dagen na de workshop voorgedragen moeten worden door de drie respectieve stakeholder groepen: de overheid, de bedrijven en civil society.

Hierbij wordt u gevraagd één bedrijf van de "Mining Group" van uw organisatie, te selecteren voor vertegenwoordiging en participatie en van het geselecteerd bedrijf één participant te doen afvaardigen voor deelname aan de Workshop: 'EITI IN SURINAME (SEITI)- MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION'.



Datum : **Vrijdag 17 juni 2016**
Tijd : **07:30 - 16:00 uur**
Lokatie : **Lalla Rookh Conference Room Gebouw 1**
Lalla Rookhweg 54, Zorg en Hoop.

Wij zien gaarne de bevestiging van de naam van het geselecteerde bedrijf en haar afgevaardigde, **niet later dan 8 juni** a.s., tegemoet op het tel.: 499834/5, Secretariaat van het Bauxiet Instituut Suriname.

Tijdens de workshop zullen de richtlijnen en criteria voor de vertegenwoordiging in de MSG gepresenteerd worden ter vaststelling door de respectieve stakeholder groepen. Verder zullen de vooraf ingediende commentaren van de verschillende stakeholders op het concept document "Terms of Reference"(TOR) van de MSG van april 2016, waarin onder meer vervat de taken, verantwoordelijkheden en bevoegdheden van de MSG worden behandeld, evenals de concept-MOU. Voorzover wij uw commentaar op de TOR en MOU nog niet ontvangen hebben, verzoeken wij u dat alsnog te doen op info.seiti@gmail.com, gaarne niet later dan vrijdag 8 juni a.s.. Uw commentaren graag m.b.v. trackchanges of insert comments aangeven.

De EITI-informatie en presentaties van het symposium d.d. 29 april j.l. zijn ook gedeeld via Dropbox. U gaat naar: www.dropbox.com en u volgt de instructies.
Hanteert u het e-mailadres: seiti.symposium@gmail.com / wachtwoord: seiti2016

Aangehecht treft u het tentatief programma.

Hoogachtend,
De Directeur van het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen



Drs. Dave Abeleven

Bijlage:
Tentatief Programma Workshop 17 juni 2016



Tentatief Programma

Workshop

**'EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE IN SURINAME (SEITI) –
MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION'**

Vrijdag 17 juni 2016

08:00 – 15:30 uur

Lalla Rookh Conference Room Gebouw 1, Lalla Rookh Complex

08:00 - 08:30 uur	Registratie en koffie
08:30 - 08:45 uur	Welkomstwoord – Moderator
08:45 - 09:15 uur	Inleidingen
	Update EITI-proces – <i>Directeur NH</i>
	Status Engagement proces Government - <i>NH/BIS</i>
	Status Engagement proces Companies – <i>mw. V. Gangaram Panday M.Sc.</i>
	Status Engagement proces Civil Society – <i>mw. Drs. Rayah Bhattacharji M.Sc.</i>
09:15 - 09:45 uur	Vragenronde
09:45 - 11:00 uur	Werkgroep ronde 1: Criteria en Procedure selectie MSG
11:00 - 12:00 uur	Plenaire presentaties en discussie
12:00 - 12:15 uur	Inleiding concept TOR en MOU (+ instructies werkgroepen) – <i>NH/BIS</i>
12:15 - 12:45 uur	Korte break
12:45 - 13:45 uur	Werkgroep ronde 2: Discussie commentaren op de concept TOR en MOU
13:45 - 15:00 uur	Plenaire presentatie en discussie
15:00 - 15:30 uur	Wrap up en next steps



Aan: De voorzitter van de Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken
Dhr. Jayant A. Padarath
Kernkampweg 37
Paramaribo

Paramaribo, 6 juni 2016

Ref.: 776/OWNH/16

Betreft: **UITNODIGING WORKSHOP: 'EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (EITI) IN SURINAME - MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION (SEITI)'**

Geachte heer Padarath,

Op vrijdag 29 april j.l. organiseerde het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen het eerste EITI-Symposium. Dit symposium werd georganiseerd in het kader van het traject dat de Regering van Suriname heeft uitgezet ter verkrijging van de kandidaat-status tot de EITI. Tijdens dit symposium heeft de Minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen publiekelijk bevestigd dat Suriname zich heeft gecommitted voor implementatie van EITI en dat de rol van de 'National Champion', zijnde de hoofdverantwoordelijke voor implementatie van de EITI-standaarden, door hem vervuld wordt. Ook werden de stakeholders geïnformeerd over het belang van hun betrokkenheid bij het EITI-proces en het belang van EITI voor Suriname.

Ter verkrijging van de EITI kandidaat-status, zal Suriname verder moeten voldoen aan de volgende eisen:

- De installatie van een Multi Stakeholders Group (MSG); een onafhankelijke commissie waarin de overheid, de bedrijven en de civil society vertegenwoordigd zijn.
- Een door de MSG goedgekeurde werkplan voor implementatie van de EITI.
- De officiële bekendmaking over de kandidaat aanvraag van Suriname en indiening daarvan.

Om invulling te geven aan de eis van het instellen van een MSG zal het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen op vrijdag 17 juni a.s. een workshop organiseren c.q. faciliteren. De leden van de MSG zullen, binnen 30 dagen na de workshop voorgedragen moeten worden door de drie respectieve stakeholder groepen: de overheid, de bedrijven en civil society.

Hierbij wordt u gevraagd maximaal vier (4) operationele (in productie zijnde) bedrijven (geen bouwmaterialenbedrijven) van de 'Mining Group' van uw organisatie, te selecteren voor vertegenwoordiging en participatie en van elk geselecteerd bedrijf één participant te doen afvaardigen voor deelname aan de Workshop: 'EITI IN SURINAME (SEITI)- MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION'.



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Tijdens de workshop zullen de richtlijnen en criteria voor de vertegenwoordiging in de MSG gepresenteerd worden ter vaststelling door de respectieve stakeholder groepen. Verder zullen de vooraf ingediende commentaren van de verschillende stakeholders op het concept document "Terms of Reference" (TOR) van de MSG van april 2016, waarin onder meer vervat de taken, verantwoordelijkheden en bevoegdheden van de MSG worden behandeld, evenals de concept-MOU. Voorzover wij uw commentaar op de TOR en MOU nog niet ontvangen hebben, verzoeken wij u dat alsnog te doen op info.seiti@gmail.com, gaarne niet later dan vrijdag 10 juni a.s.. Uw commentaren graag m.b.v. trackchanges of insert comments aangeven.

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Aangehecht treft u het tentatief programma.

Hoogachtend,
De Directeur van het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen


Drs. Dave Abeleven



Bijlage:
Tentatief Programma Workshop 17 juni 2016

Tentatief Programma

Workshop

'EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE IN SURINAME (SEITI) – MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION'

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15:00 - 15:30 uur	Wrap up en next steps



Aan: De directeur van het Ministerie van Handel en Industrie
Mw. Ir. Reina Raveles
Havenlaan-Noord no.1 - Nieuwe Haven complex
Paramaribo

Paramaribo, 6 juni 2016

Ref.: 776/022m/16

Betreft: **UITNODIGING WORKSHOP: 'EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (EITI) IN SURINAME - MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION (SEITI)'**

Geachte collega,

Op vrijdag 29 april j.l. organiseerde het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen het eerste EITI-Symposium. Dit symposium werd georganiseerd in het kader van het traject dat de Regering van Suriname heeft uitgezet ter verkrijging van de kandidaat-status tot de EITI. Tijdens dit symposium heeft de Minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen publiekelijk bevestigd dat Suriname zich heeft gecommitteerd voor implementatie van EITI en dat de rol van de 'National Champion', zijnde de hoofdverantwoordelijke voor implementatie van de EITI-standaarden, door hem vervuld wordt. Ook werden de stakeholders geïnformeerd over het belang van hun betrokkenheid bij het EITI-proces en het belang van EITI voor Suriname.

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- De installatie van een Multi Stakeholders Group (MSG); een onafhankelijke commissie waarin de overheid, de bedrijven en de civil society vertegenwoordigd zijn.
- Een door de MSG goedgekeurde werkplan voor implementatie van de EITI.
- De officiële bekendmaking over de kandidaat aanvraag van Suriname en indiening daarvan.

Om invulling te geven aan de eis van het instellen van een MSG zal het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen op vrijdag 17 juni a.s. een workshop organiseren c.q. faciliteren. De leden van de MSG zullen, binnen 30 dagen na de workshop voorgedragen moeten worden door de drie respectieve stakeholder groepen: de overheid, de bedrijven en civil society.

Hierbij wordt u gevraagd één vertegenwoordiger/participant, bijvoorkeur het Hoofd óf een Senior stafmedewerker van de Dienst Invoer Uitvoer en Deviezencontrole van uw ministerie, te doen afvaardigen voor deelname aan de Workshop: 'EITI IN SURINAME (SEITI)- MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION'.



Datum : **Vrijdag 17 juni 2016**
Tijd : **07:30 - 16:00 uur**
Lokatie : **Lalla Rookh Conference Room Gebouw 1**
Lalla Rookhweg 54, Zorg en Hoop.

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Hanteert u het e-mailadres: seiti.symposium@gmail.com / wachtwoord: seiti2016

Aangehecht treft u het tentatief programma.

Hoogachtend,
De Directeur van het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen

Drs. Dave Abeleven



Bijlage:

Tentatief Programma Workshop 17 juni 2016



Tentatief Programma

Workshop

'EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE IN SURINAME (SEITI) – MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION'

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15:00 - 15:30 uur	Wrap up en next steps



Aan: De directeur van het Ministerie van Regionale Ontwikkeling
Dhr. Drs. W. Finisie
Van Roseveltkade 2
Paramaribo

Paramaribo, 6 juni 2016

Ref.: 776/02m/16

Betreft: **UITNODIGING WORKSHOP: 'EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (EITI) IN SURINAME - MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION (SEITI)'**

Geachte collega,

Op vrijdag 29 april j.l. organiseerde het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen het eerste EITI-Symposium. Dit symposium werd georganiseerd in het kader van het traject dat de Regering van Suriname heeft uitgezet ter verkrijging van de kandidaat-status tot de EITI. Tijdens dit symposium heeft de Minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen publiekelijk bevestigd dat Suriname zich heeft gecommitteerd voor implementatie van EITI en dat de rol van de 'National Champion', zijnde de hoofdverantwoordelijke voor implementatie van de EITI-standaarden, door hem vervuld wordt. Ook werden de stakeholders geïnformeerd over het belang van hun betrokkenheid bij het EITI-proces en het belang van EITI voor Suriname.

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Hierbij wordt u gevraagd één vertegenwoordiger/participant bijvoorkeur de Onderdirecteur óf een Senior stafmedewerker van het Onderdirectoraat Distriktsbestuur en Decentralisatie van uw ministerie, te doen afvaardigen voor deelname aan de Workshop: 'EITI IN SURINAME (SEITI)-MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION'.



Datum : **Vrijdag 17 juni 2016**
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Lalla Rookhweg 54, Zorg en Hoop.



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Aangehecht treft u het tentatief programma.

Hoogachtend,
De Directeur van het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen



Drs. Dave Abeleven

Bijlage:
Tentatief Programma Workshop 17 juni 2016



Tentatief Programma

Workshop

'EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE IN SURINAME (SEITI) – MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION'

Vrijdag 17 juni 2016

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13:45 - 15:00 uur	Plenaire presentatie en discussie
15:00 - 15:30 uur	Wrap up en next steps



Aan: De Voorzitter van de Stichting Houders Mijnbouwrechten
Mw. Claudetta Toney
Verlengde Gemenelandsweg 102
Paramaribo

Paramaribo, 2 juni 2016

Ref.: 761/Dir NH/'16

Betreeft: **UITNODIGING WORKSHOP: 'EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (EITI) IN SURINAME - MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION (SEITI)'**

Geachte mevrouw Toney,

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Hierbij wordt u gevraagd maximaal drie (3) operationele (in productie zijnde) mijnbouwbedrijven (geen bouwmaterialenbedrijven) aangesloten bij uw organisatie, te selecteren voor vertegenwoordiging en participatie en van elk geselecteerd bedrijf één participant te doen afvaardigen voor deelname aan de Workshop: 'EITI IN SURINAME (SEITI)- MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION'.



Datum : **Vrijdag 17 juni 2016**
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Wij zien gaarne de bevestiging van de namen van de geselecteerde bedrijven en hun respectieve afgevaardigden, **niet later dan 8 juni a.s.**, tegemoet op het tel.: 499834/5, Secretariaat van het Bauxiet Instituut Suriname.

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Hanteert u het e-mailadres: seiti.symposium@gmail.com / wachtwoord: seiti2016

Aangehecht treft u het tentatief programma.

Hoogachtend,
De Directeur van het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen


Drs. Dave Abeleven

The seal is circular with a blue border. The text "DIRECTEUR" is at the top and "MINISTERIE VAN NATUURLIJKE HULPBRONNEN" is at the bottom. In the center is the coat of arms of Suriname.

Bijlage:
Tentatief Programma Workshop 17 juni 2016



Tentatief Programma

Workshop

**'EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE IN SURINAME (SEITI) –
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15:00 - 15:30 uur	Wrap up en next steps



Aan: De directeur van Stichting Projekta
Mw. Sharda Ganga
Mathoeralaan 32
Paramaribo

Paramaribo, 2 juni 2016

Ref.: 761102NU/16

Betreft: **UITNODIGING WORKSHOP: 'EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (EITI) IN SURINAME - MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION (SEITI)'**

Geachte mevrouw Ganga,

Op vrijdag 29 april j.l. organiseerde het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen het eerste EITI-Symposium. Dit symposium werd georganiseerd in het kader van het traject dat de Regering van Suriname heeft uitgezet ter verkrijging van de kandidaat-status tot de EITI. Tijdens dit symposium heeft de Minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen publiekelijk bevestigd dat Suriname zich heeft gecommitteerd voor implementatie van EITI en dat de rol van de 'National Champion', zijnde de hoofdverantwoordelijke voor implementatie van de EITI-standaarden, door hem vervuld wordt. Ook werden de stakeholders geïnformeerd over het belang van hun betrokkenheid bij het EITI-proces en het belang van EITI voor Suriname.

Ter verkrijging van de EITI kandidaat-status, zal Suriname verder moeten voldoen aan de volgende eisen:

- De installatie van een Multi Stakeholders Group (MSG); een onafhankelijke commissie waarin de overheid, de bedrijven en de civil society vertegenwoordigd zijn.
- Een door de MSG goedgekeurde werkplan voor implementatie van de EITI.
- De officiële bekendmaking over de kandidaat aanvraag van Suriname en indiening daarvan.

Om invulling te geven aan de eis van het instellen van een MSG zal het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen op vrijdag 17 juni a.s. een workshop organiseren c.q. faciliteren. De leden van de MSG zullen, binnen 30 dagen na de workshop voorgedragen moeten worden door de drie respectieve stakeholder groepen: de overheid, de bedrijven en civil society.

Hierbij wordt u gevraagd maximaal twaalf (12) maatschappelijke organisaties te doen selecteren uit bijgaande lijst van geïdentificeerde "civil society" stakeholders, eventueel door u bijgewerkt, voor vertegenwoordiging en participatie en van elk geselecteerde organisatie één participant te doen afvaardigen voor deelname aan de Workshop: 'EITI IN SURINAME (SEITI)- MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION'.



Datum : **Vrijdag 17 juni 2016**
Tijd : **07:30 - 16:00 uur**
Lokatie : **Lalla Rookh Conference Room Gebouw 1**
Lalla Rookhweg 54, Zorg en Hoop.


Wij zien gaarne de bevestiging van de namen van de geselecteerde organisaties en hun respectieve afgevaardigden, **niet later dan 8 juni a.s.**, tegemoet op het tel.: 499834/5, Secretariaat van het Bauxiet Instituut Suriname.

Tijdens de workshop zullen de richtlijnen en criteria voor de vertegenwoordiging in de MSG gepresenteerd worden ter vaststelling door de respectieve stakeholder groepen. Verder zullen de vooraf ingediende commentaren van de verschillende stakeholders op het concept document "Terms of Reference"(TOR) van de MSG van april 2016, waarin onder meer vervat de taken, verantwoordelijkheden en bevoegdheden van de MSG worden behandeld, evenals de concept-MOU. Voorzover wij uw commentaar op de TOR en MOU nog niet ontvangen hebben, verzoeken wij u dat alsnog te doen op info.seiti@gmail.com, gaarne niet later dan vrijdag 8 juni a.s.. Uw commentaren graag m.b.v. trackchanges of insert comments aangeven.

De EITI-informatie en presentaties van het symposium d.d. 29 april j.l. zijn ook gedeeld via Dropbox. U gaat naar: www.dropbox.com en u volgt de instructies. Hanteert u het e-mailadres: seiti.symposium@gmail.com / wachtwoord: seiti2016

Aangehecht treft u het tentatief programma.

Hoogachtend,
De Directeur van het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen


Drs. Dave Abeleven



Bijlage:
Tentatief Programma Workshop 17 juni 2016



Tentatief Programma

Workshop

**'EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE IN SURINAME (SEITI) –
MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION'**

Vrijdag 17 juni 2016

08:00 – 15:30 uur

Lalla Rookh Conference Room Gebouw 1, Lalla Rookh Complex

08:00 - 08:30 uur	Registratie en koffie
08:30 - 08:45 uur	Welkomstwoord – Moderator
08:45 - 09:15 uur	Inleidingen
	Update EITI-proces – <i>Directeur NH</i>
	Status Engagement proces Government - <i>NH/BIS</i>
	Status Engagement proces Companies – <i>mw. V. Gangaram Panday M.Sc.</i>
	Status Engagement proces Civil Society – <i>mw. Drs. Rayah Bhattacharji M.Sc.</i>
09:15 - 09:45 uur	Vragenronde
09:45 - 11:00 uur	Werkgroep ronde 1: Criteria en Procedure selectie MSG
11:00 - 12:00 uur	Plenaire presentaties en discussie
12:00 - 12:15 uur	Inleiding concept TOR en MOU (+ instructies werkgroepen) – <i>NH/BIS</i>
12:15 - 12:45 uur	Korte break
12:45 - 13:45 uur	Werkgroep ronde 2: Discussie commentaren op de concept TOR en MOU
13:45 - 15.00 uur	Plenaire presentatie en discussie
15:00 - 15:30 uur	Wrap up en next steps

EITI Groep Civil Society					
No.	Naam	Organisatie		E-mailadres	Telefoonnummer
1	Aditpersad Moensi	Vereniging van Economisten in Suriname	BINI	adit.moensi@gmail.com	8810180
2	Rudi van Kanten	Tropenbos International Suriname	BINI	ptl_tropenbossuriname@yahoo.com	532001/8599725
3	Sofie Ruysschaert	WWF	BINI	sruysschaert@wwf.sr	422357 tst 116
4	Nancy del Prado		BINI	nancydel@yahoo.com	8508817
5	Lisa Best	Tropenbos	BINI	lisabest.tbisur@yahoo.com	8722506
6	Monique Pool	GHFS	BINI	info@greenfundsuriname.org	8574990
7	Usha Satnarain	ADEK	BINI	ushasatnarain@hotmail.com	8529991
8	Monique Essed-Fernandes		BINI	mjessed@aol.com	8206905 /494676
9	Steven Debipersad	VES	BINI	stevendeipersad@hotmail.com	8736669
10	Aroen Gangaram Panday		BINI	aroengp@hotmail.com	8706039
11	Satcha Jabbar	Instituut for public finance	BINI	satja@sr.net	8925970
12	Josee Artist	VIDS	BINI	joseeartist@yahoo.com	520130/8238244
13	Max Ooft	VIDS	BINI	ooftmax@hotmail.com/ooftmax@sr.net/m ax.ooft@vids.sr	8858921
14	Dimitri Tjon Sie Fat	Global Shapers	BINI	dimitritsf@gmail.com	8676618
15	Farahnaaz Pahalwakhan		BINI	fpahal@gmail.com	8552058
16	Farzia Hauzil		BINI	fhausil@wwf.sr	
17	Tanja Lieuw	GHFS	BINI	t.lieuw-temp@wwf.sr	
18	Rayah Bhattacharji	Projekta	BINI	rayahb@yahoo.com	439924
19	Marijke Sonneveld	Projekta	BINI	sonneveldmarijke@gmail.com	439924
20	Sharda Ganga	Projekta	BINI	gangasharda@gmail.com	439924
21	John Goedschalk	Conservation International Suriname (CI-S)		ci-suriname@conservation.org	421305
22	Drs. R. Tjong A Hung, RA (voorzitter)	Surinaamse Vereniging van Accountants (SUVA)		info@suva.sr	6801335/8633705
23	Renatha Simson (Directeur Bureau VSG)	Vereniging Saramaccaanse Gezagsdragers		natesimmy@hotmail.com/bureauvsg@hot mail.com	8541904
24	Minu Parahoe (Directeur)	Amazon Conservation Team Suriname		info@act-suriname.org	434900
25	Robby Berenstein	Raad van Vakcentrales in Suriname (RAVAKSUR)	Vakbond	robby.berenstein@hotmail.com	401044
26	Ram Dwarka	ADEK, Richtings-coordinator Economie		r.dwarka@uvs.edu / dwarkasr@yahoo.com	8798871
27	Carlo Koorndijk	Amazon Conservation Team Suriname		c.koorndijk@act-suriname.org	8695259
28	Katia Delvoye	Amazon Conservation Team Suriname		k.delvoye@act-suriname.org	7107688
29	Lloyd Read	Vakbond Iamgold, Staatsolie Werknemers Organisatie Suriname (SWOS)	Vakbond	lloreadd01@hotmail.com	8620253
30	Gerson van Duivenvoorde	Vakbond Rosebel Gold Mines	Vakbond	edwardduivi@hotmail.com	8620253
31	Roy Caupain	Vakbond Staatsolie Werknemers Organisatie Suriname (SWOS)	Vakbond	roycaupain@hotmail.com	8620253
32	Adriaan Adawde	Voorzitter van de Paramaccanese Onderhandelings commissie (POC)		adriaanadawde@hotmail.com	8585357
33	Wilfred Leeuwin	Surinaamse Vereniging van Journalisten	Media	wilhuglee@live.nl	7117989/ 8631611



Aan: De directeur van de Vereniging Surinaams Bedrijfsleven (VSB)
Dhr. Drs. Steven Mac Andrew MBA
Prins Hendrikstraat 18
Paramaribo

Paramaribo, 2 juni 2016

Ref.: 76102nultb

Betreeft: **UITNODIGING WORKSHOP: 'EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (EITI) IN SURINAME - MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION (SEITI)'**

Geachte heer Mac Andrew,

Op vrijdag 29 april j.l. organiseerde het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen het eerste EITI-Symposium. Dit symposium werd georganiseerd in het kader van het traject dat de Regering van Suriname heeft uitgezet ter verkrijging van de kandidaat-status tot de EITI. Tijdens dit symposium heeft de Minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen publiekelijk bevestigd dat Suriname zich heeft gecommitteerd voor implementatie van EITI en dat de rol van de 'National Champion', zijnde de hoofdverantwoordelijke voor implementatie van de EITI-standaarden, door hem vervuld wordt. Ook werden de stakeholders geïnformeerd over het belang van hun betrokkenheid bij het EITI-proces en het belang van EITI voor Suriname.

Ter verkrijging van de EITI kandidaat-status, zal Suriname verder moeten voldoen aan de volgende eisen:

- De installatie van een Multi Stakeholders Group (MSG); een onafhankelijke commissie waarin de overheid, de bedrijven en de civil society vertegenwoordigd zijn.
- Een door de MSG goedgekeurde werkplan voor implementatie van de EITI.
- De officiële bekendmaking over de kandidaat aanvraag van Suriname en indiening daarvan.

Om invulling te geven aan de eis van het instellen van een MSG zal het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen op vrijdag 17 juni a.s. een workshop organiseren c.q. faciliteren. De leden van de MSG zullen, binnen 30 dagen na de workshop voorgedragen moeten worden door de drie respectieve stakeholder groepen: de overheid, de bedrijven en civil society.

Hierbij wordt u gevraagd maximaal vier (4) bedrijven van de Mining Chapter/Group van uw organisatie, te selecteren voor vertegenwoordiging en participatie en van elk geselecteerd bedrijf één participant te doen afvaardigen voor deelname aan de Workshop: 'EITI IN SURINAME (SEITI)-MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION'.



Datum : **Vrijdag 17 juni 2016**
Tijd : **07:30 - 16:00 uur**
Lokatie : **Lalla Rookh Conference Room Gebouw 1**
Lalla Rookhweg 54, Zorg en Hoop.

Wij zien gaarne de bevestiging van de namen van de geselecteerde bedrijven en hun respectieve afgevaardigden, **niet later dan 8 juni a.s.**, tegemoet op het tel.: 499834/5, Secretariaat van het Bauxiet Instituut Suriname.

Tijdens de workshop zullen de richtlijnen en criteria voor de vertegenwoordiging in de MSG gepresenteerd worden ter vaststelling door de respectieve stakeholder groepen. Verder zullen de vooraf ingediende commentaren van de verschillende stakeholders op het concept document "Terms of Reference"(TOR) van de MSG van april 2016, waarin onder meer vervat de taken, verantwoordelijkheden en bevoegdheden van de MSG worden behandeld, evenals de concept-MOU. Voorzover wij uw commentaar op de TOR en MOU nog niet ontvangen hebben, verzoeken wij u dat alsnog te doen op info.seiti@gmail.com, gaarne niet later dan vrijdag 8 juni a.s.. Uw commentaren graag m.b.v. trackchanges of insert comments aangeven.

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Hanteert u het e-mailadres: seiti.symposium@gmail.com / wachtwoord: seiti2016

Aangehecht treft u het tentatief programma.

Hoogachtend,
De Directeur van het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen



Handwritten signature of Dr. Dave Abeleven. To the right is a circular official stamp in blue ink with the text "MINISTERIE VAN NATUURLIJKE HULPBRONNEN" around the perimeter.

Drs. Dave Abeleven

Bijlage:
Tentatief Programma Workshop 17 juni 2016



Tentatief Programma

Workshop

**'EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE IN SURINAME (SEITI) –
MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION'**

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08:45 - 09:15 uur	Inleidingen Update EITI-proces – <i>Directeur NH</i> Status Engagement proces Government - <i>NH/BIS</i> Status Engagement proces Companies – <i>mw. V. Gangaram Panday M.Sc.</i> Status Engagement proces Civil Society – <i>mw. Drs. Rayah Bhattacharji M.Sc.</i>
09:15 - 09:45 uur	Vragenronde
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13:45 - 15:00 uur	Plenaire presentatie en discussie
15:00 - 15:30 uur	Wrap up en next steps

Aan: Dhr. Drs. Dave Abeleven
Directeur van het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen
Alhier

Paramaribo, 3 augustus 2016

Ref.: SEITI/01/'16

Betreft: ***Uitnodiging Kennismaking kandidaten SURINAME EITI MSG***

Geachte heer Abeleven,

Zoals u bekend, is de 'Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative' (EITI) een wereldwijd initiatief voor transparantie in de mijnbouw- en olie industrie. EITI-Standaarden worden uitgevoerd door Regeringen, in samenwerking met bedrijven en civil society organisaties. In landen die zich aan de EITI-Standaarden hebben gecommitteerd, wordt middels publicaties weergegeven wat bedrijven betalen aan de Overheid (in de vorm van o.a. belastingen en royalties) en wat de Overheid ontvangt van deze bedrijven. Naast de ontvangsten en uitgaven, wordt in de rapporten ook informatie verwerkt over onder meer, licenties en contracten, overheidsaandelen, productie, besteding van inkomsten en investeringen.

Tijdens de 7^e 'Global Conference of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative', die gehouden werd in Lima, Peru afgelopen februari heeft ons land aangekondigd zich versneld te zullen voorbereiden op de aanvraag voor kandidaat-status van de EITI. In vervolg daarop heeft de Minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen tijdens het EITI-symposium van 29 april 2016 in Paramaribo, publiekelijk bevestigd dat Suriname voornemens is zich te committeren voor implementatie van EITI en dat hij daarbij de hoofdverantwoordelijke ("National Champion") is.

Eén van de vereisten ter verkrijging van de EITI kandidaat-status is de installatie van een Multi-Stakeholder Groep (MSG) die het EITI-proces moet overzien. Deze MSG zal erop toezien dat civil society, Overheid en bedrijven nauw, en actief betrokken zijn bij de implementatie van het EITI-proces. De MSG zal bestaan uit vertegenwoordigers van de overheid, de mijnbouw- en olie industrie en civil society organisaties, conform de EITI-standaarden 2016, <https://eiti.org/document/standard>.


U bent namens de overheid voorgedragen zitting te nemen in de MSG.

Hierbij wordt u uitgenodigd, aanwezig te zijn bij de kennismakingsmeeting *kandidaten Suriname EITI MSG*.

Datum: vrijdag 05 aug. 2016
Tijd: 15:00 - 17:00uur
Lokatie: Surinaams Business Forum
Hendrikstraat 69 1^e etage

Aangehecht treft u de tentatieve agenda.

Hoogachtend,
Natalie Accord-Liu MPA, Bsc.


Secretariaat SEITI

Concept - Agenda SEITI MSG meeting

Vrijdag 5 aug. 2016

Hendrikstraat 69- 1^e etage

1. Opening
2. Mededelingen
3. Kennismaking
 - a. Rol MSG binnen EITI
 - b. Verkiezing tijdelijke voorzitter
 - c. Formalisering van de MSG
 - d. ToR, Werkplan en Voorzitter MSG
 - e. Werkafspraken
 - f. Voorlopige Secretariaat
4. WTTK
5. Rondvraag
6. Sluiting

Aan: Dhr. Drs. Rene Artist
De Richtingscoördinator Delfstof Productie van de Faculteit der Technologische
Wetenschappen
Anton de Kom Universtiteit van Suriname
Alhier

Paramaribo, 3 augustus 2016

Ref.: SEITI/01/'16

Betreft: *Uitnodiging Kennismaking kandidaten SURINAME EITI MSG*

Geachte heer Artist,

Zoals u bekend, is de 'Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative' (EITI) een wereldwijd initiatief voor transparantie in de mijnbouw- en olie industrie. EITI-Standaarden worden uitgevoerd door Regeringen, in samenwerking met bedrijven en civil society organisaties. In landen die zich aan de EITI-Standaarden hebben gecommitteerd, wordt middels publicaties weergegeven wat bedrijven betalen aan de Overheid (in de vorm van o.a. belastingen en royalties) en wat de Overheid ontvangt van deze bedrijven. Naast de ontvangsten en uitgaven, wordt in de rapporten ook informatie verwerkt over onder meer, licenties en contracten, overheidsaandelen, productie, besteding van inkomsten en investeringen.

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Eén van de vereisten ter verkrijging van de EITI kandidaat-status is de installatie van een Multi-Stakeholder Groep (MSG) die het EITI-proces moet overzien. Deze MSG zal erop toezien dat civil society, Overheid en bedrijven nauw, en actief betrokken zijn bij de implementatie van het EITI-proces. De MSG zal bestaan uit vertegenwoordigers van de overheid, de mijnbouw- en olie industrie en civil society organisaties, conform de EITI-standaarden 2016, <https://eiti.org/document/standard>.

U bent namens civil society organisaties voorgedragen zitting te nemen in de MSG.

Hierbij wordt u namens de directeur van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen uitgenodigd, aanwezig te zijn bij de kennismakingsmeeting *kandidaten Suriname EITI MSG*.

Datum: vrijdag 05 aug. 2016
Tijd: 15:00 - 17:00uur
Lokatie: Surinaams Business Forum
Hendrikstraat 69 1^e etage

Wij zien gaarne uw bevestiging tot uiterlijk do. 4 aug. tegemoet op het tel: 499834/5, Secretariaat van het Bauxiet Instituut Suriname.

Aangehecht treft u de tentatieve agenda.

Hoogachtend,
Natalie Accord-Liu MPA, Bsc.



Secretariaat SEITI

Concept - Agenda SEITI MSG meeting

Vrijdag 5 aug. 2016

Hendrikstraat 69- 1^e etage

1. Opening
2. Mededelingen
3. Kennismaking
 - a. Rol MSG binnen EITI
 - b. Verkiezing tijdelijke voorzitter
 - c. Formalisering van de MSG
 - d. ToR, Werkplan en Voorzitter MSG
 - e. Werkafspraken
 - f. Voorlopige Secretariaat
4. WTTK
5. Rondvraag
6. Sluiting

Aan: Mw. Drs. Erna Aviankoi MSc.
Ede-kabiten
Alhier

Paramaribo, 3 augustus 2016

Ref.: SEITI/01/'16

Betreft: *Uitnodiging Kennismaking kandidaten SURINAME EITI MSG*

Geachte mevrouw Aviankoi,

Zoals u bekend, is de 'Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative' (EITI) een wereldwijd initiatief voor transparantie in de mijnbouw- en olie industrie. EITI-Standaarden worden uitgevoerd door Regeringen, in samenwerking met bedrijven en civil society organisaties. In landen die zich aan de EITI-Standaarden hebben gecommitteerd, wordt middels publicaties weergegeven wat bedrijven betalen aan de Overheid (in de vorm van o.a. belastingen en royalties) en wat de Overheid ontvangt van deze bedrijven. Naast de ontvangsten en uitgaven, wordt in de rapporten ook informatie verwerkt over onder meer, licenties en contracten, overheidsaandelen, productie, besteding van inkomsten en investeringen.

Tijdens de 7^e 'Global Conference of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative', die gehouden werd in Lima, Peru afgelopen februari heeft ons land aangekondigd zich versneld te zullen voorbereiden op de aanvraag voor kandidaat-status van de EITI. In vervolg daarop heeft de Minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen tijdens het EITI-symposium van 29 april 2016 in Paramaribo, publiekelijk bevestigd dat Suriname voornemens is zich te committeren voor implementatie van EITI en dat hij daarbij de hoofdverantwoordelijke ("National Champion") is.

Eén van de vereisten ter verkrijging van de EITI kandidaat-status is de installatie van een Multi-Stakeholder Groep (MSG) die het EITI-proces moet overzien. Deze MSG zal erop toezien dat civil society, Overheid en bedrijven nauw, en actief betrokken zijn bij de implementatie van het EITI-proces. De MSG zal bestaan uit vertegenwoordigers van de overheid, de mijnbouw- en olie industrie en civil society organisaties, conform de EITI-standaarden 2016, <https://eiti.org/document/standard>.

U bent namens civil society organisaties voorgedragen zitting te nemen in de MSG.

Hierbij wordt u namens de directeur van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen uitgenodigd, aanwezig te zijn bij de kennismakingsmeeting *kandidaten Suriname EITI MSG*.

Datum: vrijdag 05 aug. 2016
Tijd: 15:00 - 17:00uur
Lokatie: Surinaams Business Forum
Hendrikstraat 69 1^e etage

Wij zien gaarne uw bevestiging tot uiterlijk do. 4 aug. tegemoet op het tel: 499834/5, Secretariaat van het Bauxiet Instituut Suriname.

Aangehecht treft u de tentatieve agenda.

Hoogachtend,
Natalie Accord-Liu MPA, Bsc.



Secretariaat SEITI

Concept - Agenda SEITI MSG meeting

Vrijdag 5 aug. 2016

Hendrikstraat 69- 1^e etage

1. Opening
2. Mededelingen
3. Kennismaking
 - a. Rol MSG binnen EITI
 - b. Verkiezing tijdelijke voorzitter
 - c. Formalisering van de MSG
 - d. ToR, Werkplan en Voorzitter MSG
 - e. Werkafspraken
 - f. Voorlopige Secretariaat
4. WTTK
5. Rondvraag
6. Sluiting

Aan: Dhr. H. Deel
Ministerie van Regionale Ontwikkeling
Alhier

Paramaribo, 3 augustus 2016

Ref.: SEITI/01/'16

Betreft: *Uitnodiging Kennismaking kandidaten SURINAME EITI MSG*

Geachte heer Deel,

Zoals u bekend, is de 'Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative' (EITI) een wereldwijd initiatief voor transparantie in de mijnbouw- en olie industrie. EITI-Standaarden worden uitgevoerd door Regeringen, in samenwerking met bedrijven en civil society organisaties. In landen die zich aan de EITI-Standaarden hebben gecommitteerd, wordt middels publicaties weergegeven wat bedrijven betalen aan de Overheid (in de vorm van o.a. belastingen en royalties) en wat de Overheid ontvangt van deze bedrijven. Naast de ontvangsten en uitgaven, wordt in de rapporten ook informatie verwerkt over onder meer, licenties en contracten, overheidsaandelen, productie, besteding van inkomsten en investeringen.

Tijdens de 7^e 'Global Conference of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative', die gehouden werd in Lima, Peru afgelopen februari heeft ons land aangekondigd zich versneld te zullen voorbereiden op de aanvraag voor kandidaat-status van de EITI. In vervolg daarop heeft de Minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen tijdens het EITI-symposium van 29 april 2016 in Paramaribo, publiekelijk bevestigd dat Suriname voornemens is zich te committeren voor implementatie van EITI en dat hij daarbij de hoofdverantwoordelijke ("National Champion") is.

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U bent namens de overheid voorgedragen zitting te nemen in de MSG.

Hierbij wordt u namens de directeur van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen uitgenodigd, aanwezig te zijn bij de kennismakingsmeeting *kandidaten Suriname EITI MSG*.

Datum: vrijdag 05 aug. 2016
Tijd: 15:00 - 17:00uur
Lokatie: Surinaams Business Forum
Hendrikstraat 69 1^e etage

Wij zien gaarne uw bevestiging tot uiterlijk do. 4 aug. tegemoet op het tel: 499834/5, Secretariaat van het Bauxiet Instituut Suriname.

Aangehecht treft u de tentatieve agenda.

Hoogachtend,
Natalie Accord-Liu MPA, Bsc.



Secretariaat SEITI

Concept - Agenda SEITI MSG meeting

Vrijdag 5 aug. 2016

Hendrikstraat 69- 1^e etage

1. Opening
2. Mededelingen
3. Kennismaking
 - a. Rol MSG binnen EITI
 - b. Verkiezing tijdelijke voorzitter
 - c. Formalisering van de MSG
 - d. ToR, Werkplan en Voorzitter MSG
 - e. Werkafspraken
 - f. Voorlopige Secretariaat
4. WTTK
5. Rondvraag
6. Sluiting

Aan: Dhr. Eric Dennen
Staatsolie n.v.
Alhier

Paramaribo, 3 augustus 2016

Ref.: SEITI/01/'16

Betreft: *Uitnodiging Kennismaking kandidaten SURINAME EITI MSG*

Geachte heer Dennen,

Zoals u bekend, is de 'Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative' (EITI) een wereldwijd initiatief voor transparantie in de mijnbouw- en olie industrie. EITI-Standaarden worden uitgevoerd door Regeringen, in samenwerking met bedrijven en civil society organisaties. In landen die zich aan de EITI-Standaarden hebben gecommitteerd, wordt middels publicaties weergegeven wat bedrijven betalen aan de Overheid (in de vorm van o.a. belastingen en royalties) en wat de Overheid ontvangt van deze bedrijven. Naast de ontvangsten en uitgaven, wordt in de rapporten ook informatie verwerkt over onder meer, licenties en contracten, overheidsaandelen, productie, besteding van inkomsten en investeringen.

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U bent namens de bedrijven in de mijnbouw-en olie industrie, voorgedragen zitting te nemen in de MSG.


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Aangehecht treft u de tentatieve agenda.

Hoogachtend,
Natalie Accord-Liu MPA, Bsc.



Secretariaat SEITI

Concept - Agenda SEITI MSG meeting

Vrijdag 5 aug. 2016

Hendrikstraat 69- 1^e etage

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 - d. ToR, Werkplan en Voorzitter MSG
 - e. Werkafspraken
 - f. Voorlopige Secretariaat
4. WTTK
5. Rondvraag
6. Sluiting

Aan: Mw. Dr. Monique Essed-Fernandes
Burgerinitiatief voor Participatie en Goed Bestuur (BINI)
Alhier

Paramaribo, 3 augustus 2016

Ref.: SEITI/01/'16

Betreft: *Uitnodiging Kennismaking kandidaten SURINAME EITI MSG*

Geachte mevrouw Essed,

Zoals u bekend, is de 'Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative' (EITI) een wereldwijd initiatief voor transparantie in de mijnbouw- en olie industrie. EITI-Standaarden worden uitgevoerd door Regeringen, in samenwerking met bedrijven en civil society organisaties. In landen die zich aan de EITI-Standaarden hebben gecommitteerd, wordt middels publicaties weergegeven wat bedrijven betalen aan de Overheid (in de vorm van o.a. belastingen en royalties) en wat de Overheid ontvangt van deze bedrijven. Naast de ontvangsten en uitgaven, wordt in de rapporten ook informatie verwerkt over onder meer, licenties en contracten, overheidsaandelen, productie, besteding van inkomsten en investeringen.

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U bent namens civil society organisaties voorgedragen zitting te nemen in de MSG.

Hierbij wordt u namens de directeur van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen uitgenodigd, aanwezig te zijn bij de kennismakingsmeeting *kandidaten Suriname EITI MSG*.

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Aangehecht treft u de tentatieve agenda.

Hoogachtend,
Natalie Accord-Liu MPA, Bsc.



Secretariaat SEITI

Concept - Agenda SEITI MSG meeting

Vrijdag 5 aug. 2016

Hendrikstraat 69- 1^e etage

1. Opening
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 - a. Rol MSG binnen EITI
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 - c. Formalisering van de MSG
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 - e. Werkafspraken
 - f. Voorlopige Secretariaat
4. WTTK
5. Rondvraag
6. Sluiting

To: Mr. Tom Fauria
Kosmos Energy

Paramaribo, 3 August 2016

Ref.no: SEITI/01/'16

Subject: **Invitation Introduction candidates SURINAME EITI MSG**

Dear mr. Fauria,

As you are informed, the 'Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) is a global initiative for transparency in the mining and oil industries. The EITI standards are implemented by Governments, in cooperation with companies and civil society organizations. Countries complying with the EITI standards disclose information on all payments by companies (such as taxes and royalties) to the government and all receipts of the government from these companies. This information is disclosed in an annual EITI Report. Information on key elements regarding resource extraction, such as licenses, contracts, government shares, production, government spending of the revenues and investments, is also included in the EITI Report.

During the 7th Global Conference of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), which was held in Lima, Peru in February 2016, Suriname announced that it is ready to accelerate the steps for preparation towards the sign up procedure for EITI candidacy status. In the sequel, the Minister of Natural Resources publicly confirmed during the EITI conference of April 29 2016 held in Paramaribo, that Suriname intends to commit to the implementation of EITI and that he, as the National Champion has the main responsibility in this process.

One of the requirements for achieving the EITI candidate status is the installation of a Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) to oversee the EITI process. The MSG should ensure that civil society, government and businesses are closely and actively involved in the implementation of the EITI- process. The MSG will consist of representatives from the government, the mining and oil industry and civil society organizations, in accordance with the EITI standards 2016, <https://eiti.org/document/standard>.

On behalf of the companies in the mining and oil industry in Suriname you are nominated to have a seat in the MSG.

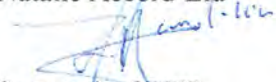
You are hereby cordially invited, on behalf of the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Natural Resources , to attend the introductory meeting 'candidates Suriname EITI MSG'.

Date: Friday 05 August 2016
Time: 15:00hr - 17:00hrs
Location: Suriname Business Forum
Address: Hendrikstraat 69 1st Floor

Please confirm on Thursday the 4th of August at the latest, telephone 499834/499835, secretariat of the Bauxite Institute Suriname.

The tentative agenda is hereby attached.

Sincerely yours,
Natalie Accord-Liu



Secretariat SEITI

Concept - Agenda SEITI MSG meeting

Friday 5th of august 2016

Hendrikstraat 69- 1st floor

1. Opening
2. Announcements
3. Introduction
 - a. Role of MSG within EITI
 - b. Election interim chairperson
 - c. Formalization of the MSG
 - d. ToR, Work plan and Chairperson MSG
 - e. Working schedule towards installation
 - f. Interim SEITI Secretariat
4. Any other business
5. Questions
6. Conclusion

Aan: The Vice President & Country Manager van
Kosmos Energy Suriname
Mr. Tom Fauria
Alhier

Paramaribo, 3 augustus 2016

Ref.: SEITI/01/'16

Betreft: *Uitnodiging Kennismaking kandidaten SURINAME EITI MSG*

Geachte heer Fauria,

Zoals u bekend, is de 'Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative' (EITI) een wereldwijd initiatief voor transparantie in de mijnbouw- en olie industrie. EITI-Standaarden worden uitgevoerd door Regeringen, in samenwerking met bedrijven en civil society organisaties. In landen die zich aan de EITI-Standaarden hebben gecommitteerd, wordt middels publicaties weergegeven wat bedrijven betalen aan de Overheid (in de vorm van o.a. belastingen en royalties) en wat de Overheid ontvangt van deze bedrijven. Naast de ontvangsten en uitgaven, wordt in de rapporten ook informatie verwerkt over onder meer, licenties en contracten, overheidsaandelen, productie, besteding van inkomsten en investeringen.

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Aangehecht treft u de tentatieve agenda.

Hoogachtend,
Natalie Accord-Liu MPA, Bsc.



Secretariaat SEITI

Concept - Agenda SEITI MSG meeting

Vrijdag 5 aug. 2016

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 - f. Voorlopige Secretariaat
4. WTTK
5. Rondvraag
6. Sluiting

Aan: Mw. mr. S. Jadnanansing
De Manager Legal and Corporate Affairs
van Rosebel Gold Mines n.v.
Alhier

Paramaribo, 3 augustus 2016

Ref.: SEITI/01/'16

Betreft: *Uitnodiging Kennismaking kandidaten SURINAME EITI MSG*

Geachte mevrouw Jadnanansing,

Zoals u bekend, is de 'Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative' (EITI) een wereldwijd initiatief voor transparantie in de mijnbouw- en olie industrie. EITI-Standaarden worden uitgevoerd door Regeringen, in samenwerking met bedrijven en civil society organisaties. In landen die zich aan de EITI-Standaarden hebben gecommitteerd, wordt middels publicaties weergegeven wat bedrijven betalen aan de Overheid (in de vorm van o.a. belastingen en royalties) en wat de Overheid ontvangt van deze bedrijven. Naast de ontvangsten en uitgaven, wordt in de rapporten ook informatie verwerkt over onder meer, licenties en contracten, overheidsaandelen, productie, besteding van inkomsten en investeringen.

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Natalie Accord-Liu MPA, Bsc.



Secretariaat SEITI

Concept - Agenda SEITI MSG meeting

Vrijdag 5 aug. 2016

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 - f. Voorlopige Secretariaat
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5. Rondvraag
6. Sluiting

Aan: Dhr. Gerald Lau Msc.
Directeur van Suriname Gold Company LLC
Alhier

Paramaribo, 3 augustus 2016

Ref.: SEITI/01/'16

Betreft: *Uitnodiging Kennismaking kandidaten SURINAME EITI MSG*

Geachte heer Lau,

Zoals u bekend, is de 'Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative' (EITI) een wereldwijd initiatief voor transparantie in de mijnbouw- en olie industrie. EITI-Standaarden worden uitgevoerd door Regeringen, in samenwerking met bedrijven en civil society organisaties. In landen die zich aan de EITI-Standaarden hebben gecommitteerd, wordt middels publicaties weergegeven wat bedrijven betalen aan de Overheid (in de vorm van o.a. belastingen en royalties) en wat de Overheid ontvangt van deze bedrijven. Naast de ontvangsten en uitgaven, wordt in de rapporten ook informatie verwerkt over onder meer, licenties en contracten, overheidsaandelen, productie, besteding van inkomsten en investeringen.

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Hoogachtend,
Natalie Accord-Liu MPA, Bsc.



Secretariaat SEITI

Concept - Agenda SEITI MSG meeting

Vrijdag 5 aug. 2016

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4. WTTK
5. Rondvraag
6. Sluiting

Aan: Mw. Mr. J. Makhanlal-Veldhuizen
De Inspectie der Directe Belastingen van het
Ministerie van Financien
Alhier

Paramaribo, 3 augustus 2016

Ref.: SEITI/01/'16

Betreft: *Uitnodiging Kennismaking kandidaten SURINAME EITI MSG*

Geachte mevrouw Makhanlal,

Zoals u bekend, is de 'Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative' (EITI) een wereldwijd initiatief voor transparantie in de mijnbouw- en olie industrie. EITI-Standaarden worden uitgevoerd door Regeringen, in samenwerking met bedrijven en civil society organisaties. In landen die zich aan de EITI-Standaarden hebben gecommitteerd, wordt middels publicaties weergegeven wat bedrijven betalen aan de Overheid (in de vorm van o.a. belastingen en royalties) en wat de Overheid ontvangt van deze bedrijven. Naast de ontvangsten en uitgaven, wordt in de rapporten ook informatie verwerkt over onder meer, licenties en contracten, overheidsaandelen, productie, besteding van inkomsten en investeringen.

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Hoogachtend,
Natalie Accord-Liu MPA, Bsc.



Secretariaat SEITI

Concept - Agenda SEITI MSG meeting

Vrijdag 5 aug. 2016

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 - f. Voorlopige Secretariaat
4. WTTK
5. Rondvraag
6. Sluiting

Aan: Mw. Drs. Valerie Refos-Laldji
De ondirecteur Mijnbouw van het
Ministrie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen
Alhier

Paramaribo, 3 augustus 2016

Ref.: SEITI/01/'16

Betreft: *Uitnodiging Kennismaking kandidaten SURINAME EITI MSG*

Geachte mevrouw Refos,

Zoals u bekend, is de 'Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative' (EITI) een wereldwijd initiatief voor transparantie in de mijnbouw- en olie industrie. EITI-Standaarden worden uitgevoerd door Regeringen, in samenwerking met bedrijven en civil society organisaties. In landen die zich aan de EITI-Standaarden hebben gecommitteerd, wordt middels publicaties weergegeven wat bedrijven betalen aan de Overheid (in de vorm van o.a. belastingen en royalties) en wat de Overheid ontvangt van deze bedrijven. Naast de ontvangsten en uitgaven, wordt in de rapporten ook informatie verwerkt over onder meer, licenties en contracten, overheidsaandelen, productie, besteding van inkomsten en investeringen.

Tijdens de 7^e 'Global Conference of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative', die gehouden werd in Lima, Peru afgelopen februari heeft ons land aangekondigd zich versneld te zullen voorbereiden op de aanvraag voor kandidaat-status van de EITI. In vervolg daarop heeft de Minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen tijdens het EITI-symposium van 29 april 2016 in Paramaribo, publiekelijk bevestigd dat Suriname voornemens is zich te committeren voor implementatie van EITI en dat hij daarbij de hoofdverantwoordelijke ("National Champion") is.

Eén van de vereisten ter verkrijging van de EITI kandidaat-status is de installatie van een Multi-Stakeholder Groep (MSG) die het EITI-proces moet overzien. Deze MSG zal erop toezien dat civil society, Overheid en bedrijven nauw, en actief betrokken zijn bij de implementatie van het EITI-proces. De MSG zal bestaan uit vertegenwoordigers van de overheid, de mijnbouw- en olie industrie en civil society organisaties, conform de EITI-standaarden 2016, <https://eiti.org/document/standard>.

U bent namens de overheid voorgedragen zitting te nemen in de MSG.

Hierbij wordt u namens de directeur van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen uitgenodigd, aanwezig te zijn bij de kennismakingsmeeting *kandidaten Suriname EITI MSG*.

Datum: vrijdag 05 aug. 2016
Tijd: 15:00 - 17:00uur
Lokatie: Surinaams Business Forum
Hendrikstraat 69 1^e etage

Wij zien gaarne uw bevestiging tot uiterlijk do. 4 aug. tegemoet op het tel: 499834/5, Secretariaat van het Bauxiet Instituut Suriname.

Aangehecht treft u de tentatieve agenda.

Hoogachtend,
Natalie Accord-Liu MPA, Bsc.



Secretariaat SEITI

Concept - Agenda SEITI MSG meeting

Vrijdag 5 aug. 2016

Hendrikstraat 69- 1^e etage

1. Opening
2. Mededelingen
3. Kennismaking
 - a. Rol MSG binnen EITI
 - b. Verkiezing tijdelijke voorzitter
 - c. Formalisering van de MSG
 - d. ToR, Werkplan en Voorzitter MSG
 - e. Werkafspraken
 - f. Voorlopige Secretariaat
4. WTTK
5. Rondvraag
6. Sluiting

Aan: Mw. Drs. Joy ten Berge
Het Hoofd afdeling Economische Aangelegenheden
van het Ministerie van Financien
Alhier

Paramaribo, 3 augustus 2016

Ref.: SEITI/01/'16

Betreft: *Uitnodiging Kennismaking kandidaten SURINAME EITI MSG*

Geachte mevrouw Ten Berge,

Zoals u bekend, is de 'Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative' (EITI) een wereldwijd initiatief voor transparantie in de mijnbouw- en olie industrie. EITI-Standaarden worden uitgevoerd door Regeringen, in samenwerking met bedrijven en civil society organisaties. In landen die zich aan de EITI-Standaarden hebben gecommitteerd, wordt middels publicaties weergegeven wat bedrijven betalen aan de Overheid (in de vorm van o.a. belastingen en royalties) en wat de Overheid ontvangt van deze bedrijven. Naast de ontvangsten en uitgaven, wordt in de rapporten ook informatie verwerkt over onder meer, licenties en contracten, overheidsaandelen, productie, besteding van inkomsten en investeringen.

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U bent namens de overheid voorgedragen zitting te nemen in de MSG.

Hierbij wordt u namens de directeur van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen uitgenodigd, aanwezig te zijn bij de kennismakingsmeeting *kandidaten Suriname EITI MSG*.

Datum: vrijdag 05 aug. 2016
Tijd: 15:00 - 17:00uur
Lokatie: Surinaams Business Forum
Hendrikstraat 69 1^e etage

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Aangehecht treft u de tentatieve agenda.

Hoogachtend,
Natalie Accord-Liu MPA, Bsc.



Secretariaat SEITI

Concept - Agenda SEITI MSG meeting

Vrijdag 5 aug. 2016

Hendrikstraat 69- 1^e etage

1. Opening
2. Mededelingen
3. Kennismaking
 - a. Rol MSG binnen EITI
 - b. Verkiezing tijdelijke voorzitter
 - c. Formalisering van de MSG
 - d. ToR, Werkplan en Voorzitter MSG
 - e. Werkafspraken
 - f. Voorlopige Secretariaat
4. WTTK
5. Rondvraag
6. Sluiting

Aan: Dhr. Dimitri Tjon sie Fat BSc.
Burgerinitiatief voor Participatie en Goed Bestuur (BINI)

Paramaribo, 3 augustus 2016

Ref.: SEITI/01/'16

Betreft: *Uitnodiging Kennismaking kandidaten SURINAME EITI MSG*

Geachte heer Tjon sie Fat,

Zoals u bekend, is de 'Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative' (EITI) een wereldwijd initiatief voor transparantie in de mijnbouw- en olie industrie. EITI-Standaarden worden uitgevoerd door Regeringen, in samenwerking met bedrijven en civil society organisaties. In landen die zich aan de EITI-Standaarden hebben gecommitteerd, wordt middels publicaties weergegeven wat bedrijven betalen aan de Overheid (in de vorm van o.a. belastingen en royalties) en wat de Overheid ontvangt van deze bedrijven. Naast de ontvangsten en uitgaven, wordt in de rapporten ook informatie verwerkt over onder meer, licenties en contracten, overheidsaandelen, productie, besteding van inkomsten en investeringen.

Tijdens de 7^e 'Global Conference of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative', die gehouden werd in Lima, Peru afgelopen februari heeft ons land aangekondigd zich versneld te zullen voorbereiden op de aanvraag voor kandidaat-status van de EITI. In vervolg daarop heeft de Minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen tijdens het EITI-symposium van 29 april 2016 in Paramaribo, publiekelijk bevestigd dat Suriname voornemens is zich te committeren voor implementatie van EITI en dat hij daarbij de hoofdverantwoordelijke ("National Champion") is.

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U bent namens de bedrijven in de mijnbouw- en olie industrie voorgedragen zitting te nemen in de MSG.

Hierbij wordt u namens de directeur van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen uitgenodigd, aanwezig te zijn bij de kennismakingsmeeting *kandidaten Suriname EITI MSG*.

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Aangehecht treft u de tentatieve agenda.

Hoogachtend,
Natalie Accord-Liu MPA, Bsc.



Secretariaat SEITI

Concept - Agenda SEITI MSG meeting

Vrijdag 5 aug. 2016

Hendrikstraat 69- 1^e etage

1. Opening
2. Mededelingen
3. Kennismaking
 - a. Rol MSG binnen EITI
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 - c. Formalisering van de MSG
 - d. ToR, Werkplan en Voorzitter MSG
 - e. Werkafspraken
 - f. Voorlopige Secretariaat
4. WTTK
5. Rondvraag
6. Sluiting

Aan: Mw. mr. Rayah Bhattacharji
Burgerinitiatief voor Participatie en Goed Bestuur (BINI)
Alhier

Paramaribo, 3 augustus 2016

Ref.: SEITI/01/'16

Betreft: *Uitnodiging Kennismaking kandidaten SURINAME EITI MSG*

Geachte mevrouw Bhattacharji,

Zoals u bekend, is de 'Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative' (EITI) een wereldwijd initiatief voor transparantie in de mijnbouw- en olie industrie. EITI-Standaarden worden uitgevoerd door Regeringen, in samenwerking met bedrijven en civil society organisaties. In landen die zich aan de EITI-Standaarden hebben gecommitteerd, wordt middels publicaties weergegeven wat bedrijven betalen aan de Overheid (in de vorm van o.a. belastingen en royalties) en wat de Overheid ontvangt van deze bedrijven. Naast de ontvangsten en uitgaven, wordt in de rapporten ook informatie verwerkt over onder meer, licenties en contracten, overheidsaandelen, productie, besteding van inkomsten en investeringen.

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U bent namens civil society organisaties voorgedragen zitting te nemen in de MSG.

Hierbij wordt u namens de directeur van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen uitgenodigd, aanwezig te zijn bij de kennismakingsmeeting *kandidaten Suriname EITI MSG*.

Datum: vrijdag 05 aug. 2016
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Hendrikstraat 69 1^e etage

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Aangehecht treft u de tentatieve agenda.

Hoogachtend,
Natalie Accord-Liu MPA, Bsc.



Secretariaat SEITI

Concept - Agenda SEITI MSG meeting

Vrijdag 5 aug. 2016

Hendrikstraat 69- 1^e etage

1. Opening
2. Mededelingen
3. Kennismaking
 - a. Rol MSG binnen EITI
 - b. Verkiezing tijdelijke voorzitter
 - c. Formalisering van de MSG
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 - e. Werkafspraken
 - f. Voorlopige Secretariaat
4. WTTK
5. Rondvraag
6. Sluiting

Aan: Dhr. Roy Caupain
Staatsolie Werknemers Organisatie

Paramaribo, 5 augustus 2016

Ref.: SEITI/01/'16

Betreft: ***Uitnodiging Kennismaking kandidaten SURINAME EITI MSG***

Geachte heer Caupain,

Zoals u bekend, is de 'Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative' (EITI) een wereldwijd initiatief voor transparantie in de mijnbouw- en olie industrie. EITI-Standaarden worden uitgevoerd door Regeringen, in samenwerking met bedrijven en civil society organisaties. In landen die zich aan de EITI-Standaarden hebben gecommitteerd, wordt middels publicaties weergegeven wat bedrijven betalen aan de Overheid (in de vorm van o.a. belastingen en royalties) en wat de Overheid ontvangt van deze bedrijven. Naast de ontvangsten en uitgaven, wordt in de rapporten ook informatie verwerkt over onder meer, licenties en contracten, overheidsaandelen, productie, besteding van inkomsten en investeringen.

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U bent namens de bedrijven in de mijnbouw-en olie industrie voorgedragen zitting te nemen in de MSG.


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Aangehecht treft u de tentatieve agenda.

Hoogachtend,
Natalie Accord-Liu MPA, Bsc.



Secretariaat SEITI

Concept - Agenda SEITI MSG meeting

Vrijdag 5 aug. 2016

Hendrikstraat 69- 1^e etage

1. Opening
2. Mededelingen
3. Kennismaking
 - a. Rol MSG binnen EITI
 - b. Verkiezing tijdelijke voorzitter
 - c. Formalisering van de MSG
 - d. ToR, Werkplan en Voorzitter MSG
 - e. Werkafspraken
 - f. Voorlopige Secretariaat
4. WTTK
5. Rondvraag
6. Sluiting

Aan: Dhr. mr. A. Jadoenathmisier
van het Ministerie van Handel en Industrie
Alhier

Paramaribo, 5 augustus 2016

Ref.: SEITI/01/'16

Betreft: *Uitnodiging Kennismaking kandidaten SURINAME EITI MSG*

Geachte heer Jadoenathmisier,

Zoals u bekend, is de 'Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative' (EITI) een wereldwijd initiatief voor transparantie in de mijnbouw- en olie industrie. EITI-Standaarden worden uitgevoerd door Regeringen, in samenwerking met bedrijven en civil society organisaties. In landen die zich aan de EITI-Standaarden hebben gecommitteerd, wordt middels publicaties weergegeven wat bedrijven betalen aan de Overheid (in de vorm van o.a. belastingen en royalties) en wat de Overheid ontvangt van deze bedrijven. Naast de ontvangsten en uitgaven, wordt in de rapporten ook informatie verwerkt over onder meer, licenties en contracten, overheidsaandelen, productie, besteding van inkomsten en investeringen.

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Lokatie: Surinaams Business Forum
Hendrikstraat 69 1^e etage

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Aangehecht treft u de tentatieve agenda.

Hoogachtend,
Natalie Accord-Liu MPA, Bsc.



Secretariaat SEITI

Concept - Agenda SEITI MSG meeting

Vrijdag 5 aug. 2016

Hendrikstraat 69- 1^e etage

1. Opening
2. Mededelingen
3. Kennismaking
 - a. Rol MSG binnen EITI
 - b. Verkiezing tijdelijke voorzitter
 - c. Formalisering van de MSG
 - d. ToR, Werkplan en Voorzitter MSG
 - e. Werkafspraken
 - f. Voorlopige Secretariaat
4. WTTK
5. Rondvraag
6. Sluiting

Agenda EITI MSG meeting
5 Aug 2016
Hendrikstraat 69 1e etage

1. Opening
2. Announcements
3. Introduction
 - a. Role MSG within EITI
 - b. Appointing the chairperson
 - c. Formalizing the MSG
 - d. ToR, Workplan en independent Chair
 - e. Follow up appointments
 - f. Temporary Secretariat
4. Other business
5. Questions
6. Closing

**Minutes
SEITI MSG MEETING**

Date: Friday, 07 October 2016
Time: 12:40h- 14:30h
Location: Conference Room Bauxite Institute Suriname

Attendees:

Government	Civil Society	Companies
D. Abeleven (DA)	R. Bhattacharji (RB)	T. Jbara (TJ)
H. Deel (HD)	R. Artist (RA)	V. Gangaram Panday (VG)
J. Veldhuizen (JV)	D. Tjon Sie Fat (DT)	M. Naarendorp (MN)
	E. Aviankoi (EA)	S. Jadnanansing (SJ)
	R. Caupain (RC)	G.Lau (GL)
		D. Herkul (DH)

SEITI-Secretariat
Mrs. R. Vaseur-Madhoeban
Ms. V. Sabajo

Absentees:

A. Jadoenathmisier (Government)
V. Lalji-Refos (VLR) (Government)
J. ten Berge (Government)
M. Essed Fernandes (Civil Society)
A. Ramdin (Companies)
T. Fauria (Companies)

Agenda

1. Opening
2. Announcement
3. Adopt the minutes
4. Finalizing and adopt TOR MSG
5. Workplan
6. National Conference: Friday 14th of October in Hotel Torarica (installation MSG, presentation work plan and the topics)
7. Questions
8. Upcoming meeting
9. Closing

1. Opening

DA opened the meeting at 12:40h and welcomed the members.

2. Announcement

- a. DA announced that the SEITI- MSG Conference of 14th of October as been moved up to a later date. That date will be in cooperation with the Cabinet of the President, due to the fact that the President wants to install the SEITI-MSG himself.
- b. DA announced that due to the fact that EITI board meeting will not be held in November 2016 but 24/25 October 2016, the candidacy of Suriname will not be discussed in that meeting, but that doesn't mean that the candidacy of Suriname is moved to the EITI board meeting of 2017. It can be discussed at any other EITI meeting.
- c. Even though the SEITI-MSG Conference is moved to a later date, the Worldbank will still be able to present a case study at the conference.
- d. The Ministerial Proposal for installation SEITI-MSG is in consideration at the Council of Ministers.

3. Adopt the minutes

The minutes of the meeting on the 16th of Sept. 2016 were confirmed.

4. Finalizing and adopt TOR MSG

The last version with comments of VG and DT was put on screen. The comments were discussed. SJ will rephrase some articles of some sections (4.2, 7.1.1 and 7.2) and send to MSG and SEITI Secretariat for discussion/ finalizing in the next meeting. All other sections and articles are approved.

5. Workplan

The subgroup (RB, VG and AJ) had send a new version of the workplan and VG en RB have explained the workplan to the MSG. The activities must be in relation to the expected outputs. The new form must be studied by SEITI MSG by 21st of october, but their were already some comments on topics. Objective 4 point 4.6 and 4.7 must not be put in the workplan.

6. National Conference

The SEITI-MSG Conference is moved to a later date.

7. Questions

No questions

8. Upcoming meeting

Friday 28th of October 2016, at 12:00u. Location: BIS Conference Room.

9. Closing

Closing by DA at 14:30 pm.

10. Action points

Action	Due date	Responsible	Remarks
- Look at workplan and give comments	21 st of October.	SEITI-MSG Group	
- Refraising some articles of sections of the ToR and send to SEITI MSG for adoption in the next meeting.	21 st of October	SJ	
- Fill in EITI candidacy application form	21 st of October	SEITI-Secretariat	

Minute keeper,
Ms. Vanessa Sabajo
(SEITI-Secretariat)

**Minutes
SEITI MSG MEETING**

Date: Friday, 2 September 2016
Time: 14:30h- 16:35h
Location: Conference Room Bauxite Institute Suriname

Attendees:

Government	Civil Society	Companies
D.Abeleven (DA)	R. Artist (RA)	T. Fauria (TF)
H.Deel (HD)	R. Bhattacharji (RB)	V. Gangaram Panday (VG)
A. Jadoenathmisier (AJ)	R. Caupain (RC)	D. Herkul (DH)
J. Veldhuizen (JV)	D. Tjon Sie Fat (DT)	S. Jadnanansing (SJ)
		T. Jbara (TJ)
		G.Lau (GL)
		M. Naarendorp (MN)
		A. Ramdin (AR)
		M. Resomardono (MR)

Absentees:

E. Aviankoi (EA) (Civil Society)
M. Essed-Fernandes (MEF) (Civil Society)
V. Lalji-Refos (VLR) (Government)
J. ten Berge (JtB) (Government)

Agenda

1. Opening
2. Announcements
3. Adopt the minutes
4. Finalizing TOR MSG
5. Discussion Ministerial Proposal: installation SEITI MSG
6. Discussion draft work plan SEITI
7. Status SEITI MSG Chair (profile, etc)
8. Questions
9. Upcoming meeting
10. Closing

1. Opening

DA opened the meeting at 14:30h and welcomed the members.

2. Announcements (DA)

- a. The World Bank has a special fund for financing EITI-activities. The Ministry of Finance as the representative will send an application to the World Bank for financing the Work plan (version 24-08-2016). The deadline for application was on the 31st of Aug.

The World Bank was also informed by the Ministry of Finance of the working progress and status of our country EITI-candidacy.

During the month Sept. the decision will be made which country will be eligible for the fund.

- b. The working group for drafting the Ministerial Proposal 'installation of the MSG' is finished and by Tuesday the proposal will be send to the MSG-candidates for screening.

3. Adopt the minutes

The minutes of the meeting on the 16th of Aug. 2016 were confirmed.

4. Finalizing TOR MSG

Comments:

- Replace 'Steering Committee' with MSG
- SJ will propose a text for the TOR with regard to the attendance and voting procedures.
- In addition to the TOR there should be internal rules for the MSG as a specific tool.
- To the TOR the EITI guidance note no.14 MSG and the code of conduct should be served as an annex.
- AR suggested that a lawyer should screen the text of the TOR, based on the definition: scope, the consistency and wording.
- A definition list should be added to the TOR.

5. Discussion Ministerial Proposal: installation SEITI MSG

Referring to the announcements that the Ministerial Proposal has been drafted and will be send to the group.

6. Discussion draft work plan SEITI

The members of the subgroup consist of RB, AJ and VG, will look into the work plan and will make a few suggestions not later than Monday 12th of September.

7. Status SEITI MSG chair (profile, etc.)

The subgroup JV, AR and MEF shared a profile of the Chair person. The document will be send digital to the group for comments no later than 14th of Sept. One of the members of the MSG proposed that the Chair person receives a payment and will be a full- time Chair. The subgroup also added a scoring table of the MSG, to monitor the performances of each member.

8. Questions

No questions

9. Upcoming MSG meeting

Friday 16 September 2016, at 14:00u at BIS.

10. Closing

Closing by DA at 16:35 pm.

11. Action points

Action	Due date	Responsible	Remarks
Finalize in ToR section III.2 Decision-making	Before next MSG meeting	SJ	
Finalize in ToR role and responsibilities Chairperson (new section)	Before next MSG meeting	EITI Secretariat	
Finalize Work plan	12 Sept 2016	RB,AJ,VG	
Give Feedback on Document SEITI MSG Chair	14 Sept 2016	SEITI MSG	

Minute keeper,
Ms. Vanessa Sabajo
(EITI-Secretariat)

Minutes SEITI MSG

Date: Tuesday, 16 August 2016

Time: 13:00h

Location: Conference Room Ministry of Natural Resources

Attendees:

Overheid	Civil Society	Bedrijven
D.Abeleven (DA)	R. Bhattacharji (RB)	G.Lau (GL)
H.Deel (HD)	D. Tjon Sie Fat (DT)	D. Herkul (DH)
J. ten Berge (JT)	R. Caupain (RC)	M. Rosomardono (MR)
J. Veldhuizen (JV)	R. Artist (RA)	V. Gangaram Panday (VG)
		M. Naarendorp (MN)
		T. Jbara (TJ)
		R. van de Paal (RP)

Absentees:

E. Aviankoi (Civil Society)
S. Jadnanansing (Companies)
T. Fauria (Companies)
Essed M. Fernandes (Civil Society)
A. Jadoenathmissier (Government)
V. Lalji-Refos (Government)

Welcome

DA opened the meeting at 13:20h and welcomed the members.

Announcements (DA)

- the legal status and ToR will be dealt with.
- a few internal announcements.
- the World Bank and EITI are informed about the progress of the EITI implementation in Suriname to join EITI.
- Other proposals from the companies:
 - *Mrs. V. Gangaram Panday is replacing Mr. Dennen (Staatsolie)
 - *Mr. A. Ramdin is replacing Mr. G. Lau (Surgold)
 - *Mrs. D. Herkul and Mr. Paal are representing Mrs. S. Jadnanansing (only today)
- Iamgold and Surgold have not yet decided who is the primary member.
- It was suggested the meeting continues till 17:00u.
- RB remarked that there are 9 MSG members and alternates present, but other people are representing the companies. DA stated as reason that no decision has yet been made by the companies as to who will be primary and alternate member from Iamgold / Surgold. DH en RP will represent IAM Gold for today. SJ of IAM Gold is absent. However, a decision with regard to this issue must be made, no later than October 2016.
- the MSG group will meet every two weeks on Fridays, for 2 hours (for the time being).
- Next SEITI MSG-meeting on September 2nd, 2016 at 14:00h at the BIS office.**
- VG requested an agenda be made in every meeting.**

Legal Status MSG

The government suggested that for now, a Council proposal will be made for the SEITI MSG. It is the national committee "Suriname EITI Multi Stakeholder Group". Then a presidential decision will be made. This is in anticipation of the "wetsproduct" which is being prepared for the MSG.

RA: What does the national committee imply?

DA: A national committee is a committee comprising of miscellaneous groups through which the government wants to discuss/deal with an issue etc. This committee will pursue transparency regarding the mining sector.

Within the law it should then be made clear what the status of MSG will be.

The MSG will have further discussions on this matter.

VG: A suggested 'draft text' for the Council's proposal will be written.

GL: There must be a link with the EITI mining laws and a separate law as well.

Working Group for writing the Council's proposal of the Board: JT, GL, DH and DT

MSG chairmanship

Persons who could lead the MSG: Mr. Hans Lim A Po, Mrs. Rita Vaseur, Mr. Henk Naarendorp, Mr. Glenn Gemerts, Mr. Holder, Mr. Maarten Schalkwijk, Mr. Welzijn.

In preparation to the official appointment of the Chairman of the MSG, DA will act as chairman for the time being.

Proposal: Mid-Sept: writing of draft criteria and profile of chairman and on 30 September be submitted to the MSG.

MR: How much time is needed to elect the 10th person? Other countries elect a president from the MSG.

ToR

Page 1:

"Comprehensive" should be further elaborated in the work plan. "Must" is replaced by "can"

Page 2:

1.1.c:

There will be a number xiii: Identify, request and allocate funding for Implementing SEITI work plan

Page 3:

Vi: "identify" should be replaced by "secure and administer" 1.2.a "recommendation of the" should be replaced by "nominated by the SEITI MSG in accordance with the profile as to be determined by the MSG"

1.2.c: "mining and oil" should be replaced by "companies in the extractive industries"

Page 4:

There should be a section on "The Chair"

1.4.d: after "shall" should be "Initially." This applies to line 1 and line 3.

1.4.e: header should be extended "but not limited to:"

Point v: manage should be replaced by "administer and allocate funding"

Points v till vii are not functions of the Secretariat. Must be the MSG tasks.

Page 6:

E: For the first time after internal consultation within the stakeholder the group can stay in duty for 4 years.

G: (Remark: to be defined in the internal rules) should be mentioned.

II.2 a "will" is replaced by "may". "They will vote "should be replaced by" on approval of the chair ".

Point a check in code of conduct.

Page 7:

C: delete paragraph.

Page 8:

B: Should be reviewed.

Action points:

- Description MSG Chair (profile)
- Secretariat will do some research on the activities of the chair.
- An organogram should be made of MSG and its chair
- The sub group (RG , G , JT , DH / RP) will work on the draft Council proposal.

4 optional mode of existence of MSG:

- MOU
- Presidential proposal
- Separate MSG law
- the existing law should take notice of the MSG

The law should settle: publications, reporting formats, retrieval of information in accordance with existing laws and regulations in compliance with the implementing of revised mining laws

Upcoming MSG meeting

Friday 2 September 2016, at 14:00u at BIS.

Closing

Closing by DA at 17:05 pm.

Minutes
SEITI MSG MEETING

Date: Friday, 16 September 2016
Time: 14:10h- 16:35h
Location: Conference Room Bauxite Institute Suriname

Attendees:

Government	Civil Society	Companies
D.Abeleven (DA)	R. Bhattacharji (RB)	T. Fauria (TF)
H.Deel (HD)	M. Essed-Fernandes (MEF)	V. Gangaram Panday (VG)
J. ten Berge (JtB)	D. Tjon Sie Fat (DT)	D. Herkul (DH)
		T. Jbara (TJ)
		G.Lau (GL)
		M. Naarendorp (MN)
		A. Ramdin (AR)
		M. Resomardono (MR)

SEITI-Secretariat
Mrs. R. Vaseur-Madhoeban
Mrs. N. Accord-Liu

Absentees:

A. Jadoenathmisier (Government)
V. Lalji-Refos (VLR) (Government)
J. Veldhuizen (Government)
R. Artist (Civil Society)
E. Aviankoi (Civil Society)
R. Caupain (Civil Society)
S. Jadnanansing (Companies)

Agenda

1. Opening
2. Announcement
3. Adopt the minutes
4. Finalizing TOR MSG
5. Discussion ministerial proposal: installation SEITI MSG
6. Assessment proposal of the Chair person
7. Workplan
8. National Conference: date Friday 14th of October in Hotel Torarica (installation MSG, presentation work plan and the topics)
9. Questions
10. Upcoming meeting
11. Closing

1. Opening

DA opened the meeting at 14:10h and welcomed the members.

2. Announcement

No announcements.

3. Adopt the minutes

The minutes of the meeting on the 2nd of Sept. 2016 were confirmed.

4. Finalizing TOR MSG

<i>Pages</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Page 3	no. ix.: replace 'or' with 'and/or' no x.: Minister . The Minister of Natural Resources and/or the Minister responsible for EITI implementation.
Page 6	4.2. C: replace 'alternate' with 'another' Replace 'two' with 'one'
Page 7	4.4.C: d) In case of a vacancy during the MSG term, this vacancy shall be filled by a new representative from the stakeholders group according to the procedures as agreed upon within the respective stakeholdergroup. The Chair of the MSG shall endorse any replacement.
Page 8	5.1.b.: vi. To seek funding for SEITI projects and activities. vii. To manage and coordinate resources and work plan. viii. To further build the relationships between the stakeholders and fostering good partnership. 5.2.a: replace '5 (five) years' with '2(two) years' and replace 5 (five) years with for one additional term. 5.2.c: replace 'the Minister' with 'the council of Ministers'. Add c) In case of structural absence of the Chair, the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Natural Resources will temporarily act as the interim Chair until the new Chair is appointed. The vacancy of the Chair will be filled in as soon as possible in accordance with the Bylaws. In case of voting, only the Alternate Member of the Ministry of Natural resources will have the right to vote.
Page 9	Add 7.1.1 'Meetings In order for the MSG to hold a meeting, there shall be at least a 2/3 rd (two third) majority of MSG members present of which 2 (two) from each stakeholders group.' Change numbering 7.1.2, 7.1.3,
Page 10	Remove '7.2.2 Quorum' and move to '7.1.1 Meetings'.
Page 11	7.2.3 Remove 'at a meeting where all 9 (nine) MSG members (Principal member or

	<p>designated alternate member) should be present.’</p> <p>Remove ‘The number of votes required to pass a motion will be 6 (six) consisting of 2 (two) from each constituency.’</p> <p>Add</p> <p>8. BY LAWS AND AMENDMENT</p> <p>All further provisions for the regulation of the MSG hall be governed by the procedures as set forth in the Bylaws when not inconsistent with the EITI standard, all other applicable laws and regulations of Suriname and the TOR. The TOR may be amended or modified in whole or in part at any time by a consensus and written instrument signed by all the 9 (nine) MSG members or Alternate members.</p>
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5. Discussion ministerial proposal: installation SEITI MSG

The subgroup will comment on the proposal and it suggested that the adjustments and additions will be mailed to the subgroup (DJ, DH en GL).

6. Assessment proposal of the Chair person

The subgroup (AR, ME, JV) that prepared the document ‘Profile Chair SEITI’ gave a brief explanation on the proposal. The MSG agrees that there should be some guidelines for selecting a suitable Chair.

Addition on the proposal ‘Education/ Experience p.2:

- No. 5 Candidates should demonstrate (basic) knowledge on EITI.

GL brought into discussion the qualification and scoring of the candidates. Some points are subjective and will eventually impede the selection. A concrete suggestion is to interview all candidates on the same topic and with the same questions.

AR elaborated on the process of Selection, the option could be based on:

- Publicly advertise the position based on a short list (most democratic tool and stimulates transparency)
- Nominations
- Appointing a high-level search committee that selects the candidates or
- appointed by the Government (technical function).

The subgroup will draft an advertisement and job description, and the group will also elaborate and write out the selection process. Due date before the 10th of October. The planning is to advertise the position by october 14th 2016.

7. Work plan

There is a difference of opinion within the group about the basic principles and focus of the work plan.

Some of the discussion points are within the area of:

- Defining the first report
- Scoping of the workplan (national priority)

The subgroup (RB, VG and AJ) will draft a scaled down version of the work plan focussing on the minimal requirements of the EITI before the next meeting. DA will also participate in the next session of the subgroup planned for the coming Wednesday.

TF suggested that the work plan should not to be ambitious and downgrade it to a workable plan with the focus to comply with the EITI standards of getting through the candidacy. During time the work plan will undergo changes.

8. National Conference: date Friday 14th of October in Hotel Torarica (installation MSG, presentation work plan and the topics)

The aim of the conference should be clear which will lead to adopting the agenda.

Some suggestions for the presentations are based on:

- The benefit and the added value for the local community, the national business chain.
- The impact of EITI for Suriname.

9. Questions

No questions

10. Upcoming meeting

Friday 30th of September 2016, at 12:00u. The location will be announced in time.

11. Closing

Closing by DA at 16:35 pm.

12. Action points

Action	Due date	Responsible	Remarks
- Screening of the Ministerial Proposal by mail.	21 st of Sept.	DJ, DH en GL	
- draft an advertisement and job description - elaborate and write out the selection process.	Before the 10th of October.	AR, ME, JV	
- Draft a scaled down version of the Workplan focussing on the minimal requirements of the EITI.	Before 30 th of Sept.	RB, VG and AJ	DA will participate in next meeting of the subgroup
- Re-send the correct civil society guest list to the Secretariat		RB	

Minute keeper,
Mrs. Natalie Accord-Liu
(SEITI-Secretariat)

**Minutes
SEITI MSG MEETING**

Date: Friday, November 4, 2016
Time: 12:15h- 15:30h
Location: Conference Room Bauxite Institute Suriname

Attendees:

Government	Civil Society	Companies
D. Abeleven (DA)	M. Essed- Fernandes (ME)	T. Jbara (TJ)
H. Deel (HD)	D. Tjon Sie Fat (DT)	V. Gangaram Panday (VG)
J. ten Berge (JtB)	R. Caupain (RC)	M. Naarendorp (MN)
	E. Aviankoi (EA)	D. van Dijk (DvD)
		G.Lau (GL)
		D. Herkul (DH)
		T. Fauria (TF)

SEITI-Secretariat
Mrs. N. Accord-Liu
Ms. V. Sabajo
Mr. F. Bondhla

Absentees with notice	Absentees without notice
R. Bhattacharji (RB)	V. Lalji (VL) (Government)
J. Veldhuizen (JV) (Government)	S. Jadnanansing (SJ) (Companies)
A. Ramdin (AR) (Companies)	
R. Artist (RA) (Civil Society)	
A. Jadoenathmisier (Government)	

Agenda

1. Opening
2. Announcement
3. Adopt the minutes
4. Status SEITI-MSG installation
5. Selection criteria chairperson MSG
6. Finalize Workplan
7. Finalize SEITI membership application form
8. Questions
9. Upcoming meeting
10. Closing

1. Opening

DA opened the meeting at 12:15h and welcomed the members.

2. Announcement

- a. ME asked if “status SEITI –MSG installation” can be on the agenda. This was approved by MSG.
- b. DA said that regarding the SEITI-MSG installation, it was approved by the Council of Ministers. The category in which it will fall is “Category A”. TF asked if the payment of the chairperson is included. DA said that it is not a payment, but a remuneration “onkosten vergoeding”. MSG is also in a discussion what the amount of the payment must be, based on part-time or fulltime workload. At this moment it is not clear who will fund the payment of the chairperson. Government, World Bank, both or other donations? TF will ask other EITI countries advice regarding workload and level of payment of chairperson.

3. Adopt the minutes

The minutes of the meeting on the 28th of Oct. 2016 were confirmed after some minor adjustments.

4. Status SEITI-MSG installation

The MSG-installation is approved by the Council of Ministers and was given a category A status.

The date for installation is being discussed with the Cabinet of the President, but will be this month (November), around the 25th of November.

5. Selection criteria SEITI-MSG Chairperson

The subworking group (ME, AR, ME) will finalize the presentation of the chairperson and advertisement. Especially looking at the last slide. Implement timeline between the blocks and add one additional block in which “outcome selection proces” must be reflected. SEITI secretariat will add comment of VG regarding advertisement and will re-send to all for finalization by subworking group.

AR did some work regarding workload of the chairperson and the level of payment. He asked information from EITI-Trinidad and they said that the job of the chairperson is a fulltime job and the payment will be as that of a Permanent Secretary.

6. Finalize Workplan

Only comments from Civil Society & Companies were sent to SEITI Secretariat. Comments from Companies and Civil Society were merged in one document. Comments were processed in the document during the meeting. This is not finalized and will be on the agenda for the next meeting.

7. Timeline submission of the SEITI membership application form

This will be for the next SEITI-MSG meeting.

8. Questions

No questions

9. Upcoming meeting

Friday 18th of November 2016, at 12:00u. Location: BIS Conference Room.
 Other meetings scheduled: 2nd December 2016.

10. Closing

Closing by DA at 15:30 pm.

Action points

Action	Due date	Responsible	Remarks
- Ask other EITI-countries their view and performance regarding selection process, workload and level of payment chairperson	8 th of November	TF	
- Funding chairperson (government, funding EITI or other)	8 th of November	DA	
- Email programme, guest list, presentation and advertisement (with comments VG) to MSG members	7 th of November	SEITI Secretariat	
- Comments list of invites SEITI Conference & Programme	10 th of november	MSG members	
- Comments Presentation and advertisement chairperson	11 th November	MSG members	
- Finalize presentation and advertisement chairperson	15 th of November	MSG Sub-working group(JV, AR, ME)	
-			

Minute keepers,
 Ms. Vanessa Sabajo
 Ferhad Bondhla
 (SEITI-Secretariat)

**Minutes
SEITI MSG MEETING**

Date: Friday, November 18, 2016
Time: 12:20h- 14:30h
Location: Conference Room Bauxite Institute Suriname

Attendees:

Government	Civil Society	Companies
D. Abeleven (DA)	R. Artist (RA)	T. Jbara (TJ)
A. Jadoenathmisier (AJ)	D. Tjon Sie Fat (DT)	T. Fauria (TF)
	R. Caupain (RC)	M. Naarendorp (MN)
		S. Jadnanansing (SJ)
		G.Lau (GL)

SEITI-Secretariat
Mrs. N. Accord-Liu
Ms. V. Sabajo
Mr. F. Bondhla

Absentees with notice	Absentees without notice
R. Bhattacharji (RB) (Civil Society)	V. Lalji (VL) (Government)
J. Veldhuizen (JV) (Government)	E. Aviankoi (EA) (Civil Society)
A. Ramdin (AR) (Companies)	M. Essed-Fernandes (ME) (Civil Society)
J. ten Berge (JtB) (Government)	
V. Gangaram Panday (VG) (Companies)	
H. Deel (HD) (Government)	

Agenda

1. Opening
2. Announcement
3. Adopt the minutes
4. Status SEITI-MSG installation
5. Selection criteria chairperson MSG
6. Finalize Workplan
7. Finalize SEITI membership application form
8. Questions
9. Upcoming meeting
10. Closing

1. Opening

DA opened the meeting at 12:20h and welcomed the members.

2. Announcement

- a. DA said that the Council of Ministers approved the SEITI-MSG and will fall in category “A” as of 1st of December. DA also showed the Ministerial appointment which will be distributed by the SEITI Secretariat to the MSG Members.
- b. An amount of USD 500.000 is reserved by The World Bank for EITI implementation in Suriname. We have to finalize the Work plan, candidacy papers and application form and submit to EITI.

3. Adopt the minutes

The minutes of the meeting on the 4th of Nov. 2016 were confirmed after some minor adjustments.

4. Status SEITI-MSG installation

The tentative date is 2nd of December. The MSG will present a PowerPoint presentation at the MSG installation. SJ will take the lead. This presentation will be discussed in the next MSG meeting. It is also not clear who will present this presentation at the MSG installation. This will also be discussed in the next MSG meeting.

MSG had some minor remarks regarding the invitation list. SEITI Secretariat will finalize the list.

5. Selection criteria SEITI-MSG Chairperson

The MSG has decided that the activities of the chairperson are part time.

GL addressed that although the position is part time, the remuneration must be at the level of a permanent secretary. Recruiting of the Chairperson will be after SEITI-MSG installation. The website of the Ministry of natural resources will also be used for this subject.

6. Finalize Workplan

The SEITI- MSG finalized the Workplan. This will be cleaned and distributed by SEITI Secretariat.

7. Timeline submission of the SEITI membership application form

No new comments are received from SEITI- MSG. This form will be finalized by SEITI Secretariat.

8. Questions

No questions

9. Upcoming meeting

Tentative 28th of November (based on final date MSG-installation this can be changed)

10. Closing

Closing by DA at 14:30 pm.

Action points

Action	Due date	Responsible	Remarks
- Distribute Ministerial appointment	Before next MSG meeting	SEITI Secretariat	
- Distribute final Work plan	Before next MSG meeting	SEITI Secretariat	
- Finalize the SEITI application form	Before next MSG meeting	SEITI Secretariat	
- Make PowerPoint presentation of workplan	Before next MSG installation	SEITI-MSG, SJ will take the lead.	
-			
-			
-			

Minute keepers,
Ms. Vanessa Sabajo
Nathalie Accor-Liu
(SEITI-Secretariat)



WORKSHOP
EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE IN SURINAME (SEITI)-
MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION

Date : Friday 17 June 2016

Location : Lalla Rookh Conference Room Building 1, Lalla Rookh Complex

Word of welcome by Mrs. Ganga/Moderator

Mrs. Ganga welcomes attendees to the 2nd EITI workshop and introduces herself.

Mrs Ganga is the Director of Stichting Projekta, which among other things deals with citizens' initiative for participation and good governance.

Mrs Ganga reads the program with the attendees, which consisted of:

There will be 2 large clusters of work groups. So it is a real workshop. She assumes that those who were absent on June 17 last, took the time to read the documents.

08:00-08:30h	Registration and coffee
08:30-08:45h	Word of welcome –Moderator
08:45-09:15h	Introduction
	Update EITI-process – <i>Director NR</i>
	Status Engagement process Government - <i>NR/BIS</i>
	Status Engagement process Companies– <i>mw. V. GangaramPanday</i>
	Status Engagement process Civil Society – <i>Mrs. Drs. Rayah Bhattacharji</i>
09:15-09:45h	Questions
09:45-11:00h	Work group first round : Criteria and Procedure selection MSG
11:00-12:00h	Plenary presentation and discussion
12:00-12:15h	Introduction draft TOR and MOU (+ instructions work group) –
12:15-12:45h	Short break
12:45-13:45h	Work group second round : Discussion commentaries on the TOR en
13:45-15.00h	Plenary presentation and discussion
15:00-15:30h	Wrap up and next steps

The first Symposium was held on April 29 by the Ministry of Natural Resources. It was the first step in the whole process to come to the Suriname chapter of the EITI. The Stakeholders were then informed; during the symposium, the Minister for Natural Resources publicly expressed Suriname's commitment to the path to the EITI.

Today's purpose must be watched closely:

1. In each stakeholder group there will be a selection process and selection criteria. Each group then shares with another group in the plenary.
2. The MOU and the TOR and tasks/competences of the MSG will be discussed.

First of all, at the end of the day each stakeholder group should present clear criteria for these documents which should be ready to be shared with the various stakeholders groups. Within 30 days the candidates for the MSG must be nominated. Secondly, we must reach an agreement about the working method of Multi Stakeholders Group (MSG) and what is mentioned about it in the Organization Chart. From the Organization Chart the TOR and MOU will be revealed. Thirdly, we have all set out the path to October as we approach the official application.

Update EITI-process – Dave Abeleven, Director of the Ministry of Natural Resources. He excuses the Minister who has to be somewhere else due to other duties. He will mainly focus on the status of the process regarding the EITI. The first three (3) slides of the presentation have already been discussed during the previous symposium. It concerns the global standards to which Suriname has committed itself. We want to implement these standards as well, as part of the national policy relating to the Extractive Industries. It all boils down to open and accountable management of the natural resources. This standard will also be in line with the reform regarding the financial matters. The core of the matter is that the natural resources, oil, gas, etc. are intended for the citizens of the country. When we talk about EITI, we want to involve all stakeholders.

The importance for Suriname lies in: reform, promoting investment climate, strengthening budget monitoring and oversight, analysing tool for identifying and addressing the gaps, the anti-corruption policy regarding mining is given a boost, building a platform for a dialogue between the industry and the civil society, addressing hostilities and disputes, working with a solution-oriented approach and strengthening of confidence in public institutions.

Before the candidacy as country, there are 4 things we must do:

1. Finalise and publish our first report within 1.5 years .
2. After adoption by the Board can you join EITI.
3. Necessary reforms and adjustments
4. Regulation and legislation are extremely important. Through the reporting processes the companies must actively report Government contributions. The multi stakeholder group should designate an independent administrator who will be working on the standards according to the guidelines of the EITI- report. The multi stakeholder group is very important. A champion should be nominated as well. The formation of the multi stakeholders group and

a draft work plan will have to be submitted. The stakeholders group will have to give its approval.

In today's workshop with the various stakeholders, the foundation for the functioning of the MSG will be laid. The MSG will meet in August. In October everything has to be completed, so that the application for membership can be done officially.

We have sought support from the World Bank and today there is a representative of the World Bank here. He will help us look into the matter whether we comply with all the conditions. The Government will, together with the business sector commit to EITI. It is clear that the Government should be as transparent as possible. All stakeholders should contribute to nominate a representative to participate in the MSG. There must be an adequate representation of the stakeholders.. Every stakeholder has the right to nominate representatives. It is important to come together and start working.

It is important for the MSG that it gets enough elbow-room to execute its tasks. There should be no barriers. There should be enough outreach. The MSG should be able to inform the public about the processes, the revenue and expenditure of the mining sector and the reports. The TOR and reports should be drawn up in accordance with the guidelines. There should be a proper understanding that everything is formatted in accordance with the EITI guidelines.

The formation of a MSG in a transparent way, by setting criteria, is of great importance today. The TOR and MOU should be discussed in depth. All participants should be in agreement with it.

Mr Abeleven D, wishes all the attendees a fruitful meeting and is looking forward to the results.

Status Engagement Process Government – NR/BIS – Mrs. Valerie Lalji, Ministry of Natural Resources.

An update on:

- Selection procedure candidates group.
- Forming MSG Suriname
- Identification

The MSG will comprise of nine (9) representatives, three (3) candidates from each sector. There will be alternate representatives as well. We are focusing on the Ministry of Regional Development, the Tax Authority, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Court of Auditors, the Central Bank of Suriname, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Natural Resources, Geological Mining Service and BIS (later CIS) etc.

Requirements of the representatives

What is meant by senior officials?

In any case a basic knowledge on EITI, must have certain affinity with the extractive industry, good written reporting skills, both in English and Dutch and must be able to fully participate in all activities of the MSG.

Selection criteria

The Minister of Natural Resources as the Champion, will write a letter to the various organisations regarding the nomination of candidates (with a CV).

The selection will be made accurately, because the candidates will have to comply with the requirements. It is not an application, but we have focus on professionalism and having 'the right person on the right place'. The Vice President will introduce the approved candidates to a work group and later this year they will be installed by the President in a National Conference.

The 3 stakeholders groups are identified within the EITI process. Staatsolie is engaged in a provisional working group, until there is a formal MSG that will continue the work. The EITI pretty well describes how a MSG should be formed. First subject is already covered. 2nd: 'Ensure that stakeholders are adequately represented. In the workshop we must further discuss what that means; every stakeholder can be different.

The MSG is the key in achieving a successful EITI in any country, and the group that is going to determine the agenda in a country, the scope, reporting. In the interest of the MSG we realize that success of an EITI can only be reached with a good MSG.

As a country we have the liberty to determine the capacity of the MSG. T&T for example, has eighteen (18) members. Suriname has asked them feedback about both the good topics and the topics that need improvement. Columbia has prepared itself better. First they did a scoping study and made a report about it. They have done so for all sectors. As a result Chambers and associations were identified. The matter of dealing with this depends on the country as well. If there are good chambers, will they be approached too? There are also MSG consisting of nine (9) members. ECOPETROL, Colombian Association and Ghana MSG each have twenty three (23) members.

They are mostly composed of the Government and companies. There should be 2 reports We must make a decision about the contents. For the time being Suriname is part of the oil and gas sectors, by i.a. State Oil and offshore operators. When it comes to the large-scale gold sector we think about IAMGOLD and Newmont. The Ministry of Natural Resources will have to put small scale mining on the map.

Grassalco produces oil and other minerals.

We must also take into account the input of Alcoa.

What do we use as a starting point? What is important? In the report much in USD. Who contributes to the State budget? We have not figure it out yet.

The list of members of the companies stakeholder group consists of eight (8) companies. Hopefully the workshop will bring forth an agreement and then we can decide who may/can nominate on behalf of the companies. Maybe a Selection Committee should be set up to look at the proposals.

Status Commitment process Civil Society – Mrs. Drs. Rayah Bhattacharji MSc., Stg. Projekta (BINI)

Who belongs to civil society? It all started in 2010 with Stg. Projekta and then expanded with the University of Suriname, WWF, VIDS, VSG, IPF and more and more companies until April 2016.

What we have done up to now? In February 2016 there was a session with civil society that has been there since november 2015. General information was given about EITI. In March 2016 the listing of the stakeholders took place, which resulted in a list of 33 organisations. In may 2016 we gave feedback on the TOR and the MOU.

There was also a meeting for discussing the documents and agreements were reached about the specific role/function of EITI. We should exchange information, have discussions with the IADB, the world bank, etc. Furthermore we have to look at good governance, human rights and sustainable development.

Civil society is by far the largest group. There may be more civil society. There are agreements about working together, about reporting and about the specific groups. The person within MSG should know how he/she will have to obtain input.

The moderator indicates that basically only updates would be given, but that she is happy with the proposals made by the speakers.

Questions

Mr. Herman Alendy, Grassalco

We are talking about 3 government representatives. Please explain.

Moderator

Each stakeholdersgroup has three (3) representatives. The government has three (3) representatives, de companies three (3) and civil society has three (3). The three (3) representatives we are talking about, are included in the three (3) representatives of the government.

Mr. Ewald Poetisie, Federation of lo's (Aucans)

What are the criteria used to accept 3x3x3?

Moderator

We must not forget that beside 3x3x3 there are alternates and that there is room for observers and experts as well.

Mr. Dave Abeleven, Director Ministry of Natural Resources

We looked at the example of other countries. Some countries are larger when it comes to the industry. We may start as big as possible, but we can start with such a group that is not too

large. Trinidad for example says it is too difficult to work with 18 members. Suriname can start with(hapbaar?) number. Nine (9) is a starting point. The MSG can determine whether this number must be expanded. We can start with this number and together with the stakeholders decide if it is necessary to expand the MSG.

Moderator

How large is the steering group, how.....(sthlozer?). We must also try to find a meaningful way of participating.

Preparing work group round 1: Criteria and procedure selection MSG

Example of selection procedure (see PPT)

Nomination to CS (letter of recommendation, letter of and registration form). The Selection Commission will screen based on criteria/scorecard. BINI makes a list of candidates. The above must be made as clear as possible for the work groups.

Example selection criteria

This will depend on the stakeholder to which you belong. The example presented was given from the view of civil society.

Civil Society is quite wide spread

We have agreed on the following:

- Trade Union
- 2x CS via BINI
- 3x alternate representatives (discuss who will be designated)

Within the work groups, we must consider how the work groups will be divided.

For example, if you don't have time to format a report, you should not take part in the Commission

Gerard Lau, SURGOLD.

Civil Society is a good example of how big and organized they are.

The indigenous groups etc. are so large. It will be difficult to fill in one (1) place.

Moderator

We are aware of this. We have been working on it from 2010. As umbrella organization of civil society, BINI has left it to the indigenous people and Maroons . We will ensure the preservation of the criteria. We currently have neither finances nor the capacity to respond. At the moment we need a quick solution.

Work group round 1: Criteria and procedure selection MSG

hour work on the assignment.

Plenary presentations and discussions

Companies

Mr Gilbert van Dijk, Suriname Business Forum moderator/private sector work group

There are still internal affairs to be completed by the respective organizations.

Companies that operate under mining codes and representatives of bilateral agreements are IAMGOLD, Surgold and State oil

The obstructive industries are gold, oil, gas and others (' other ' not yet defined). The goals of the work group, in addition to the designation of representatives for the MSG are:

- Make a definition of the extractive industries gold, oil and gas
- Consider how the selection of the companies will take place
- Find out who will participate in the Commission

The presentation of civil society is a good guideline. We do not want to re-invent the wheel. The companies will meet via the VSB and the ASFA. They will deliberate on how to realize the three goals.

Companies that are not be found via VSB and ASFA, will be traced in consultation with Stg Mijnbouwhouders and considered how to approach those companies.

Our group will meet the deadline of 30 days.

Mr Michael N Nana Resources (ASFA)

Three (3) seats were shared among the three (3) sections. The oil and gas industry can figure out who gets which seat. The gold sector can also make arrangement among themselves. The Foundation will take the lead to determine who will fill in the third (3rd) seat.

Moderator

Do I understand correctly, that the private sector does not as a whole at the table sits down to the common criteria for the selection, but that each of the three that itself does?

Mr. Gilbert van Dijk

The work group should go back to the organisation to inform them about the selection procedure.

Moderator

We must clarify that this group takes the lead and that everyone does his/her homework and comes back after 30 days. If necessary, the business forum can act als independent moderator.

Mrs. R. Vaseur, director Bauxite Institute Suriname

There should be agreement regarding the sharing of the seats and we must agree with each other about the duties.

Mevr. Sagita Jaggan, Ministerie van Financiën

We have looked at the procedure and the criteria. A stakeholder mapping has been made. There is a departmental responsibility at the Ministry. As for the ministries we have

considered who, in the field of policies, are involved in the extractive industries. With regard to the criteria for representatives, we will not visit the Ministries, but we will examine the CV's of the candidates, especially at their ' extractive ' background.

With regard to the selection process the Department of Natural Resources will send a letter colleagues , requesting them to recommend candidates. After the ministries have sent their nominations to the Ministry of Natural Resources the selection will take place and then be submitted to the Council of Ministers.

Our group will meet next week to sharpen selection criteria.

Mrs. R. Vaseur

There should be agreement with the representatives of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of Regional Development.

Moderator

I see there is a representative from both the Court of Auditors and the CLAD

Mrs. Jaggan indicates that the Court of Auditors and the CLAD are also included. Although they ' disappeared ' from the presentation.

Mrs. Rayah Bhattacharji, BINI

After today our group will further look into the selection criteria by email and sharpen the weighing. The selectiecommissie will also conduct interviews with the candidates, not only based on their diploma's and CV.

We will also draw up criteria for the individual members. We have worked on an idea for a score sheet. The scores are not finished yet. A number of criteria will be fixed. There is division in criteria for individuals and criteria for companies.

We will receive a fixed subsidy from the Government or the extractive industry. But how fixed is fixed? We need to look at what is being subsidised.

We may also consider members of various organizations, by focusing on the functions and influences. We must focus on experience and knowledge, experience in the field of EITI, financial transparency and accounting. The candidate must be able to identify the progress from reports and must have knowledge and experience about the communities that are affected by extractive industries. The candidate must not have a criminal record and must not be involved in a criminal case. The previous will be fine-tuned later on. Via email we will further look into the way the assessment by written skills. will take place

Moderator

How do we and measure integrity?

Not just people with a criminal record may lack integrity . This is a difficult issue for civil society. How do you measure it in an objective way? If there are any ideas, then those are welcome.

Mrs. R. Bhattacharji

We need somebody from the civil society. The indigenous and tribal people must without any doubt be accommodated.

Mrs. Bhattacharji

It is about accountability. BINI has deliberated on how to keep these communities informed. There must possibilities for recalling if no report is made and no feedback is given. The involvement of other groups should be increased.

Moderator

As civil society we will work on the internal process of feedback and reporting. All groups feel they have made progress, by means of good appointments and deadlines. We must continue doing so, because we have to get clarity about the organizational structure.

The moderator gives a short introduction about the present TOR.

Presentation Mrs. V. Gangaram Panday, Staatsolie

The work group round has to do with the draft TOR and draft MOU. Both documents have been distributed and need feedback.

TOR in relation to the work plan.

The MSG has a tripartite with the work holders group. The champion in Suriname is the Minister of Natural Resources. The President of the MSG will be appointed by the Minister of Natural Resources. The MSG must be a fully independent body and should ensure that the local EITI-implementation process runs smoothly.

The tasks and responsibilities must be defined in the TOR.

The TOR is approved by the MSG. The draft will be made by the interim work group. The EITI secretariat has developed a model to format the TOR. There are examples of different countries as well, such as Trinidad.

Guidance Note 14 indicates what should be included in the TOR. The 12 principles are the guiding principles for the formulation of the objectives.

Suriname is aware of the importance to reduce poverty.

In the draft the objectives for the Steering Committee as a whole are processed. The guidelines are indicated as well. As for the responsibilities, we must reach an agreement about a thing or two. This can almost literally be derived from the EITI standard. From the responsibility we must also focus on the Code of Conduct.

For the National Secretariat the example of the UK was used. There is a relationship between the independent administration and the Ministry of Natural Resources. The United Kingdom has a link with the Ministry.

Membership

Trinidad has 3 x 6 and the UK 3 x 4 members. In our situation there are three (3) members in each group. In the draft the Chairman is not included in the 3 x 3. So basically the Chairman is the 10th person. At the voting process in Trinidad (consensus and modified consensus), the

Chairman also has the right to vote. Should there be disagreement, then a working group is set up with the proposal of reaching consensus.

The main responsibility lies with the Steering Committee.

Achieving the candidate status.

EITI compliance should see to achieving the candidate status, as well as preserving the candidacy.

MSG determines the goals for the EITI implementation, the reporting format, appointing the independent administrator and approving the work plan for the EITI.

The goals defined in the work plan. In implementing the goals, the MSG is being supported by the sub-committees. The MSG may appoint subcommittees.

Explanation MOU

The combination of three (3) stakeholder groups is according to the model of Trinidad. Each group has signed a statement of commitment to commit to the MOU, because the Government and the companies are not obliged to report according to EITI standards. But by signing the MOU you can get them to do so.

We must include all the companies that are willing to report according to the MOU standards.

Agreements MOU

Everything will be done according to EITI standards. If for example the candidate status is obtained in 2016, then the first report must be from 2014.

Within how much time and in which way reporting is to be carried out, the selection procedure, the obligation of confidentiality of each party, are matters that should be dealt with in the groups. The preservation of subsurface rights is important as well.

There is a format in which all issues can be processed. Each group should include in the format what the group thinks about each topic.

One of the comments is that matters concerning the structure are not clear. Therefore it is important that this is presented.

Mrs. V. Gangaram Panday

If understand correctly the MSG is not a government body. Not a policy-making entity.

Moderator

That's correct. The groups should deliberate about the indistinctnesses in the TOR. Mr. Aroen Gangaram Panday (BINI) will clarify the TOR also structure.

An Organizational Chart has been created already.

Point of discussion: who will be appointed by the Minister? Does it mean that he determines who is appointed?

The secretariat will be in the building of the Minerals Institute. How do we make the distinction? The Secretariat could take care of administrative matters and the MSG the functional matters. As it is now we understand that the functional tasks are for the MSG and

the administrative tasks for the Secretariat of the Minerals Institute. How will that work in practice?

We must be able to recognize ourselves in it. A number of proposals has been done. How do we want it to look like?

Who will nominate the person, who fills in the function? It is a rather technical function. Some countries have established the Secretariat and the MSG as 1 unit, in which the secretary can be designation by the MSG.

We need to discuss where the Secretariat should be accommodated. We should make a choice based on the advantages and disadvantages, for example, one of the benefits in the current situation is that the responsibility lies with the Minister of Natural Resources.

Do we really want to give him that responsibility?

Option 1: the secretarial administration lies with the Minerals Institute and functional matters with the MSG

Option 2: the Administration lies entirely with MSG. But then the question arises: how independent is the MSG?

Mrs. Valerie Lalji

Agrees with the benefits mentioned. In case the Minister of Natural Resources nominated the person (chairman MSG), which influences will that person have? She reminds the attendees that the final responsibility lies with the government.

Moderator

The word 'appoint' has multiple meanings in the document. It is better when we choose to add a few days more to the preparation than to issue a half document.

Mr. Gerard Lau

First there must be a discussion about the establishment of such an organization.

The tasks can be laid at the Ministry, but can also be performed by a separate/independent body. The Government is not used to designating people.

To what extent have we thought about the governance structure of this organization?

Moderator

A clear governance structure should be determined from the TOR. The civil society has requested clarity in the governance structure

Mrs. Sharmila Jadnanansing, IAMGOLD

In all the presentations I did not see the fiscal picture.

Moderator

We have dealt with this earlier. Where would the money come from?

Mevr. Marijke Sonneveld, BINI

Where would the money come from and who will manage it?

Mevr. R.Vaseur, Directeur Bauxiet Instituut Suriname

We must follow the guidelines. We can categorize all issues under the Institute that already exists. We can use the expertise that is available right now. That will save us a lot. We can ask for external support for the total plan. The budget plan will be made from the trust fund which may be useful to Suriname. In addition, there we will have to see to it that the Secretariat for minerals becomes self-sustaining.

Moderator

EITI exists less than 30 years. There are funds for countries that has just started. The funding can be external, but by whom will it be managed?

Mrs. R. Vaseur

There is a template in which we must work. The intention is that everybody reads it and fills in the fields. We can possibly skip some issues of work group round 1, because we have already dealt with them.

There is an electronic template for each work group. The folder you received contains the MOU and the comments. There is a separate sheet as well, with the comments of each page. The document should not be redefined. We should work with the governance structure. During the discussions we can talk about the comments and work from the questions that are asked. You should not work hastily, because some issues need more time. If we donot reach today's goal, we will have to live with it.

Plenary presentation and discussion draft TOR and MOU

Mrs. Rayah Battacharji prefers organisation chart – option, option 2

Mr. Aroen Gangaram Panday

Advocates an independent body regarding the secretarial part of the MSG. The 9 members can be nominated by their parties and member 10 can be chosen internally.

Mrs. Marny Daal, staatsolie

Mrs Daal has the same preference as civil society. The companies also worry about the money. Who will have the funds and manage them? We have to live up to sustainability. The mining law should include what is happening with the royalties. A first thought, however, is to choose a chairman from the nine (9) members. The second thought is that the nine (9) members choose an independent number ten (10), as non-voting member. Member number ten (10) need not necessarily be from the extractive industry, but must be able to lead the group.

The moderator asks the Government to give their views on the proposal.

Mevr. Valerie Lalji

The government agrees to the proposal. She reminds the audience that the government has committed to lead the whole. The Minister of Natural Resources is the champion and

therefore carries the final responsibility. What is the link to the Government if the Secretariat is under the complete supervision of the MSG, should option 2 be chosen? And where will the secretariat be? The mineral resources Institute will at some point have to operate on its own

Mrs. Marny Daal

There are three (3) government representatives in the MSG, so there is the link. We should hurry if we want to start. As Surinamese people we know our strong and weak points.

Dhr. Aroen Gangaram Panday

In the TOR the link can be placed between the government and the secretariat. In the TOR may be the link between the Government and the Secretariat. Let's say something goes wrong, how will the Government respond? What are you so afraid of?

The link is that the function of champion is completed by the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Mevr. Valerie Lalji

What would the process for appointing a chairman look like? Who will evaluate and who will nominate?

Mevr. Marny Daal

The non-voting number ten (10) can be chosen by the nine (9) 'super tigers' or the chairman is chosen from the nine (9) members.

Mrs. Valerie Lalji

The government's proposal is to choose a 10 th member

Dhr. Gerard Lau

The independent administration must execute a number of issues. If you consider the stakeholders groups, then they are the ones that steer. The chairman should also be independent.

Mr. Dave Abeleven

Option 1. The Minerals Institute is not here yet. As a start, we can work with the bauxite industry, since it has already been established as such. The starting point is the bauxite industry.

The moderator

Mr. Abeleven has the wrong option in mind.

The Government chooses the TOR option. Civil society chooses option 2.

(to avoid misunderstandings, a distinction has been made between the presented options. For convenience sake, option 1 the TOR option was mentioned).

Mr. Aroen Gangaram Panday

Mrs. Lalji agrees with the option for choosing (10) as non-voting member. It is more about a leading feature. That Chair will for the greater part be in contact with the Secretariat. The difference between the TOR-option and option 2 is in the role of the Secretariat compared to the MSG and the Minister. In the TOR-option, the Bauxite Institute is mentioned as the Secretariat. Within the bauxite industry the EITI is the new Department. It concerns the hierarchy. The Coordinator of EITI, who then has his own secretariat, will be under the supervision of the Director of the Bauxite Institute

Mrs. Valerie Lalji

It is the present situation as it is explained

Moderator

It does not matter what we will call it. There is a hierarchical link between the Secretariat and the Coordinator.

Marianne Tilborg, Ministry of Finance

Everything must be monitored by the departments/institutes. However it is the secretariat that executes.

Mrs. Valerie Lalji

Wants more information about the accommodation of the secretariat.

Marianne Tilborg

Finances will play a major role. The budget is not known yet.

Mr. Gerard Lau

There is nothing wrong with the TOR-option.

Marianne Tilborg

Fifty (50) countries are already a member of EITI. Dependent on the country we can decide for option 2.

Moderator

If there are changes in 5 years, you can always come back to your organization chart.

Mr Michael Nana Resources

We do not know where budgeting and funding will come from. If you create all kinds of dependencies, there may be problems. As the Chairman may appoint the members, then there might be power influence.

That is why it is not recommended that companies such as State Oil and Nana Resources give funds. It concerns external budgetting.

Moderator

If we look at civil society, then there is not so much a question of a hierarchy.

Nothing prevents the Bauxite Institute to continue with option 2 as facilitating role. In terms of hierarchy we will not make seven (7) steps. I do not see another facilitating institute in such a short time.

Mrs. Marny Daal

As for now the TOR remains a draft.

Mr. Michael Naarendorp

If you want a healthy MSG, you cannot make them dependent on finances. They should have control over their resources, in order to be able to carry out their work.

Moderator

Will we reach an agreement about this? We made a comparison with the SER.

Mrs. Valerie

Neither should we per se nominate people for the Secretariat, but should include a job application procedure.

Moderator

How do we continue with this? I think there is a large group that has the same opinion. Perhaps we should just give feedback? How will we get it? The rest will follow.

Mrs. Valerie

Maybe the TOR must be drafted in such a way, until we have obtain the information, especially with regard to the budget, in order to arrive at the final draft TOR.

Mr. Gerard Lau

It doesn't have to be a complicated discussion. The black line, however, is that the Minister of Natural Resources in direct line with the Executive Secretary and the Chairman of the MSG and indirectly also in line with the independent person. This will result in governance. There is an indirect link with the Minister.

Moderator

Which of the structures corresponds best with the requirements? If you measure it, how will you look at it?

Today we have the workshop. We have already agreed that within 30 days from today, the candidates of the MSG from the various stakeholders groups will be submitted. In other words, the groups will meet and/or mail as much as possible in the coming week. We will have to report the course of the process. The MSG must make a work plan. The MSG should also approve its own TOR. Before the MSG is installed, the governance will first give it structure, so that they can translate that further in the TOR. How will we reach agreement on the governance structure and/or organization structure, in which we agree with each other in a greater extent. We are here with different backgrounds. Who do you need? Are these the people of the Government acting on behalf of the Administration who may say 'yes' or 'no' to a proposal.

Mrs. P. Simons, Ministry of Natural Resources (GMD)

Mrs. Simons considers EITI as a new format of reporting. In accordance with the present legislation, all data is sent to the Geological Service. GMS was appointed by the Minister to collect all data. Will the data still be sent to the GMS?

Moderator

EITI will not do what you are already doing. You collect, the EITI will focus on other issues. Who will meet in order to get mandate. When is the next meeting? We must see to it that everything goes well.

Mrs. Valerie Lalji

The government officials here have mandate.

Moderator

The civil society has already scheduled a meeting for next week. Mr. Aroen Gangaram Panday, Mrs. Marny Daal, Mrs. Raya Battacharji and Mrs. Valerie Lalji, will formulate 4 to 5 questions by mail, afterwards they will study the organisation chart. In 2 weeks there will be a meeting in which everybody will have a presentation. Every group is and remains self-organising.

Next week we will be dealing with data. In two weeks a date Mrs. Vaseur will receive a suggestion for a date. The location will be dependent on the number of persons.

Options: KKF (Hendrikstraat) and business forum. We will continue with the selection and the criteria.

Next time we will strictly stick to the questions asked.

If the MSG is a fact in 30 days, we still have the work plan that has to be made.

Mrs. Marny Daal

The TOR and MOU can remain 'draft' for the time being, because the responsibility is with the MSG. The responsibilities must be clear, because if you don't know what it means, you should not participate.

Mrs. Minouschka Fernand, Court of Auditors

Should an independent administration be introduced, who is going to fund the Secretariat?
Where will that money come from?

Moderator

There has to be legislation. Civil society is very much concerned with governance. If we can get EITI we can always use it to get regulation. We're focusing on added bonus for our work.

Dave Abeleven in closing

I've missed the first session, but I understand that we have reached good results. In any case, there will be a follow-up on this. It is a beautiful and unique moment that all three (3) sectors meet to come to transparency, the road to the report. This is a very important step that we seriously pursue our goal make this successful.

Under the strict leadership of Mrs. Sharda Ganga will that take place within the agreed time.

The moderator thanks the attendees. It is a beautiful example of real cooperation between parties. It is difficult, but the progress is noticeable

Paramaribo, 30 June 2016

Nancy Boldewijn,

Note taker



WORKSHOP
EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE IN SURINAME (SEITI)-
MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION

Datum : Vrijdag 17 juni 2016

Locatie: Lalla Rookh Conference Room Gebouw 1, Lalla Rookh Complex

Welkomstwoord door mv. Sharda Ganga - Moderator

Mv. Ganga heet de aanwezigen welkom bij de 2e EITI workshop en introduceert zichzelf. Mevrouw Ganga is de directeur van Stichting Projekta, die zich onder andere bezighoudt met burgerinitiatief voor participatie en goed bestuur.

Mevrouw Ganga gaat met de aanwezigen door het programma heen, dat er als volgt uit zag: Er zullen 2 grote clusters van werkgroepen zijn. Het is dus een echte workshop. Zij neemt aan dat degene die afwezig waren op 17 juni j.l. zich wel hebben ingelezen.

08:00-08:30uur	Registratie en koffie
08:30-08:45uur	Welkomstwoord–Moderator
08:45-09:15uur	Inleidingen
	Update EITI-proces – <i>Directeur NH</i>
	Status Engagement process Government - <i>NH/BIS</i>
	Status Engagement process Companies– <i>mw. V. GangaramPanday</i>
	Status Engagement process Civil Society – <i>mw. Drs. Rayah Bhattacharji</i>
09:15-09:45uur	Vragenronde
09:45-11:00uur	Werkgroep ronde 1: Criteria en Procedure selectie MSG
11:00-12:00uur	Plenaire presentaties en discussie
12:00-12:15uur	Inleiding concept TOR en MOU (+instructies werkgroepen) – <i>NH/BIS</i>
12:15-12:45uur	Korte break
12:45-13:45uur	Werkgroep ronde 2: Discussie commentaren op de TOR en MOU
13:45-15:00uur	Plenaire presentatie en discussie
15:00-15:30uur	Wrap up en next steps

Het eerste Symposium werd gehouden op 29 april jl door het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen. Het was de eerste stap in het hele traject om te komen tot het Suriname chapter van de EITI. De Stakeholders zijn toen geïnformeerd; tijdens het symposium heeft de minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen zich publiekelijk uitgesproken en Suriname gecommiteerd aan het pad naar het EITI.

Het doel van vandaag zal goed in de gaten gehouden moeten worden: 1. Per stakeholders groep zullen een selectieprocedure en selectiecriteria worden vastgesteld. Elke groep deelt dan met een andere groep in de plenaire. 2. De MOU en de TOR en taken/bevoegdheden van de MSG zullen besproken worden. Allereerst moet aan het eind van de dag door elke stakeholdersgroep duidelijke criteria zijn vastgesteld voor voornoemde documenten en deze moeten gereed zijn om met de verschillende stakeholdersgroepen gedeeld te worden. Binnen 30 dagen moeten de kandidaten voor de MSG worden voorgedragen. Ten tweede dient er overeenstemming bereikt te worden hoe de Multi Stakeholders Group (MSG) zal opereren en hoe dat is vastgelegd in het organogram. Vanuit het organogram vloeit de vertaling voort voor een TOR en een MOU. Ten derde hebben wij samen het pad uitgezet naar oktober in aanloop naar de officiële aanvraag.

Inleidingen

Update EITI-process – Dave Abeleven, Directeur Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen

Hij verontschuldigt de Minister die vanwege andere verplichtingen elders moet zijn. Hij zal het voornamelijk hebben over de status van het proces vwb de EITI. De eerste drie (3) slides van de presentatie zijn reeds aan de orde geweest tijdens het vorige symposium. Het betreft de global standards waaraan Suriname zich heeft gecommiteerd. Deze standaarden willen we ook in Suriname gaan implementeren als deel van nationaal beleid mbt de Extractive Industries. Gaat om open en accountable management van de natural resources. Deze standaard zal ook in lijn zijn met de hervorming ook voor wat het financiële betreft. De kern van de zaak is dat de natuurlijke hulpbronnen olie, gas, etc. bestemd zijn voor de burgers van het land. Wanneer wij het hebben over EITI, dan willen wij alle stakeholders betrekken.

Het belang voor Suriname ligt in: hervorming, bevordering investment climate, versterking budget monitoring en oversight, analyse tool voor identificeren en aanpakken van de gaps, de anti-corruptie beleid vwb mijnbouw wordt een boost gegeven, het platform vormen voor een dialoog tussen de industrie en de civil society, het aanpakken van hostilities en onenigheden, oplossingsgericht werken en het versterken van het vertrouwen in openbare instituten.

Voor de kandidaatstelling als land, dienen wij 4 zaken te doen: 1. Binnen 1,5 jaar ons eerste rapport uit te brengen en publiceren. 2. Na de goedkeuring van de Board kan je lid worden van EITI. 3. Nodige hervormingen en aanpassingen 4. Hierbij zijn regelgeving en wetgeving van enorm groot belang. Middels de rapportage processen moeten de bedrijven actief te kennen geven wat de afdrachten zijn geweest van de overheid. De multi stakeholders groep zal een independent administrator moeten aanwijzen die werken aan de standaarden die voldoen aan de richtlijnen van de EITI. rapport. De multi stakeholders groep is heel erg belangrijk. Er zal ook een champion aangewezen moeten worden. De formatie van de multi stakeholders groep en een draft werkplan zullen ingediend moeten worden. De stakeholders groep zal haar goedkeuring moeten geven.

Vandaag zal in deze workshop met de verschillende stakeholders de basis gelegd worden voor het functioneren van de MSG. In augustus zal de MSG bij elkaar gebracht worden. In oktober moet de afronding plaatsvinden, zodat de aanvraag voor lidmaatschap officieel gedaan kan worden.

Er is ondersteuning gevraagd aan de Wereldbank en vandaag is er een vertegenwoordiger van de Wereldbank aanwezig. Hij zal ons helpen natrekken als wij aan alle voorwaarden voldoen. De overheid zal zich samen met het bedrijfsleven committeren aan EITI. Het is duidelijk dat er vanuit de overheid zo transparent mogelijk gewerkt wordt. Alle stakeholders moeten een bijdrage leveren om een vertegenwoordiger af te vaardigen om zitting te nemen in de MSG. Er moet een adequate representatie zijn van de stakeholders.. Elke stakeholders heeft het recht om vertegenwoordigers aan te wijzen. Het is van belang om bij elkaar te komen en de werkzaamheden op te starten. Voor de MSG is het van belang dat zij de ruimte krijgt om haar taken te kunnen uitvoeren. Er dienen geen belemmeringen te zijn. Er moet voldoende outreach zijn. De MSG moet in staat zijn het publiek te informeren over de processen, de inkomsten en de uitgaven van de mijnbouwsector en de rapportages. De TOR en de rapporten dienen volgens de richtlijnen opgemaakt te worden. Er moet een goede afstemming zijn dat alles opgemaakt wordt conform de EITI richtlijnen.

Vandaag is onder andere van belang om op een transparante wijze een MSG te vormen, middels het vaststellen van criteria. De TOR en MOU moeten diepgaand besproken worden. Alle participanten moeten zich erin terug kunnen vinden.

De heer Abeleven D. wenst de aanwezigen een vruchtbare meeting toe en kijkt uit naar de resultaten.

Status Engagement Process Government – NH/BIS – Mevr. Valerie Lalji, Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen

Een update over:

- Selectieprocedure kandidatengroep.
- Samenstellen MSG Suriname
- Identificatie

De MSG zal uit negen (9) vertegenwoordigers bestaan, drie (3) kandidaten uit elke sector. Er zullen ook vervangers zijn van de vertegenwoordigers. Wij kijken dan in de richting van het Ministerie van Regionale Ontwikkeling, de Belastingen, het Ministerie van Handel en Industrie, de Rekenkamer, de Centrale Bank van Suriname, het Ministerie van Financien, het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen, GMD en BIS (later DIS) etc.

Vereisten van de vertegenwoordigers

Wat wordt verstaan onder hooggeplaatste functionarissen?

Sowieso een basiskennis over EITI, bepaalde affiniteit met de extractieve industrie hebben, goede schriftelijke rapportagevaardigheden, zowel in Engels als Nederlands en maximaal kunnen participeren in alle activiteiten van de MSG.

Selectiecriteria

De Minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen zal als Champion een schrijven richten aan de verschillende instanties t.a.v. het voordragen van kandidaten (met een CV). De selectie zal erg nauwkeurig te geschieden, want de kandidaten zullen moeten voldoen aan de gestelde eisen. Het betreft geen sollicitatie, maar wij moeten gaan voor professionaliteit en 'the right person on the right place' hebben. De goedgekeurde kandidaten zullen door de VP worden aangemeld bij een werkgroep en in een nationale conferentie, later dit jaar, geïnstalleerd worden door de President.

Status Engagement Process Companies – Mevr. V. Gangaram Panday MSc., Staatsolie/VSB

De 3 stakeholdersgroepen worden binnen het EITI-proces geïdentificeerd. Staatsolie is betrokken in een voorlopige werkgroep, totdat er een formele MSG is die het werk zal voortzetten. De EITI schrijft vrij goed voor hoe een MSG tot stand moet komen. Eerste punt is al behandeld. 2^e: 'Ensure that stakeholders are adequately represented'. In de workshop moeten wij dit verder bespreken wat dat betekent; elke stakeholder kan anders zijn.

De MSG is de sleutel in het bereiken van een succesvolle EITI in any land. Die gaat bepalen wat de agenda wordt in een land, de scope, feasible houden en rapportage bespreken haalbaar is. In het belang van de MSG moten wij ons realiseren dat succes van een EITI valt en staat met een goede MSG. Als land zijn wij vrij om te bepalen hoe groot de MSG mag zijn. Trinidad & Tobago heeft bijvoorbeeld achttien (18) leden. Suriname heeft hen gevraagd naar feedback over zowel de goede punten als de verbeterpunten. Columbia heeft zich beter voorbereid. Zij hebben eerst een scoping studie gedaan en een rapport daarvan opgemaakt. Zij hebben dat voor alle sectoren gedaan. Er zijn daaruit Chambers en associations geïdentificeerd. De aanpak hangt ook af van het land. Als er goede chambers zijn worden die dan ook benaderd? Er zijn ook MSG's die uit negen (9) leden bestaan. ECOPETROL, Columbian association en Ghana MSG hebben elk drie en twintig (23) leden. Zij zijn meerendeels samengesteld uit de overheid en bedrijven. Er moeten 2 rapporten geproduceerd worden. Wij moeten nagaan wat erin moet staan. Vooralsnog maakt Suriname deel uit van de olie en gas sectoren, door onder andere Staatsolie en offshore operators. Voor wat betreft de grootschalige goudsector praten wij over IAMGOLD en Newmont. Small scale mining zal het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen in kaart moeten brengen.

Grassalco produceert olie en andere mineralen.

Ook de input van Alcoa moeten wij meenemen.

Wat gebruiken we als startpunt? Wat is belangrijk? In het rapport staat veel in USD aangegeven. Wie draagt bij aan het overheidsbudget? Vooralsnog hebben wij dat niet kunnen achterhalen.

De ledenlijst van de bedrijven stakeholdersgroep bestaat uit acht (8) bedrijven.

Hopelijk vloeit er een overeenkomst voort uit de workshop en dan kunnen wij besluiten wie de voordrachten mag/kan doen namens de bedrijven. Misschien moet er een selectie commissie worden ingesteld die de voorstellen bekijkt.

Status Engagement process Civil Society – Mevr. Drs. Rayah Bhattacharji MSc., Stg. Projekta (BINI)

Wie behoort tot civil society? Het is allemaal begonnen met Stg. Projekta in 2010 en vervolgens uitgebreid met de Universiteit van Suriname, WWF, VIDS, VSG, IPF en steeds meer bedrijven tot april 2016.

Wat hebben wij tot nu gedaan? In februari 2016 is er een sessie geweest met civil society die sinds november 2015 erbij zijn gekomen. Er is algemene informatie gegeven over EITI. In maart 2016 heeft de stakeholders listing plaatsgevonden, waar een lijst van 33 organisaties uit is voortgevloeid. In mei 2016 hebben wij feedback gegeven op de TOR en de MOU.

Er is ook een meeting geweest voor het bespreken van de documenten en er zijn afspraken gemaakt over de specifieke rol/functie van EITI. Wij moeten Informatie uitwisselen, gesprekken voeren met de IADB, de Wereldbank, etc. Verder moeten wij kijken naar goed bestuur, mensenrechten en duurzame ontwikkeling.

Civil society is verreweg de grootste groep. Het kan zijn dat er meer civil society is. Er zijn afspraken gemaakt over het samenwerken, over het vastleggen van verslagen en over de specifieke groepen. De persoon binnen MSG moet weten op welke wijze hij/zij input zal moeten verkrijgen.

De moderator geeft aan dat in principe alleen updates gegeven zouden worden, maar dat zij blij is met de voorstellen die de sprekers hebben gegeven.

Vragenronde

Dhr. Herman Alendy, Grassalco.

Er wordt steeds gesproken over 3 vertegenwoordigers van de overheid. Graag uitleg daarover.

Moderator

Elke stakeholdersgroep heeft drie (3) vertegenwoordigers. De overheid heeft drie (3) vertegenwoordigers, de bedrijven hebben drie (3) vertegenwoordigers en civil society heeft drie (3) vertegenwoordigers. De drie (3) waar het over gaat, vallen binnen de drie (3) vertegenwoordigers van de overheid.

Dhr. Ewald Potisie, Federatie van lo's (Aukaners).

Wat zijn de criteria die gebruikt zijn om te accepteren 3x3x3?

Moderator

Wij moeten niet uit het oog verliezen dat er behalve 3x3x3 ook vervangers zijn. Er is ook ruimte voor observers en deskundigen.

Dhr. Dave Abeleven, Directeur Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen

Er is gekeken naar het voorbeeld van andere landen. Sommige landen zijn wat de industrie betreft groter. We kunnen zo groot mogelijk beginnen, maar wij kunnen beginnen met een dusdanige groep die niet te groot is. Trinidad bijvoorbeeld geeft aan dat met 18 leden werken heel moeilijk is. Voor Suriname kunnen wij beginnen met hapbaar aantal. Het aantal van negen (9) is een startpunt. MSG kan aangeven als het aantal uitgebreid moet worden. Wij kunnen hiermee starten en samen met de stakeholders nagaan als het nodig is om de MSG groter te maken.

Moderator

Hoe groter een stuurgroep, hoe stuurlozer. Wij moeten ook nagaan hoe te participeren op een zinvolle manier.

Vorbereiding werkgroep ronde 1: Criteria en procedure selectie MSG

Voorbeeld van de selectieprocedure (zie PPT)

Voordrachten naar CS (aanbevelingsbrief, bewilligingsbrief en registratieformulier)

De selectie commissie zal screenen o.b.v. criteria/scorecard.

BINI stelt een kandidatenlijst vast.

Finale lijst wordt gestuurd naar het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen.

Binnen de werkgroepen moet het bovenstaande zo helder mogelijk worden gemaakt.

Voorbeeld selectie criteria

Dit zal afhankelijk zijn van de stakeholdersgroep waartoe je behoort.

Het voorbeeld dat gepresenteerd werd, is vanuit civil society bekeken.

Civil society is nogal breed.

Wij zijn het volgende overeengekomen :

- Vakbeweging
- 2x CS via BINI
- 3x alternate representatives (overleggen wie afgevaardigd zal worden)

Binnen de werkgroepen moeten wij nagaan hoe de werkgroepen verdeeld zullen worden.

Als je bijvoorbeeld geen tijd hebt voor het opmaken van een verslag, moet je geen zitting nemen in de commissie.

Gerard Lau, SURGOLD.

Civil Society is een goed voorbeeld van hoe groot en georganiseerd zij zijn.

De Inheemse groepen etc. zijn zo groot. Het zal moeilijk zijn om één (1) plek in te vullen.

Moderator

Wij zijn ons bewust daarvan. Vanaf 2010 zijn wij hiermee bezig. Als overkoepelend orgaan van civil society, heeft BINI het aan de Inheemsen en Marrons overgelaten. Wij zullen wel toezien op het behoud van de criteria. Wij hebben momenteel noch de financiën, noch de capaciteit om daarop in te spelen. Op dit moment hebben wij een snelle oplossing nodig.

Werkgroep ronde 1: Criteria en procedure selectie MSG

De drie groepen hadden een uur de tijd om te werken aan de opdracht.

Plenaire presentaties en discussies

Bedrijfsleven

Dhr. Gilbert van Dijk, Suriname Business Forum / moderator private sector werkgroep

Er moeten nog interne zaken afgerond worden bij de respectieve organisaties.

Bedrijven die functioneren onder mining codes en vertegenwoordigers van bilateral agreements zijn IAMGOLD, Surgold en Staatsolie.

De obstructieve industrieën zijn goud, olie, gas en anderen ('andere' nog niet gedefinieerd)

De doelen van de werkgroep, naast het aanwijzen van vertegenwoordigers voor de MSG, zijn:

- Definitie opstellen van de extracte industrieën goud, olie en gas
- Nagaan hoe de selectie van de bedrijven zal plaatsvinden
- Nagaan wie zitting zullen nemen in de commissie

De presentatie van civil society is een goede guideline. Wij willen het wiel niet opnieuw ontdekken. De bedrijven zullen aan tafel zitten via de VSB en de ASFA. Zij zullen nagaan hoe de drie doelen te realiseren.

Bedrijven die niet via VSB en ASFA te traceren zijn, zullen in overleg met Stg Mijnbouwhouders opgespoord worden en nagaan hoe die bedrijven te benaderen.

Onze groep zal voldoen aan de deadline van 30 dagen.

Dhr. Michael Naarendorp Nana Resources (ASFA)

Er zijn drie (3) seats verdeeld onder de drie (3) secties. De olie en gas industrie kunnen samen nagaan wie welke seat krijgt. De goudsector kan ook onderling een regeling treffen. De stichting zal de lead nemen om na te gaan hoe de derde (3e) seat ingevuld zal worden.

Moderator

Begrijp ik het goed, dat de private sector niet als geheel aan tafel gaat zitten om gemeenschappelijk de criteria voor de selectie vast te stellen, maar dat elk van de drie dat zelf doet?

Dhr. Gilbert van Dijk

De werkgroep moet teruggaan naar de organisaties om aan te geven hoe de selectie zal plaatsvinden.

Moderator

Wij moeten even duidelijk stellen dat deze groep de lead neemt en dat iedereen zijn/haar huiswerk maakt en terugkomt na 30 dagen. Indien nodig kan de business forum als onafhankelijke moderator optreden.

Mevr. R. Vaseur, Directeur Bauxiet Instituut Suriname

Er moet wel overeenstemming zijn t.a.v. de verdeling van de seats en wij moeten het met elkaar eens zijn over de werkzaamheden.

Mevr. Sagita Jaggan, Ministerie van Financiën

Wij hebben gekeken naar de procedure en de criteria. Er is een stakeholders mapping gemaakt. Op het Ministerie is er een departmentale taakstelling. Bij de Ministeries hebben wij gekeken naar wie, op het gebied van beleid, betrokken zijn bij de extractive industries. Ten aanzien van de criteria voor vertegenwoordigers, zullen wij niet de Ministeries aflopen, maar de CV's van de kandidaten nagaan, waarbij vooral gelet zal worden op een 'extractive' achtergrond.

Ten aanzien van de selectie procedure zal het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen een schrijven sturen naar collega's voor het doen van voordrachten. Nadat de Ministeries hun voordrachten hebben gestuurd naar het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen zal de selectie plaatsvinden en vervolgens worden voorgelegd aan de Raad van Ministers. Onze groep zal volgend week bij elkaar komen voor het aanscherpen van de selectiecriteria.

Mevr. R. Vaseur

Er moet overstemming zijn t.a.v. de vertegenwoordigers vanuit het Ministerie van Financiën, het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen en het Ministerie van Regionale Ontwikkeling.

Moderator

Ik zie dat er een vertegenwoordiger is van de Rekenkamer, maar ook iemand van de CLAD

Mevr Jaggan geeft aan dat de Rekenkamer en de CLAD er ook bij horen. Weliswaar zijn zij 'weggevalen' uit de presentatie.

Mevr. Rayah Bhattacharji, BINI

Na vandaag zal onze groep via email verder ingaan op de selectiecriteria en de weging aanscherpen. De selectiecommissie zal ook gesprekken voeren met de kandidaten, weliswaar niet alleen op basis van hun papieren CV.

Wij zullen ook criteria opstellen voor de individuele leden. Er is gewerkt aan een idee voor een score-sheet. De puntenwaardering is nog niet rond. Er zullen een aantal criteria worden vastgesteld. Er is ook een splitsing voor criteria van individuen en criteria voor bedrijven.

Wij zullen een vaste subsidie ontvangen van de overheid of de extractive industry. Maar hoe vast is vast? Wij moeten kijken naar hetgeen gesubsidieerd wordt.

Wij kunnen ook kijken naar bestuursleden van verschillende organisaties, door te letten op de functies en de invloeden. Er moet gelet worden op ervaring en kennis, ervaring op het gebied van EITI, financiële transparantie en boekhouding. De kandidaat moet kunnen identificeren uit rapporten hoe het verloop is en kennis en ervaring hebben t.a.v. welke gemeenschappen worden getroffen door extractive industries. De kandidaat mag geen strafblad hebben en niet verwickeld zijn in een strafzaak. Het voorgaande zullen wij verder uitwerken. Via email zullen wij verder nagaan hoe de beoordeling zal plaatsvinden van schriftelijke vaardigheden.

Moderator

Hoe operationaliseer je en meet je integriteit?

Niet alleen mensen met een strafblad kunnen integriteit missen. Civil society zit echt daarmee. Hoe meet je het op een objectieve manier? Als er ideeën zijn, dan zijn die welkom.

Mevr R. Bhattacharji

Wij hebben iemand vanuit de gemeenschap nodig. De Inheemsen en tribal people moeten sowieso een plek krijgen.

Mevr Bhattacharji

Het gaat om accountability. Binnen BINI hebben wij besproken om na te gaan hoe je deze gemeenschappen geïnformeerd kan houden. Er moeten mogelijkheden zijn voor terugroeping als er geen rapportage wordt opgemaakt en geen feedback wordt gegeven. De betrokkenheid van de overige groepen moet vergroot worden.

Moderator

Als civil society zullen wij werken aan de interne procedure van terugkoppelen en rapporteren. Alle groepen hebben het gevoel een paar stappen vooruitgang te hebben geboekt, d.m.v. goede afspraken en gestelde deadlines. Wij moeten dit continueren, omdat wij helderheid moeten krijgen over de organisatiestructuur.

De moderator geeft een korte inleiding over de huidige TOR.

Presentatie mevr. V. Gangaram Panday, Staatsolie

De werkgroep heeft te maken met de draft TOR en draft MOU. Beide documenten zijn rondgestuurd en er is gevraagd naar feedback.

TOR in relatie tot het werkplan.

De MSG heeft een tripartite met de werkhouders groep. De champion in Suriname is de Minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen. De voorzitter van de MSG zal benoemd worden door de Minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen. De MSG moet een volledig onafhankelijk orgaan zijn en moet erop toezien dat het EITI-implementatieproces landelijk goed verloopt.

De taken en verantwoordelijkheden moeten vastgelegd worden in de TOR.

De TOR wordt zelf goedgekeurd door de MSG. De draft zal door de interim werkgroep opgemaakt worden. Voor het opmaken van de TOR heeft het EITI-secretariaat een model ontwikkeld. Er zijn ook voorbeelden van verschillende landen, z.a. Trinidad.

Guidance Note 14 geeft aan wat in de TOR opgenomen moet worden. De 12 principes zijn de leidraad voor het formuleren van de objectives.

Suriname is bewust van het belang om te komen tot het reduceren van armoede.

In de draft TOR zijn de objectives verwerkt voor de Steering Committee in zijn totaliteit. Ook de richtlijnen zijn aangegeven. Voor wat betreft de verantwoordelijkheden, moeten wij het een en ander overeenkomen. Dat kan bijna letterlijk uit de EITI standard gehaald worden. Vanuit de responsibility moeten wij ook kijken naar de Code of Conduct.

Voor het nationaal secretariaat is er gewerkt met het voorbeeld van de UK. Er is daar een relatie tussen de onafhankelijke administratie en het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen. In de United Kingdom is er een link gelegd met het Ministerie.

Membership

Trinidad heeft 3x6 en de UK 3x4 leden. In onze situatie gaat het om drie (3) leden van elke groep. In de draft is er rekening gehouden dat de voorzitter buiten de 3x3 valt. De voorzitter is in principe dus de 10^e persoon. Bij de voting process (consensus en modified consensus) heeft de voorzitter in Trinidad ook stemrecht. Als er onenigheid is, wordt er een werkgroep ingesteld met het voorstel om consensus te bereiken.

De belangrijkste verantwoordelijkheid ligt bij de Steering Committee.

Het verkrijgen van de kandidaat status.

EITI compliance moet zorgdragen voor het verkrijgen van de kandidaat status, alsook het behoud van het kandidaatschap.

MSG bepaalt de doelen voor de EITI implementatie, het rapportageformat, het benoemen van de onafhankelijke administrateur en het werkplan voor de EITI goedkeuring.

In het werkplan worden de doelen aangegeven. Bij de uitwerking wordt de MSG ondersteund door de subcommissies. De MSG mag subcommissies aanstellen.

Toelichting MOU

De combinatie van drie (3) stakeholdersgroepen is volgens het model van Trinidad.

Elke groep heeft een statement of commitment getekend om zich te committeren aan de MOU, omdat de overheid en de bedrijven niet verplicht zijn te rapporteren volgens EITI standaarden. Maar door het tekenen van de MOU kan je ze dus wel zover krijgen.

Wij moeten alle bedrijven erbij halen die bereid zijn te rapporteren volgens de MOU standaarden.

Afspraken MOU

Alles zal volgens EITI standaarden geschieden. Als bijvoorbeeld in 2016 de status van kandidaat verkregen wordt, dan moet het eerste rapport van 2014 zijn.

Binnen hoeveel tijd de rapportage moet geschieden, op welke wijze het rapporteren moet geschieden, de selectieprocedure, de geheimhoudingsplicht van elke partij, zijn zaken die binnen de groepen besproken moeten worden. Belangrijk is ook het behoud van subsurface rights.

Er is een format voorbereid, waarin alle issues verwerkt kunnen worden. Elke groep moet in het format invoeren wat de groep denkt over (w)elk onderwerp.

Eén van de comments is dat zaken onduidelijk zijn t.a.v. de structuur. Het is van belang dat dit dus gepresenteerd wordt.

Mevr. V. Gangaram Panday

Als ik het goed begrijp is MSG geen overheidsorgaan. Geen policy-making orgaan.

Moderator

Dat klopt. De groepen moeten discussiëren over hetgeen onduidelijk is binnen de TOR. De heer Aroen Gangaram Panday (BINI) zal duidelijkheid brengen in de TOR, als structuur.

Aroen Gangaram Panday, BINI

Er is reeds een Organizational Chart gemaakt

Discussiepunt: wie zal benoemd worden door de Minister? Wordt bedoeld dat hij bepaalt wie er invulling aan geeft?

Het secretariaat zal gehuisvest zijn in het gebouw van het Mineralen Instituut. Hoe zal het onderscheid gemaakt worden? De administratieve zaken zouden kunnen vallen onder het secretariaat en de functionele zaken onder de MSG. Zoals het er nu staat begrijpen wij daaruit dat de functionele taken onder de MSG vallen en de administratieve zaken onder het secretariaat van het Mineralen Instituut. Hoe zal dat werken in de praktijk?

Wij moeten ons erin terug kunnen vinden. Er zijn enkele voorstellen gedaan. Hoe willen wij dat de inrichting eruit moet zien?

Door wie wordt de persoon aangewezen, die invulling geeft aan de functie? Het betreft een vrij technische functie. Sommige landen hebben het secretariaat en de MSG als 1 unit ingericht, waarbij het aanwijzen van de secretaris door de MSG kan geschieden.

Wij moeten discussiëren over waar wij denken dat het secretariaat onder moet vallen. Er moet een keus gemaakt worden op basis van de voor- en nadelen, bijvoorbeeld bij de huidige situatie is één de voordelen dat de verantwoordelijkheid bij de Minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen ligt.

Willen wij die verantwoordelijkheid werkelijk daar plaatsen?

Optie 1 : de secretariële administratie valt onder het Mineralen Instituut en functioneel onder de MSG

Optie 2: de administratie valt volledig onder MSG. Maar dan rijst de vraag hoe onafhankelijk is de MSG?

Mevr. Valerie Lalji

Zij kan zich niet terugvinden in het genoemd voordeel. Mocht de Minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen de persoon (voorzitter MSG) aanwijzen, welke invloed zal die persoon hebben? Zij geeft de aanwezigen mee dat de eindverantwoordelijkheid bij de overheid ligt.

Moderator

Het woord 'appoint' heeft meerdere betekenissen in het document. Wij kunnen liever een paar dagen langer bezig zijn met het voorbereiden dan een half document afgeven.

Dhr. Gerard Lau

Er moet vooraf een discussie zijn over de inrichting van zo'n organisatie.

De taken kunnen gelegd worden bij het Ministerie, maar kunnen ook uitgevoerd worden door een seperaraat/onafhankelijk orgaan. De overheid is niet gewend dat mensen worden aangewezen. In hoeverre is er nagedacht over de governancestructuur van deze organisatie?

Moderator

Er moet een heldere governancestructuur worden vastgesteld vanuit de TOR.

Vanuit civil society is er gevraagd om duidelijkheid te brengen in de governance structure

Mevr. Sharmila Jadnanansing, IAMGOLD

Bij alle presentaties heb ik het budgettair plaatje gemist.

Moderator

Dit is eerder besproken. Waar zal het geld vandaan komen?

Mevr. Marijke Sonneveld, BINI

Waar zal het geld vandaan komen en door wie zal het beheerd worden?

Mevr. R.Vaseur, Directeur Bauxiet Instituut Suriname

Wij moeten de richtlijnen volgen. Alle zaken kunnen wij onderbrengen in het reeds bestaand instituut. Wij kunnen gebruikmaken van de expertise die er al is. Dat is reeds een enorme besparing. Wij kunnen voor een totaal plan extern om ondersteuning vragen. Het budgetplan zal opgemaakt worden vanuit de multitrust fund waar Suriname gebruik van kan maken. Daarnaast zal ervoor gezorgd moeten worden dat het secretariaat voor delfstoffen self-sustaining wordt.

Moderator: EITI bestaat nog geen 30 jaar. Er zijn fondsen voor landen die pas van start gaan. De funding kan van buiten komen, maar door wie zal het beheerd worden?

Mevr. R. Vaseur

Er is een template waarin er gewerkt moet worden. Het is de bedoeling dat een ieder dat leest en invult. Enkele zaken van werkgroep ronde 1 kunnen wij eventueel overslaan, omdat die reeds aan de orde zijn gekomen.

Er is een elektronische template voor elke werkgroep.

In de map die u heeft gehad is de MOU inclusief de comments. Er is ook een aparte sheet waarin de comments per pagina zijn aangegeven. Het document moet dus niet opnieuw uitgewerkt worden. Er moet gewerkt worden met de governance structure. Tijdens de discussie kunt u praten over de comments en werken vanuit de vragen die zijn gesteld. U moet niet haastig werken, want sommige zaken hebben meer tijd nodig. Als het doel van vandaag niet bereikt wordt, zullen wij ermee moeten leven.

Plenaire presentatie en discussie concept TOR en MOU

Mevr. Rayah Battacharji gaat voor de organogram- optie, optie 2

Dhr. Aroen Gangaram Panday

is voorstaander van een independent body t.a.v. het secretariael deel van de MSG. De 9 leden kunnen genomineerd worden door hun partijen en lid 10 kan intern gekozen worden.

Mevr. Marny Daal, Staatsolie

Mevrouw Daal heeft dezelfde voorkeur als civil society. De bedrijven maken zich ook druk om het geld. Wie zal over de fondsen beschikken en zal het aanschrijven? We moeten het waarmaken voor duurzaamheid. De mijnbouwwet moet voorzien in wat er gebeurt met de

royalties. Een eerste gedachte is echter om uit de negen (9) leden een voorzitter te kiezen. De tweede gedachte is dat de negen (9) leden een independent nummer tien (10) kiezen, als non-voting lid. Lid nummer tien (10) hoeft niet per sé uit de extracte industrie te zijn, maar moet wel in staat zijn om de groep te leiden.

De moderator vraagt aan de overheid om hun mening te geven over het voorstel.

Mevr. Valerie Lalji

De overheid gaat akkoord met het voorstel. Zij herinnert de aanwezigen eraan dat de overheid zich heeft gecommitteerd het geheel te trekken.

De Minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen is de champion en draagt dus de eindverantwoordelijkheid. Wat is de link naar de overheid als het secretariaat volledig onder de MSG valt, mocht het zijn dat er voor optie 2 wordt gekozen? En waar zal het secretariaat gevestigd zijn? Het Delfstoffen Instituut zal op een gegeven moment ook zelf moeten opereren.

Mevr. Marny Daal

Er zijn drie (3) vertegenwoordigers van de overheid in de MSG, daar wordt dus de link gelegd. Als wij willen starten, dan moeten wij er wel haast achter zetten. Als Surinamers kennen we onze sterke en minder sterke punten.

Dhr. Aroen Gangaram Panday

In de TOR kan de link gelegd worden tussen de overheid en het secretariaat. Stel dat er iets mis gaat, op welke wijze zal de overheid inspelen? Ben je daarvoor bang?

De link is dat de functie van champion wordt ingevuld door het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen.

Mevr. Valerie Lalji

Hoe zal het proces eruit zien voor het aanstellen van een voorzitter? Wie zal evalueren en wie zal aanwijzen?

Mevr. Marny Daal

Door de negen (9) 'supertijgers', kan de non-voting nummer tien (10) gekozen worden of uit de negen (9) leden wordt de voorzitter gekozen, volgens een roulatiesysteem.

Mevr. Valerie Lalji

Vanuit de overheid is het voorstel om te kiezen voor een 10e lid.

Dhr. Gerard Lau

De independent administratie moet uitvoering geven aan een aantal zaken. Als je kijkt naar de stakeholdersgroepen, dan zijn zij degenen die sturen. De chairman moet ook onafhankelijk zijn.

Dhr. Dave Abeleven

Optie 1. Het Mineralen Instituut is er nog niet. Wij kunnen alvast werken met de bauxiet industrie, aangezien het reeds zodanig is ingesteld. Het vertrekpunt is vanuit de bauxiet industrie.

De moderator trekt even recht dat de heer Abeleven de verkeerde optie in gedachte heeft. De overheid gaat voor de TOR optie. Civil society gaat voor optie 2.

(om misverstanden te voorkomen is er een onderscheid gemaakt tussen de gepresenteerde opties. Voor het gemak werd optie 1, de TOR-optie genoemd).

Dhr. Aroen Gangaram Panday

Mevrouw Lalji gaat akkoord met de optie voor het kiezen van lid 10, als non-voting lid. Het gaat meer om een lead functie. Die Chair zal meer in contact zijn met het secretariaat.

Het verschil tussen de TOR- optie en optie 2 zit in de rol van het secretariaat t.o.v de MSG en t.o.v. de Minister. In de TOR-optie staat het Bauxiet Instituut als secretariaat. Binnen de bauxietindustrie is de nieuwe afdeling, EITI. Het gaat hier om de hiërarchie. Onder de Directeur van het Bauxiet Instituut valt de coördinator van EITI, die dan een eigen secretariaat heeft.

Mevr. Valerie Lalji

Zoals het wordt uitgelegd is dat de huidige situatie.

Moderator

Het maakt niet uit welke naam het geheel krijgt. Er is een hiërarchische lijn tussen het secretariaat en de coördinator.

Marianne Tilborg, Ministerie van Financien

Het geheel moet onder controle zijn van de werkmensen. De uitvoer zit echter bij het secretariaat.

Mevr. Valerie Lalji

Wenst graag meer informatie over de huisvesting van het secretariaat.

Marianne Tilborg

Daar gaan financiën een rol spelen. Het budget is vooralsnog niet bekend.

Dhr. Gerard Lau

Er is niks mis met de TOR-optie.

Marianne Tilborg

Er zijn reeds vijftig (50) landen lid van EITI. Afhankelijk van het land kan het besluit voor optie 2 worden genomen.

Moderator

Als er over 5 jaar wijzigingen zijn, kan je altijd terugkomen naar je organogram.

Dhr. Michael Naarendorp, Nana Resources

Wij weten niet waar budgetting en funding vandaan zullen komen. Als je allerlei afhankelijkheden gaat creëren, kunnen er problemen ontstaan. Als de voorzitter de leden mag benoemen, dan kan er sprake zijn van machtsinvloed.

Daarom is het ook niet verstandig dat bedrijven als Staatolie en Nana Resources funden. Het gaat om externe budgetting.

Moderator

Als we kijken naar civil society, dan is er niet zozeer sprake van een hiërarchie.

Niets weerhoudt het Bauxiet Instituut om door te gaan met optie 2 als faciliterende rol. Qua hiërarchie zullen wij niet zeven (7) stappen maken. Ik zie zo gauw geen ander instituut voor het faciliteren.

Mevr. Marny Daal

De TOR blijft vooralsnog een draft.

Dhr. Michael Naarendorp

Als je naar een gezonde MSG wilt gaan, kan je ze niet afhankelijk maken van financiën. Zij moeten controle hebben over hun middelen, om zodoende hun werk uit te kunnen voeren.

Moderator

Gaan we hier overeenstemming bereiken? Er is een vergelijking gemaakt met de SER.

Mevr. Valerie Lalji

Ook voor het secretariaat moeten wij niet per se mensen aanwijzen, maar ook daar door een sollicitatieprocedure heen laten gaan.

Moderator

Hoe moeten wij verder hiermee? Ik denk dat er een grote groep is die dezelfde kant op kijkt. Misschien moeten wij even terugkoppelen? Hoe komen wij hieruit? De rest zal daaruit voortvloeien.

Mevr. Valerie Lalji

Misschien moet de TOR zodanig worden opgemaakt, nadat wij de detailinformatie hebben kunnen achterhalen, vooral t.a.v. het budget, om zodoende te komen tot de final draft TOR.

Dhr. Gerard Lau

Het hoeft geen gecompliceerde discussie te zijn. De zwarte lijn is echter dat de Minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen in directe lijn staat met de Executive Secretary en de Chairman van de MSG en indirect ook een lijn naar de onafhankelijke persoon. Er ontstaat hierdoor governance. Er is een indirecte koppeling met de Minister.

Moderator

Welke van de structuren beantwoordt voor ons het meest aan de eisen? Als je dat gaat meten, wat is de lens waarmee je ernaar kijkt?

Vandaag hebben wij de workshop. We hebben reeds afgesproken dat binnen 30 dagen na vandaag, de kandidaten van de MSG van de verschillende stakeholdersgroepen worden opgestuurd. M.a.w. de komende weken zullen de groepen zoveel als mogelijk bijeenkomen en/of mailen. Er zullen rapportages gemaakt moeten worden over het verloop van het proces. De MSG moet een werkplan maken. De MSG moet ook haar eigen TOR goedkeuren. Alvorens de MSG wordt geïnstalleerd, zal eerst de governance daaraan structuur geven, zodat zij dat verder kunnen vertalen in de TOR. Hoe zullen wij overeenstemming bereiken over de governance structure en/of organisatiestructuur, waarbij wij het in meerdere mate met elkaar eens zijn. Wij zitten hier met verschillende achtergronden. Wie heb je nodig? Zijn dit de mensen van de overheid die namens de overheid 'ja'/'nee' kunnen geven op een voorstel.

Mevr. P. Simons, Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen. (GMD)

Mevr. Simons beschouwd EITI als een nieuw format van rapporteren. Conform de huidige wetgeving gaat alle data naar de geologische dienst. GMD is door de Minister aangewezen om alle data op te vragen. Gaat de data nog steeds bij GMD terechtkomen?

Moderator

EITI gaat niet doen wat u al doet. U verzamelt, de EITI gaat naar andere dingen kijken. Wie gaan allemaal aan tafel voor het verkrijgen van mandaat. Wanneer is weer een meeting? Wij moeten ervoor zorgen dat het goed verloopt.

Mevr. Valerie Lalji

De aanwezige ambtenaren hebben mandaat.

Moderator

Civil society heeft volgende week reeds een meeting. De heer Aroen Gangaram Panday, mevrouw Marny Daal, mevrouw Raya Battacharji en mevrouw Valerie Lalji zullen per mail 4 tot 5 vragen formuleren, waarna zij het organogram zullen bestuderen. Over 2 weken zal er een meeting zijn waarin iedereen presenteert. Elke groep is en blijft self-organizing.

Volgende week gaan wij aan de slag met data. Er zal over 2 weken een datum worden voorgesteld aan mevrouw Vaseur. De lokatie zal afhankelijk zijn van het aantal personen. Opties: KKF (Hendrikstraat) en business forum. Wij zullen doorgaan met de selectie en de criteria.

Een volgende keer zullen wij ons strenger houden aan de gestelde vragen.

Als je over 30 dagen de MSG hebt, heb je nog het werkplan dat moet worden opgesteld.

Mevr. Marny Daal

De TOR en MOU kunnen nog even 'draft' blijven, want de verantwoordelijkheid ligt bij de MSG. De verantwoordelijkheden moeten wel duidelijk zijn, want als je niet weet wat het inhoudt, moet je niet participeren.

Mevr. Minouschka Fernand, Rekenkamer

Als er een onafhankelijke administratie komt, wie gaat het secretariaat dat funden. Vanwaar zal dat geld komen?

Moderator

Er zal wetgeving moeten komen. Civil society houdt zich heel veel bezig met governance. Als we EITI kunnen krijgen heb je een stok achter de rug voor de regelgeving. Wij kijken naar added bonus voor ons werk.

Dave Abeleven ter afsluiting

Ik heb de eerste sessie gemist, maar heb begrepen dat er goede resultaten uit zijn voortgevloeid. Sowieso komt er nog een vervolg hierover. Het is een mooi en uniek moment dat alle drie (3) sectoren zitten om te komen tot transparantie, de weg naar het rapport toe. Daarmee wordt een hele belangrijke stap gezet dat wij er serieus achteraan gaan om dit succesvol te maken.

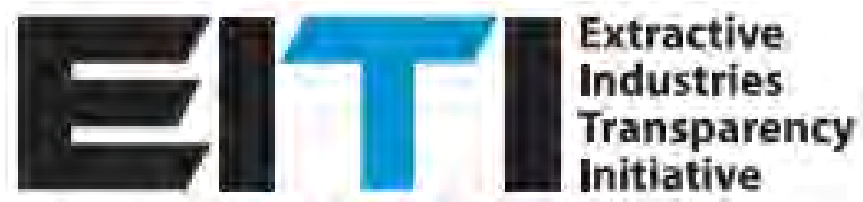
Onder streng leiderschap van mvr, Sharda Ganga zal dat binnen de afgesproken tijd plaatsvinden.

De moderator bedankt de aanwezigen. Het is een mooi voorbeeld van de werkelijke samenwerking tussen partijen. Het gaat moeizaam, maar de voortuitgang is wel merkbaar

Paramaribo, 30 juni 2016

Nancy Boldewijn,

Notulist



Overview formation process of the Multi Stakeholders Group (MSG)

Interim Suriname EITI Secretariat

5 august 2016

Content

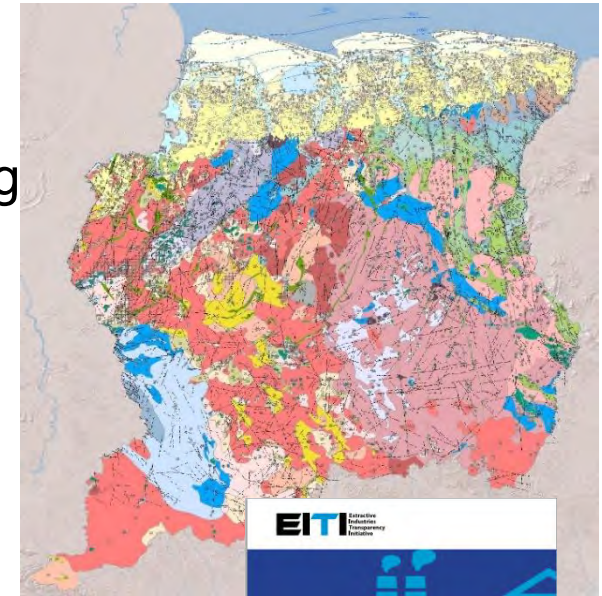
- EITI and EITI benefits
- EITI Reporting process
- Suriname, Road to Candidacy status
- EITI Guidance Note 14
- Draft MSG TOR
- Draft MSG Workplan
- Legal basis MSG
- Steps forward

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)

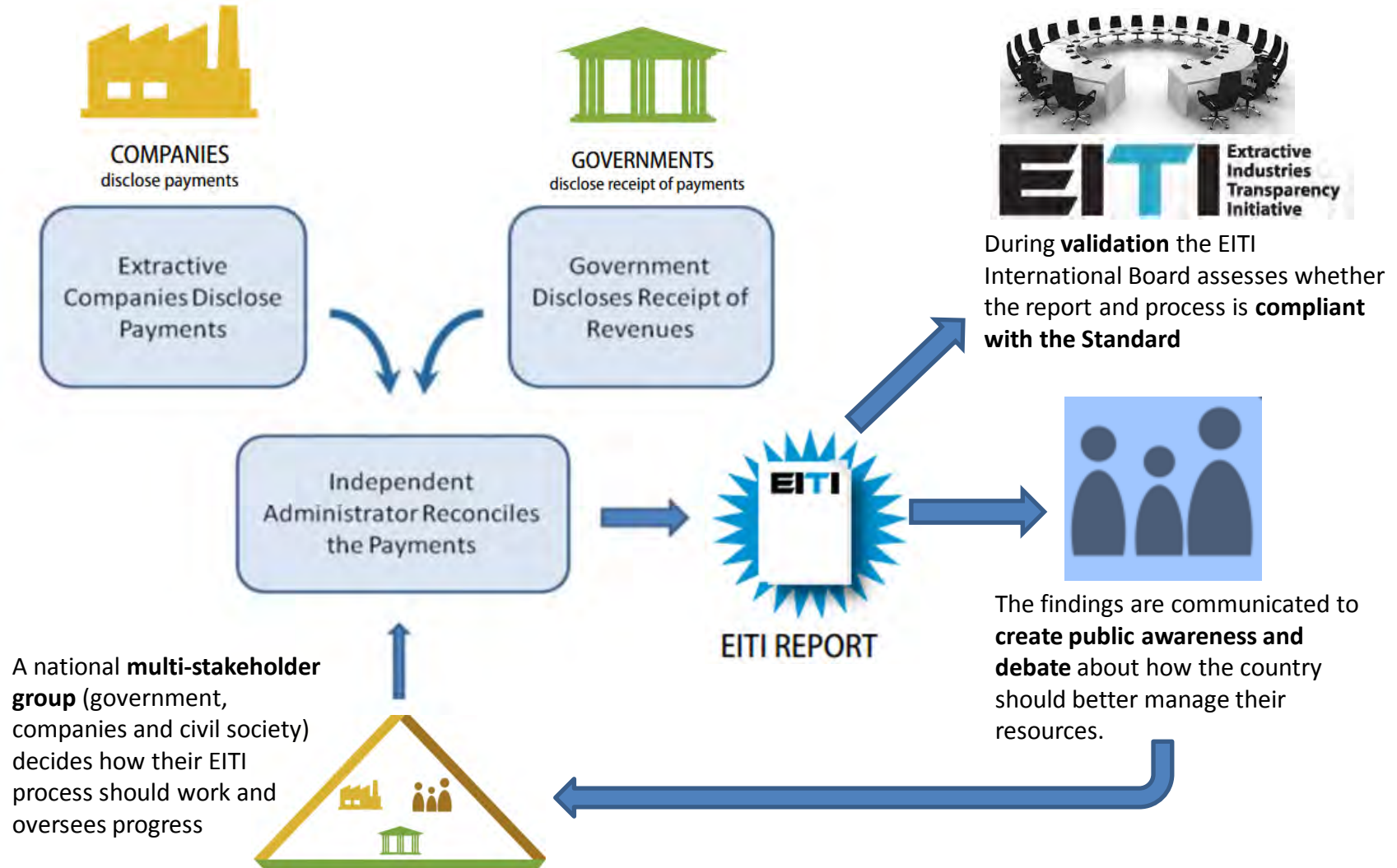
- A global Standard to promote **open and accountable management** of natural resources.
- A country's natural resources, such as oil, gas, metals and minerals, **belong to its citizens**.
- Extraction of these resources can lead to **economic growth** and **social development**. However, **poor natural resource governance** has often led to corruption and conflict.
- Issues along the value chain of extractive industries governance and asks countries to **publish information** on how the country's resources are being managed.
- **More openness and public scrutiny** of how wealth from a country's extractive sector is used and managed is necessary to ensure that natural resources benefit all.

Benefits of implementing the EITI standards in Suriname

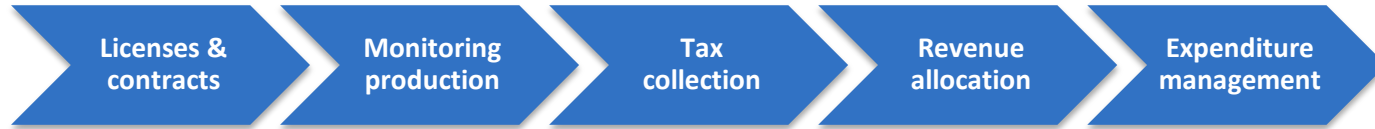
- Improvements to Suriname's **investment climate** and access to capital (EITI brand)
- **Strengthened budget** monitoring and oversight
- **Diagnostic tool** for identifying gaps in the management of extractive sector
- Reinforce broader **anti-corruption and good governance** agendas
- Build **citizen trust** in public institutions
- **Platform for dialogue**, particularly between industry and civil society
- Promotes **reduced hostilities** between governments, companies and communities
- **Reward** good corporate citizens



The EITI Reporting Cycle



Reporting Process



Licensing information

State ownership

Production contracts (encouraged)

Production data

Beneficial ownership



Companies publish payments



Government publish receipts

State Owned Enterprises

Transfers to local government

Company social and infrastructure investments



A national **multi-stakeholder group** (government, companies and civil society) decides how their EITI process should work.

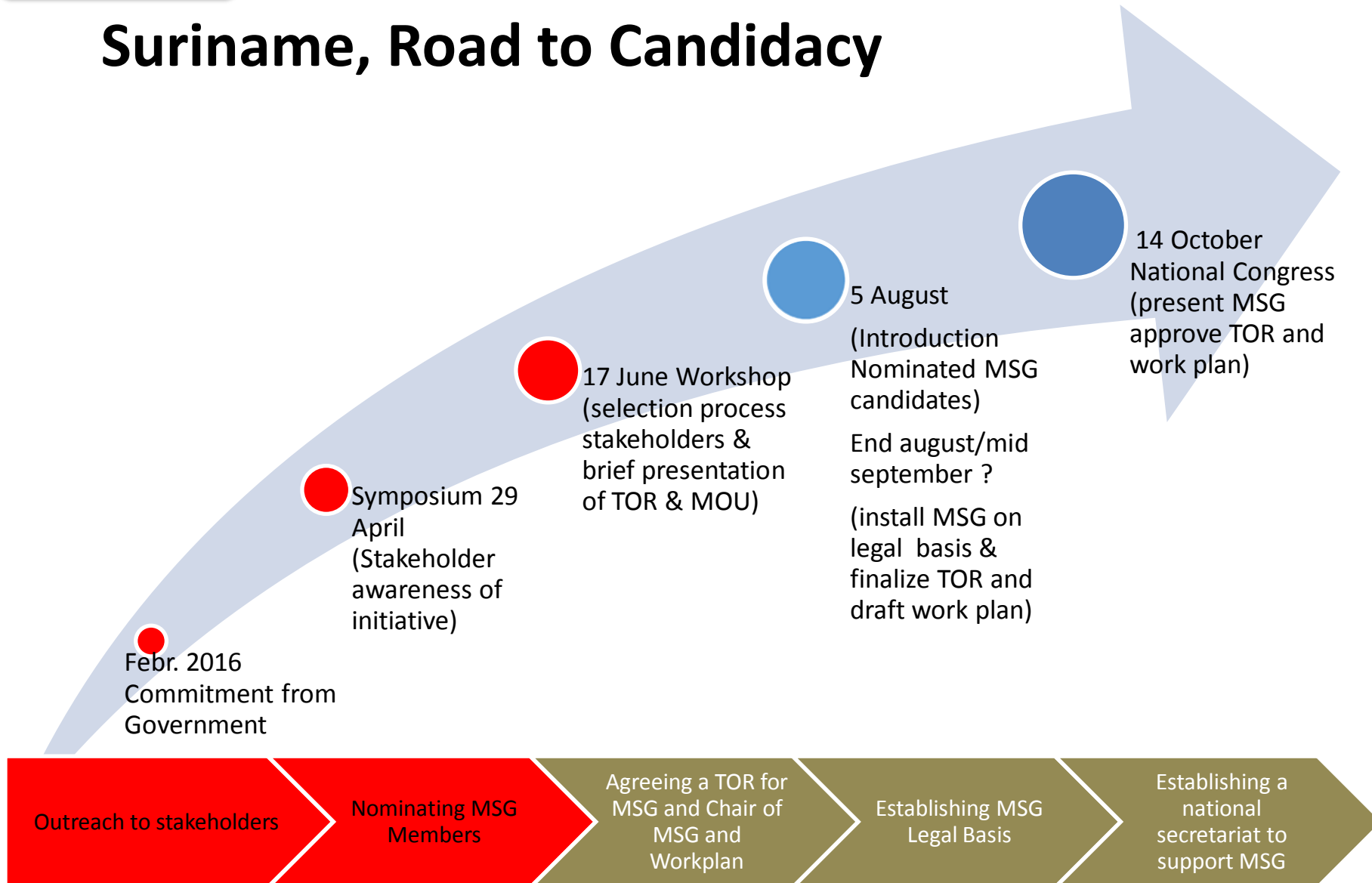


This group publishes an **EITI Report** where government revenues and other data are disclosed and independently assessed.



The findings are communicated to create **public awareness and debate** about how the country should better manage their resources.

Suriname, Road to Candidacy



Requirements for establishing a **fully-functioning** multi-stakeholder group (MSG)

1. Commitment Government to work with civil society and companies, and establish a multi stakeholder group to oversee the implementation of the EITI

In establishing the multi-stakeholder group, the government must:

- a) Ensure that the invitation to participate in the group is **open and transparent**.
- b) Ensure that stakeholders are **adequately represented**. This does not mean that they need to be equally represented numerically.
- c) Ensure that **senior government officials** are represented on the multi-stakeholder group.
- d) Consider establishing the **legal basis of the group**.

The Role, Responsibilities and Rights of MSG

The MSG should:

1. **approve:**
 - a) annual work plans
 - b) the appointment of the Independent Administrator
 - c) the Terms of Reference for the Independent Administrator
 - d) EITI Reports and annual activity reports
2. undertake **effective outreach activities** with civil society groups and companies.
3. **agree** procedures for nominating and changing MSG representatives, decision-making, the duration of the mandate and the frequency of meetings
4. widely **disseminate** the public information that results from the EITI process such as the EITI Report.
5. **Oversee** the EITI reporting process **and engage** in Validation

Members of MSG

- Members of the MSG should have the **capacity to carry out their duties**.
- Members of the MSG should **liaise** with their constituency groups **to ensure they continue to reflect the views of their constituency**
- Members of the MSG should have **an unequivocal commitment** to furthering the interests of SEITI in achieving its goals.

Nominating MSG members

1. All stakeholders should be **adequately represented**. E.g. relevant where the commodities produced are diverse or where geographical diversity is a major consideration.
2. Each stakeholder group must have the **right to appoint its own representatives**, bearing in mind the desirability of pluralistic and diverse representation.
3. In many countries, (civil society and) companies select their own representatives **by caucus** to join the MSG, e.g. through an **industry association**.
4. Sometimes, public notices are issued requesting nominees.

Main responsibilities MSG Suriname (draft TOR)

- to ensure Suriname is accepted as an EITI Candidate country in timely and effective manner
- to oversee the EITI implementation in Suriname after Candidacy
- to set objectives for SEITI implementation
- to produce SEITI reports
- to ensure that the findings contribute to public debate

1st draft Suriname MSG TOR

1ste draft – June 2016

Main Comments Stakeholders:

1. Responsibilities of the MSG, SEITI Secretariat and Minister of Natural Resources
2. Mandate and Nomination of the Chair of the MSG and the Chair of the Secretariat
3. Functioning and financing of the SEITI Secretariat
4. Financing of MSG work plan
5. Participation of alternate members
6. Procedures for decision making
7. Term of office of MSG

2nd draft Suriname MSG Terms of Reference

2nd draft – august 2016

Main adaptations/clarifications:

- MSG terms of office
 - Three years, reappointment max three years
- Chair of the MSG
 - 10th member, senior individual, not representing one of the key stakeholdergroups, recommended by MSG, appointed by the minister, voting power in case of equality of votes
- Alternates of the MSG
 - May attend MSG meetings alongside the principal member, engage in the discussion, no right to vote
- SEITI Secretariat
 - Housed and supported (not staffed) by Minerals Institute (future)
- Manager of Secretariat
 - Recommended by MSG, appointed by the Minister of NR
- Staff of Secretariat
 - Recommended by the Manager, appointed by the Minister of NR
- Financing of overheads of Secretariat
 - Budget of Minerals Institute (future), or any other institute or source to be determined by the Minister of NR
- Financing of work plan
 - Secretariat to seek funding (external sources)

Common Challenges

Many countries have faced challenges with ensuring efficient multi-stakeholder governance

- Sporadic MSG meetings and low attendance (secretariat prepare papers well in advance)
- Frequent reshuffling (agree clear procedures for selection and changing MSG members)
- Difficulties in reaching consensus
- Poor record keeping needed for Validation (keep written records and makes MSG minutes publicly available)
- Lack of Capacity to implement Workplan. (assessment of capacity constraints and address capacity gaps)

Workplan – EITI requirement

- a) The work plan is **the foundation** for the implementation of the EITI. A work plan should be produced that is **agreed with** key EITI stakeholders, including government, extractive companies and civil society. The MSG **should endorse** the work plan.
- b) The Workplan must:
 - i. Be made widely available
 - ii. Include measurable and time bound **targets and objectives**, and set out the **specific actions** that are required to meet these objectives
 - iii. Incorporate an assessment of any **potential capacity constraints** in government agencies, companies and civil society that may be an obstacle to effective EITI implementation and set out how these will be addressed (for instance through training)
 - iv. **Establish the scope of EITI reporting** and include a list of all operating oil, gas and mining companies.
- c) The MSG is encouraged to **address the issue of financing as soon as practicable** and to take account of the administrative requirements and lead times in mobilizing funding from external sources.

- d) Governments should **review the legal framework to identify any potential obstacles to EITI implementation.**

- e) Implementing countries are required to produce their first EITI Report within 18 months. Thereafter, implementing countries are required to produce EITI Reports annually. EITI Reports should cover data no older than the second to last complete accounting period (e.g., an EITI Report published in calendar/financial year 2010 should be based on data no later than calendar/ financial year 2008). **Should the MSG wish to deviate from this norm, this should be clearly indicated in the EITI work plan and the reasons for this communicated to the EITI Board.**

- f) MSGs are encouraged to **update** the work plan on an annual basis. Implementing countries should inform the Board if there are any **material changes** to the scope of EITI implementation.

Draft workplan MSG Suriname

March, 10 2016

To attain EITI compliant status

Goals, actions, timeframe, cost and expected output by objective.

7 objectives:

- Establish commitment to implement EITI preparation for Sign up for candidate status
- Preparation for functioning of MSG
- Remove obstacles for EITI implementation/capacity building
- Preparation and completion of EITI reconciliation report
- Publication and dissemination of reconciliation and communication report
- Sustainability and continued implementation of EITI
- Validation of EITI in Suriname

Legal basis for the MSG

In all implementing countries, the commitment to implement the EITI has been enacted or decreed in some way. In some countries the EITI operates without a statutory basis (MOU).

4 options:

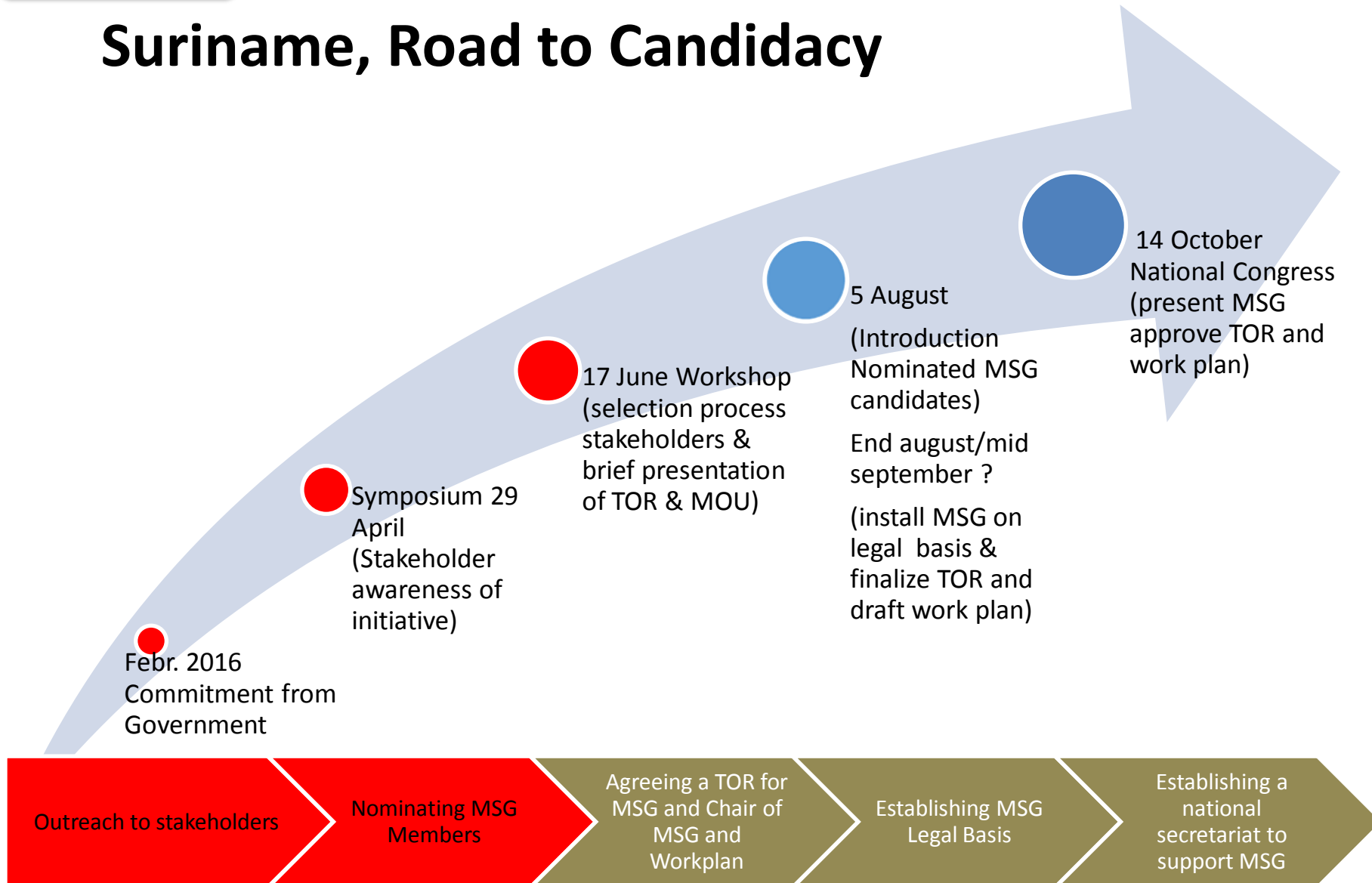
Specific EITI law – e.g. Nigeria and Liberia

Specific EITI clauses in the mining law (amendments) – e.g. Norway, Ghana and Sierra Leone

Presidential or Ministerial decree – e.g. Guatemala, Myanmar, Mauritania

MOU (no statutory basis, all stakeholders agreeing to a MOU)
– Trinidad & Tobago

Suriname, Road to Candidacy



Thank you!!!



MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

**TERMS OF REFERENCE
MULTISTAKEHOLDER GROUP**

**SURINAME EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES
TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE
SEITI**

Final October 2016

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1. DEFINITIONS AND CONSISTENCY

- a) Everything included in this Terms of Reference (“TOR”) is intended to be consistent with the EITI Standard 2016 which outlines the requirements applicable to countries implementing the EITI as well as the Articles of Association governing the EITI and all other applicable laws and regulations of Suriname. In the event of any inconsistency or conflict the EITI standard, the Articles of Association governing the EITI Standard and all will prevail.
- b) Definitions:
- i. **Alternate Member.** The substitute for the Principal Member, who does not hold the right to vote unless determined otherwise by this TOR.
 - ii. **Bylaws.** Rules to be adopted by the MSG for the government of the MSG and the regulation of its affairs.
 - iii. **Civil Society.** Non-governmental organizations such as trade unions, issue-based coalitions, faith-based organizations, indigenous people’s movements, the media, think tanks and foundations.
 - iv. **Companies.** Extractive Industry Companies and their constituencies.
 - v. **EITI.** Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative.
 - vi. **EITI candidate.** A country that has fully, and to the satisfaction of the EITI Board, completed the four sign-up steps set out in the EITI Standard.
 - vii. **Extractive Industry.** Usually refers to the oil, gas and mining industries.
 - viii. **Government.** The Government of Suriname including all state agencies.
 - ix. **Independent Administrator.** An organization, typically an auditing firm, appointed by the MSG to produce the EITI Report. The Independent Administrator is charged with comparing different sets of data, and investigating and explaining any discrepancies identified. The Independent Administrator does not usually carry out an actual audit of such transactions.
 - x. **Minister.** The Minister of Natural Resources or the Minister responsible for EITI implementation.
 - xi. **Ministry.** The Ministry of Natural Resources or the Ministry responsible for EITI implementation.
 - xii. **MSG member.** The individual member, Principal or Alternate, representing one of the 3 (three) Stakeholder groups.
 - xiii. **Multi Stakeholder Group (“MSG”).** A group comprising the 3 (three) Stakeholder groups made up of Government, Companies and Civil Society which acts as a forum for consultation among the stakeholder groups to oversee the EITI implementation in Suriname.
 - xiv. **Principal Member.** The SEITI MSG member who represents a Stakeholder group and holds the right to vote.
 - xv. **SEITI.** The Suriname Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative.
 - xvi. **SEITI Report.** The Suriname annual EITI Reports, which allow citizens to follow the value of the country's natural resources from production all the way into government accounts. The report is compiled by an Independent Administrator.
 - xvii. **Stakeholder group.** One of the 3 (three) collective Stakeholder groups of Government, Companies or Civil Society.

- xviii. **Validation.** An external, independent evaluation mechanism, undertaken by a Validator procured by the International Secretariat. It is intended to provide all stakeholders with an impartial assessment of whether EITI implementation in a country is consistent with the EITI Standard.
- xix. **Workplan.** An action plan agreed and maintained by the MSG that includes the objectives and priorities for EITI implementation, associated activities, budget and timetable.

2. INTRODUCTION

The Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (“EITI”) is a global standard to promote the open and accountable management of a country’s natural resources so that these can benefit all its citizens.

On April 29, 2016, the Minister of Natural Resources, Mr. Regilio Dodson, declared the intention of Suriname to become an EITI implementing country. This means that comprehensive information on tax payments, licenses, contracts, production and other key elements regarding resource extraction must be disclosed in order to enable public awareness, to understand what the figures mean and to improve public debate about how resource revenues can be used effectively and to improve accountability of both Government and Companies.

The MSG is being established by State Resolution on 17th November 2016 (760/RvM) and has in this capacity the authorization to set forth protocols, conduct business and reach decisions with regards to the EITI implementation in Suriname.

In conformity with the EITI Standard, this TOR is hereby promulgated for the demarcation of the roles and responsibilities and internal governance rules and procedures of the SEITI-MSG. The MSG hereby accepts that all stakeholders have important and relevant contributions to make and that the MSG will fully and actively en the EITI implementation process for Suriname based on this TOR.

3. ROLES, RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MSG

3.1. Responsibilities and function of the MSG

- a) The MSG is established to ensure that Suriname is accepted as an EITI candidate country in a timely and effective manner and to oversee the EITI implementation in Suriname thereafter.
- b) The MSG members are representatives of their wider constituencies and must consult them on a regular basis to ensure they continue to reflect the views of their constituencies.
- c) The MSG is responsible for ensuring that the views of the Stakeholder groups are taken into account in the direction and conduct of EITI implementation.
- d) The MSG is responsible for amongst others:

- i. to define and assess the scope of SEITI;
- ii. to approve the annual Work plan for SEITI implementation;
- iii. to approve the annual activity reports of the MSG;
- iv. to seek funding, allocate resources and ensure adequate and proper administration for SEITI activities as elaborated in the Work plan;
- v. to maintain a current Work plan fully costed and aligned with the reporting and Validation deadlines established by the EITI International Board;
- vi. to develop and agree on the format and content of the SEITI Report;
- vii. to approve the terms of reference of the Independent Administrator;
- viii. to approve the appointment of the Independent Administrator. For practical reasons, the contract to appoint the Independent Administrator will be between the Ministry and the Independent Administrator.
- ix. to manage the contract with the Independent Administrator;
- x. to approve the SEITI Reports, prepared by the Independent Administrator;
- xi. to ensure that the SEITI Report is comprehensible, actively promoted, publicly accessible and contributes to public debate by key audiences including Government, parliamentarians, communities directly affected by extractive/mining activities, other Civil Society organizations, mining and petroleum Companies and the media;
- xii. to ensure that the public information that results from the EITI process such as SEITI Reports and Work plan for SEITI implementation is widely disseminated;
- xiii. to oversee the EITI reporting process in Suriname and engage in the Validation.

e) The Work plan for SEITI implementation must:

- i. Set clear objectives for SEITI implementation that are linked to the EITI Principals and reflect national priorities for the Extractive Industries.
- ii. Set the strategy, including action plan and process for how to disseminate the public information that results from the EITI process including the SEITI Report.
- iii. Reflect the results of consultations with key stakeholders, and be endorsed by the MSG.
- iv. Include measurable and time bound activities to achieve agreed objectives and as such:
 - assess and outline plans to address any potential capacity constraints by Government, Companies and Civil Society that may be an obstacle to effective EITI implementation;
 - address the scope of EITI reporting, including plans for addressing technical aspects of reporting, such as comprehensiveness and data reliability;
 - identify and outline plans to address any potential legal or regulatory obstacles to EITI implementation.
 - outline the MSG plans for implementing the recommendations from Validation and EITI reporting.
- v. Include a timetable for implementation, aligned with the reporting and Validation deadlines and taking into account administrative requirements such as procurement processes and funding.

- vi. Seek and secure domestic and external sources of funding and technical assistance where appropriate.

3.2. Subcommittees

- a) The MSG may decide that particular issues should be developed by a subcommittee. The subcommittee is not a decision making but advisory group. The MSG may create such subcommittees under the conditions that:
 - i. Each subcommittee is led by an MSG member.
 - ii. Principal and Alternate Members may participate in any subcommittees.
 - iii. Outside subject matter experts may be invited to participate in subcommittees by agreement of the subcommittee members.
- b) Subcommittees are not subject to the meeting notice or record requirement of the MSG. However, to encourage transparency, when the subcommittee reports to the MSG, it should summarize its findings for incorporation into the minutes of the SEITI Secretariat.
- c) The subcommittees shall provide its recommendation to the MSG, who will consider those recommendations and will seek to make a decision on the basis of consensus.

4. MSG MEMBERSHIP

4.1. Stakeholder group representation

- a) The MSG will consist of 9 (nine) Principal Members, comprising a 3/3/3 split from Government, Civil Society and Companies who have a voting right in the decision making. The MSG members from the Government shall be senior government or state agency officials.
- b) While the tripartite nature of the MSG must be maintained, the MSG may agree by consensus at any time to change the number of MSG members. Nominations will be sent to the Minister for the appointments of the MSG members by the Minister.

4.2. Alternate Members

- a) Up to 9 (nine) Alternate Members may also be appointed to the MSG, comprising a 3/3/3 split from Government, Civil Society and Companies and shall meet the same qualification requirements as Principal Members.
- b) Alternate Members may attend and participate in all MSG meetings, engage in discussions and will be included in all MSG documentation and correspondence in the same way as Principal Members. In case of absence of the Principal Member, his or her Alternate Member will stand in for the Principal Member and will automatically have a voting right in the decision making.

4.3. Nomination and Qualifications

- a) Each stakeholder group has the right to appoint its own representatives bearing in mind the desirability of pluralistic and diverse representation. The nomination process must be transparent, independent and free from any suggestion and coercion.
- b) All MSG members should have:
 - i. Proven integrity and the ability to demonstrate a wide, and unfettered, perspective on issues facing MSG and to make sensible and informed decisions and recommendations.
 - ii. The ability to contribute to an independent view to matters under consideration, to consider divergent views with an open mind, and generally add value to MSG deliberations.
 - iii. An unequivocal commitment to furthering the interests of SEITI in achieving its goals and, where appropriate, to bring the benefit of professional experience to the MSG.

4.4. Terms and termination

- a) Principal and Alternate MSG members shall be appointed for a period of 3 (three) years and both shall be eligible for reappointment for a period not exceeding 3 (three) years.
- b) A Principal Member who is absent from 4 (four) consecutive meetings, without a notification of replacement by the Alternate Member and without informing the MSG in writing stating the reasons, shall cease to be a member of the MSG.
- c) The MSG may remove a MSG member, Principal Member as well as Alternate Member, if there are grounds for believing that the member's participation would be detrimental to the ongoing work or reputation of the SEITI, in line with the EITI Association Code of Conduct.
- d) In case of a vacancy during the MSG term, the vacancy shall be filled by a new representative from the same Stakeholder group according to the procedures as agreed upon within the respective Stakeholder group. The Chair of the MSG shall endorse any replacement.

5. THE MSG CHAIR

5.1. Profile and Responsibilities

- a) The chairperson of the MSG ("Chair") shall be a senior individual, not representing one of the Stakeholder groups with an agreed profile by the MSG. This profile will include:
 - i. Providing leadership to the MSG.
 - ii. Having the highest levels of integrity.
 - iii. The ability to communicate thoughts, policies and positions clearly and be able to succinctly and clearly capture discussions.
 - iv. Result- and solution oriented.
 - v. Master negotiating skills and conflict resolution techniques and apply them diligently.

- vi. The ability to attract funds internationally as well as within Suriname operating extractive industries.
 - vii. The capability and strength to improve trust between stakeholders and help build bridges, fostering partnership.
- b) The Responsibilities of the Chair of the MSG are as follows:
- i. To preside over MSG meetings.
 - ii. To endorse MSG meeting invitations, agendas, minutes and decisions.
 - iii. To facilitate MSG consensus and decision-making.
 - iv. To communicate with the International EITI Board, International EITI Secretariat and other International Organizations related to EITI.
 - v. To follow up with the SEITI Secretariat regarding the implementation of MSG decisions.
 - vi. To seek funding for SEITI projects and activities.
 - vii. To manage and coordinate resources and work plan.
 - viii. To further build the relationships between the stakeholders and fostering good partnership.

5.2. Terms and termination

- a) The Chair shall be appointed for a period of 2 (two) years and be eligible for reappointment for a period not exceeding one additional term. The Chair will be appointed by the Minister upon approval by the MSG.
- b) In case of a vacancy during the term of the Chair, a new Chair shall be appointed by the Minister based on the conditions set forth in this section.
- c) In case of structural absence of the Chair, the Principal Member representing the Ministry of Natural Resources will temporarily act as the interim Chair until the new Chair is appointed. The vacancy of the Chair will be filled in as soon as possible in accordance with the Bylaws. In case of voting, only the Alternate Member of the Ministry of Natural resources will have the right to vote.
- d) The Chair, Principal and Alternate Members of the MSG and the sub-committees shall receive such remuneration and allowances as the Council of Ministers may approve.

6. SEITI SECRETARIAT

- a) The SEITI Secretariat is set up by the Minister to support the MSG by carrying out the day-to-day activities related to EITI implementation.
- b) The SEITI Secretariat will consist of a Manager (“Manager”) and supporting staff as required and qualified to perform the specified functions of the SEITI Secretariat.

- c) The Manager of the SEITI Secretariat is appointed by the Minister on approval of the MSG, for a term of 5 years. The SEITI supporting staff will be appointed by the Minister upon recommendation of the Manager.
- d) The SEITI Secretariat is accountable to the MSG, through the Manager. The Manager will provide the MSG with a SEITI Secretariat annual activity report including financial statements for approval by the MSG.
- e) The SEITI Secretariat shall initially be located within and supported by the Bauxite Institute of Suriname (“BIS”) or any other Institute to be determined by the Ministry. The overheads including the salaries of the Manager and the supporting staff of the SEITI Secretariat shall be financed from the budget of the BIS or any other institute or source to be determined by the Ministry.
- f) The SEITI Secretariat will have the following functions but not limited to:
- i. Support the MSG by providing administrative support in convening MSG meetings and follow-ups;
 - ii. Coordinate communication and public relation activities to promote the work of the MSG, including hosting the SEITI website, manage relations with media;
 - iii. Keep a central record on events and publicity on EITI in Suriname;
 - iv. Administer and report on the SEITI budget and procurement activities.

7. MSG OPERATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS

7.1. Meetings

7.1.1 Quorum

In order for the MSG to hold a meeting, there shall be at least a two-third majority of the 9 (nine) MSG members, Principal or Alternate, present, of which 2 (two) from each Stakeholder group.

7.1.2 Frequency and Notice

- a) The MSG shall regularly meet at least every two months, or as otherwise agreed upon until Suriname is fully EITI compliant.
- b) The MSG Chair will set the agenda for meetings. The meeting announcement, agenda and any background information shall be circulated to MSG members a minimum of 1 (one) week before the meeting date.
- c) The SEITI Secretariat shall conduct all coordination and administrative functions necessary to support the MSG and ensure the fulfillment of its outlined responsibilities.

d) Any MSG Member has the right to table an issue for discussion. If there are any necessary or urgent issues which need to be discussed and decided, the Chair will call an extraordinary meeting with at least 3 (three) days prior notice.

7.1.3 Observers

a) In addition, up to 6 (six) observers may be welcomed at each MSG meeting. Observers will be allowed to observe the meeting and engage in the discussion when the Chair invites them to speak on a specific issue. Observers for each meeting will be nominated by MSG members in advance of the relevant meeting. MSG members may nominate additional experts to attend a particular MSG meeting. Observers and experts will not have voting rights.

b) The Chair will select observers and nominated experts (also those participating in subcommittees) from those put forward with the aim of ensuring that those with the most relevant expertise to the meeting's agenda are selected to attend the MSG meeting. The nominations must be put forward to the SEITI Secretariat, at least one week in advance, before extending the invitation.

7.2. Decision-Making

7.2.1. General principles

a) The MSG is committed to operating in the spirit of collaboration and cooperation with the aim of reaching consensus amongst all members on all decisions. While consensus is not always possible, decision-making principals are designed to build the greatest possible consensus.

b) In cases where consensus cannot be reached, a formal vote will be taken at the discretion of the Chair and voting rules will be applied.

c) The Chair shall preside at meetings of the MSG, and in absence of the Chair, the MSG members present may elect one of their members to preside at the meeting, provided that quorum still exists. The Chair has no voting rights in the decision making.

7.2.2 Consensus

a) The MSG will strive to operate by consensus and the Chair aims for decisions to be made through consensus, making voting unnecessary.

b) Consensus is defined as unanimous consent. Granting consent means a member accepts, even if reluctantly, the agreement that emerges.

7.2.3 Voting

a) In case of voting, decisions of the MSG shall be made by two-third of the 9 (nine) MSG members, Principal or Alternate, of which 2 (two) from each Stakeholder group.

b) Each Principal Member has 1 (one) vote. In case of absence of both the Principal Member and his or her Alternate Member, the Principal Member may issue a proxy to another MSG member from the same Stakeholder group to stand in and exercise the voting right in the decision making. Such a proxy should be notified in writing to the Chair and the SEITI Secretariat. No MSG member may hold more than one proxy vote for a Principal Member at a time.

7.3. Record Keeping

a) Written records of discussion and decisions in MSG meetings shall be kept by the SEITI Secretariat and shall be arrested by the MSG at the next meeting. The validity of the proceedings of the MSG shall not be affected by the absence of any member, vacancy among its membership or by any defect in the appointment of any of the members.

b) Minutes will be made publicly available after agreement among the MSG members. Names of attendees will be listed in the minutes but views that have been expressed within the meeting will not be allocated to individuals.

8. BYLAWS AND AMENDMENT

All further provisions for the regulation of the MSG shall be governed by the procedures as set forth in the Bylaws when not inconsistent with the EITI standard, all other applicable laws and regulations of Suriname and the TOR. The TOR may be amended or modified in whole or in part at any time by a consensus and written instrument signed by all 9 (nine) Principal MSG members or substitutes.

9. CODE OF CONDUCT

a) All MSG members shall at all time act in the best interest of the EITI and not for interests such as personal and private benefits or financial enrichment.

b) All attendees to MSG meetings shall respect and not discuss outside of the MSG meetings any information, which is not already in the public domain, except for consultation with their constituency. Members will request that their constituents treat these communications with appropriate levels of discretion and confidentiality.

c) Any attendees should declare any potential or actual conflict of interest to the Chair a week before attending a MSG meeting.

d) Members of the MSG should excuse and abstain themselves from discussion or decisions on matters in which they have a conflicting interest, unless resolved otherwise by the remaining members of the MSG. This fact shall be appropriately recorded.

- e) MSG members recognize that they are collectively responsible for the performance of MSG.
- f) Members shall uphold the core values of transparency, integrity and enterprise in all dealings on behalf of the MSG and ensure that they have sufficient time available to devote to their duties as MSG members.
- g) When the position or duties of a MSG member are incompatible with the independence and objectivity of their membership and function on the MSG, they shall immediately notify the Chair.
- h) MSG members and SEITI Secretariat shall not use any information that is provided in his or her role and which is not already in the public domain in any manner other than in furtherance of his or her duties. They continue to be bound by this obligation for two years after termination of their mandate.
- i) Failure to adhere to this Code of Conduct shall be reviewed by the MSG and may result in exclusion from any further participation in MSG meetings.

Date	Type Meeting	Present	Time and place	Remarks
29 April	Symposium: 'EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (EITI) IN SURINAME - MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION (SEITI)	Stakeholders EITI	8-13u/ Lallarookh building	
2 May	Evaluation meeting Symposium	Steering Group/ Work group		
10 May 17 May 24 May 31 May 7 June 14 June	Steering Group/ Work group meetings	Steering Group/ Work group	09-11u/NH 08-10u/ BIS 08-10u/ BIS 08-10u/ BIS 08-10u/ BIS 08-10u/ BIS	
26 May	Discussion on the role of your organization in the whole and follow-up in preparation of the request for the EITI-candidate status.	SHMR	14.00u - /NR	
31 May 2016	Discussion on the role of your organization in the whole and follow-up in preparation of the request for the EITI-candidate status.	VSB en ASFA	09:00 - 11:00uur/ BIS	
2 June	Update and follow-up meeting (also online) by Permanent Secretary of Ministry Natural Resources	Offshore operators forum	10.00h – Torarica Banquet hall	
2 June 2016	Discussion of the program with moderator	Stg. Projecta/ S. Ganga	12:00-13:30u/ Stg. Projekta	
3 June 2016	Discussion EITI-implementation	Directors ministries Finance Trade and Industrie, TI Regional Development RD	10:00u-12:00u/ NR	
3 June 2016	Discussion on the role of your organization in the whole and follow-up in preparation of the request for the EITI-candidate status.	KKF	12:00-13:00u/ NR	
9 June 2016	Discussion with the minute taker	JCI-representative	09:00u/ BIS	

English version

10 June 2016	Discussion on the role of your organization in the whole and follow-up in preparation of the request for the EITI-candidate status	Representatives of CBoS, CLAD, Rekenkamer en OGS	09:00u/BIS	
13 June	Discussion with the facilitators	3-facilitators (gov, cs, comp)		
17 June	WORKSHOP: 'EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (EITI) IN SURINAME - MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION (SEITI)	Stakeholders EITI-keygroup [Gov; Cs; Comp]	8-15:30u/ Lallarookh gebouw	
5 Aug. 2016	MSG-introduction meeting		Suriname Business Forum Conference	
15 Aug. 2016	Government MSG-representatives Meeting		Conference room NR	
16 Aug. 2016	MSG-meeting and introduction meeting with the Minister of Natural Resources		Conference room NR	
2 Sept. 2016	MSG-meeting		BIS-conference room	
16 Sept. 2016	MSG-meeting		BIS-conference room	
7 Oct. 2016	MSG-meeting		BIS-conference room	
28 Oct. 2016	MSG-meeting		BIS-conference room	
Nov. 2016	National SEITI-Conference/ installation MSG		Ball room Torarica	

Datum	Type Meeting	Aanwezig	Tijd en plaats	Opmerking
29 april	Symposium: 'EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (EITI) IN SURINAME - MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION (SEITI)	Stakeholders EITI	8-13u/ Lallarookh gebouw	
2mei	Evaluatiemeeting Symposium	Stuurgroep/ Werkgroep		
10 mei 17 mei 24 mei 31 mei 7 juni 14 juni	Stuurgroep/ Werkgroepmeetings	Stuurgroep/ Werkgroep	09-11u/NH 08-10u/ BIS 08-10u/ BIS 08-10u/ BIS 08-10u/ BIS 08-10u/ BIS	
26 mei	Bespreking over de rol van uw organisatie in het geheel en vervolgtraject ter voorbereiding op de aanvraag voor de EITI-kandidaat-status	SHMR	14.00u - /NH	
31 mei 2016	Bespreking over de rol van uw organisatie in het geheel en vervolgtraject ter voorbereiding op de aanvraag voor de EITI-kandidaat-status	VSB en ASFA	09:00 - 11:00uur/ BIS	
2 juni	Update and follow-up meeting (also online) by Permanent Secretary of Ministry Natural Resources	Offshore operators forum	10.00h – Torarica Banquet hall	
2 juni 2016	Bespreking Programma met de moderator	Stg. Projecta/ S. Ganga	12:00-13:30u/ Stg. Projekta	
3 juni 2016	Bespreking EITI-implementatie	Directeuren ministeries Financien HI RO	10:00u-12:00u/ NH	
3 juni 2016	Bespreking over de rol van uw organisatie in het geheel en vervolgtraject ter voorbereiding op de aanvraag voor de EITI-kandidaat-status	KKF	12:00-13:00u/ NH	
9 juni 2016	Bespreking met de notulist	JCI-vertegenwoordiger	09:00u/ BIS	
10 juni 2016	Bespreking over de rol van uw organisatie in het geheel en vervolgtraject ter voorbereiding op de aanvraag voor de EITI-kandidaat-status	Vertegenwoordigers van CBvS, CLAD, Rekenkamer en OGS	09:00u/BIS	

13 juni	Bespreking met de facilitators	3-facilitators (gov, cs, comp)		
17 juni	WORKSHOP: 'EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (EITI) IN SURINAME - MOVING TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION (SEITI)	Stakeholders EITI-keygroup [Gov; Cs; Comp]	8-15:30u/ Lallarookh gebouw	
5 aug. 2016	MSG-introduction meeting		Suriname Business Forum Conference	
15 aug. 2016	Government MSG-representatives Meeting		Vergaderzaal NH	
16 aug. 2016	MSG-meeting and kennismakingsmeeting met de Minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen		Vergaderzaal NH	
2 sept. 2016	MSG-meeting		BIS-vergaderzaal	
16 sept. 2016	MSG-meeting		BIS-vergaderzaal	
7 okt. 2016	MSG-meeting		BIS-vergaderzaal	
28 okt. 2016	MSG-meeting		BIS-vergaderzaal	
Nov. 2016	Planning Nationale SEITI-Conferentie/ installatie MSG		Ball room Torarica	

REPUBLIEK SURINAME



Suriname EITI (SEITI) Work plan 2016 - 2018

INTRODUCTION

This first SEITI Work plan has been drafted for the period of 2016-2018 by the SEITI Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) in line with the 5-step approach proposed in the EITI „Guidance Note 2: *“Developing an EITI Work plan”*, taking into account the immediate relevance of the EITI in the context of Suriname and practical constraints for initial SEITI implementation.

The overall goal of the SEITI Work plan 2016 – 2018 is “to implement the EITI in an effective and efficient manner through building up organization, structure, knowledge, skills and capacity of participants, and to attain EITI compliant status.” A main starting point is that the initial work plan should be realistic and feasible, given the fact that this is the first EITI Report and Validation, in a period of just 2 years. Another main principle is the regular review and revision of the Work plan.

The general objectives of the first SETI reporting cycle are:

1. Complete the required steps for EITI Candidacy;
2. Prepare, complete and validate the EITI Reconciliation Report;
3. Share information about EITI implementation in a timely and easily accessible manner with various stakeholder groups;
4. Achieve conditions for sustainable SEITI implementation.

The SEITI –MSG will incorporate in it’s first report the following main items in accordance with the req.number 2-7 from the EITI standards of 2016. Besides these more „instrumental” objectives, the MSG has identified a number of technical issues and considerations that will be addressed in the SEITI reporing first cycle, based on a brief assessment of the challenges and issues along the EITI Value Chain for specific sub-sectors of the extractive industries (see Annex 1). These issues need to be addressed in the various activities that come forth out of the above mentioned objectives.

These issues are:

1. The necessity of including information on both Government and Company expenditures related to social/community projects and Corporate Social Responsibility projects.
2. A section discussing the environmental and social impacts of the extraction activities. ;
3. Inclusion of information on the entire chain of decisions, including mineral agreements, licenses, ownership concessions, revenue management and investments for sustainable development for the **first** SEITI Report.
4. Make an assessment of the additional elements of the mining sector to determine how they may be integrated into future SEITI reports.
5. Removing obstacles for inclusion of the related construction materials sector in the **second** SEITI Report.
6. The importance of embedding the SEITI-process within a comprehensive, inclusive, national strategy for the extractive industries in Suriname, for future reporting period.

Monitoring of the Work Plan

The MSG will review and adjust the work plan at least once every six months, using a review matrix. Based on the review, the activities and timeline can be adjusted.

OBJECTIVE 1: COMPLETE THE REQUIRED STEPS FOR EITI CANDIDACY BY THE END OF 2016

Expected outputs	Activities	Responsible Party	Indicative Cost (USD) & financing source	Notes	By when
1.1 Public Declaration by Government of intention to implement EITI	1.1.1 Minister of Natural Resources makes an official statement	Min NR	N/A	Update Oct 2016: The intention was expressed publicly in November 2015 (Democracy Month), and in February 2016 (EITI Conference), and formally stated in April 2016.	completed
	1.1.2 Government sends a letter to the EITI Board	Min NR	N/A	Update Oct 2016: Government has since issued a letter headed to Mr. Fredrik Reinfeldt (Chair of the EITI Board) expressing intention to implement EITI	completed
1.2 Appointment of an EITI Champion by Government	1.2.1 Government formally appoints an individual as EITI Champion (Lead Implementer)	Min NR	N/A	Update Oct 2016: the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Mr. Dave Abeleven was named to Lead EITI implementation in Suriname	completed
1.3 Formal	1.3.1 Hold a	Min NR	14,500	Funded by SEMIF	completed

establishment of a self-selected and representative MSG	symposium to inform stakeholders and secure commitment			Update: symposium held on April 29, 2016	
	1.3.2 Hold a workshop to discuss SEITI/MSG appointment, tasks, roles and responsibilities	Min NR		Update: workshop held on June 17, 2016	completed
	1.3.3 Conduct meetings of EITI MSG Candidates to discuss and finalize structures, roles, and responsibilities of the SEITI	Min NR		Pre MSG installation meeting held from august 2016	2016 Q4
	1.3.4 Formally install the MSG in a National Conference	Min NR		Establishment to be formalized by Decree of the Council of Ministers	2016 Q4
1.4 Adoption of a SEITI Work Plan	1.4.1 Conduct meetings of EITI MSG candidates to draft, discuss, and finalize the work plan	MSG	N/A	The adopted work plan needs to be submitted	2016 Q4
	1.4.2 Submit formal appl.form cand.status to EITI International Secretariat	Min NR	N/A		2016 Q4

OBJECTIVE 2: PREPARE, COMPLETE AND VALIDATE THE EITI RECONCILIATION REPORT

Expected Outputs	Activities	Responsible Party	Indicative Cost (USD) & financing source	Notes	By when
2.1 The scope and level of materiality have been determined	2.1.1 Conduct a series of meetings with stakeholders to discuss and determine the level of materiality	MSG	5,000	This will determine which companies will be involved in the EITI report. Although the intention is that all EI companies that contribute significantly to the national economy are captured, the MSG realizes that there are challenges to data collection in the mining sector and the construction materials sector regarding data collection for all aspects of the value chain. These challenges will be addressed in a separate activity	2017 Q2
2.2. Studies have been conducted to enhance the scope	2.2.1 Design and implement studies and formulate	MSG	50,000	Key issues already identified: - Scope and	2017-Q1-2018-Q4

for future SEITI reports	recommendations on key issues			<p>characteristics of elements of the mining sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The necessity of including information on both Government and Company expenditures related to social/community projects and Corporate Social Responsibility projects. - A section discussing the environmental and social impacts of the extraction activities. Beneficiary ownership practices and models - Possibilities for inclusion of the construction materials sector - Mining title management - Modernizing the 	
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				mining cadastre	
2.3 Reporting templates and mechanisms have been designed and are impl. by companies and government	2.3.1 Procure technical assistance in the drafting of templates and data collection and reporting mechanisms	MSG	25,000	Use technical assistance WB/ EITI International Secretariat/	2017-Q2
	2.3.2 Facilitate a series of MSG meetings to discuss and approve templates and mechanisms	MSG	N/A		2017-Q3
	2.3.3 Government and companies report data, using agreed template and mechanisms	Government (Min Fin) & EI Companies	N/A		2018-Q1
2.4 A SEITI Report has been produced by an Independent administrator and approved by the MSG	2.4.1 Select and appoint an Independent administrator.	MSG	50,000	Selection of the Independent Administrator to be based on a transparent bidding process, based on a TOR approved by the MSG. The service contract will be with the Min NR, for legal purposes International auditing	2018-Q1

				standards will be applied	
	2.4.2 Independent Administrator collects and analyzes data and drafts and finalizes SEITI report	IR			2018-Q2
	2.4.3 Discuss, comment on and approve SEITI report	MSG			2018-Q3
2.5 The SEITI Implementation has been validated	2.5.1 Contract validator to undertake validation of EITI implementation in Suriname	International EITI secretariat	60,000	Validator to be selected by the MSG from the OSLO pre-approved list of validators	2018-Q4
2.6 Studies have been conducted to prepare for the second SEITI review period	4.5.1 Design and implement studies and formulate recommendations on key issues	MSG	20,000 (plus een deel uit het bedrag van 4.6 re mining cadaster)	Key issues already identified: - Scope and characteristics of ASM (artisanal and small-scale mining) - How to measure and report on the environmental and social / community outcomes and impacts of the EI - Beneficiary	

				<p>ownership practices and models</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Possibilities for inclusion of the construction materials sector- Mining title management- Modernizing the mining cadastre.	
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OBJECTIVE 3: SHARE INFORMATION ABOUT SEITI IMPLEMENTATION IN A TIMELY AND EASILY ACCESSIBLE MANNER WITH VARIOUS STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

Expected outputs	Activities	Responsible Party	Indicative Cost (USD) & financing source	Notes	By when
3.1 A communications scoping study and outreach strategy has been designed	3.1.1 Contracting of consultant / communications specialist to design a communications and outreach strategy	MSG	20,000	Special attention should be paid to communication with communities directly affected by the extractive industries	2017 Q2
3.2 A communications and outreach strategy has been implemented	3.2.1 Editing, layout, design, and copy of the work plan, (popular versions of the) Reconciliation Report and Validation Report		150,000		2017 Q1 -2018 Q4
	3.2.2 Design, set up and maintain a SEITI website and social media outreach				
	3.2.3 Draft / Design popular versions of the EITI Reconciliation Report and the Validation Report				
	3.2.4 Create audio-and/or –visual				

	products				
	3.2.5 Conduct information sessions or workshops with communities and Stakeholder group constituents				
	3.2.6 Draft press releases and newspaper articles				
	3.2.7 Organize stakeholder workshops to discuss the EITI report				
3.3 Media workers have been trained to report on SEITI and other issues of the extractives industry	3.3.1 Conduct workshops and training sessions for media workers on SEITI implementation and other issues	MSG	25,000		2017 Q1 -2018 Q4

OBJECTIVE 4: REALIZE CONDITIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE SEITI IMPLEMENTATION

Expected Outputs	Activities	Responsible Party	Indicative Cost (USD) & financing source	Notes	By when
4.1 Legal and regulatory frameworks for EITI reporting are in place	4.1.1 Review legal and regulatory framework to identify potential obstacles to SEITI implementation and draft recommendations for new / amended policy, laws and regulations	MSG	50,000	Cost is for the appointment of a legal expert to undertake a legislative audit on relevant laws and regulation, and to draft recommendations for new or amended policy, laws and regulations, as well as recommendations for specific legal and regulatory capacity strengthening. Recommendations will be approved by SEITI MSG before further elaboration. Special attention should be paid to revision of legal and regulatory frameworks for confidentiality of	2017 Q2

				information, as well as options for special agreements to ensure disclosure of information needed for the EITI report.	
	4.1.2 Draft, discuss, and finalize elaborated recommendations to Min NR	MSG	N/A	Cost are for legal experts, experts committees, and stakeholder consultations. Include embedding EITI principles in the new Mining Legislation, and based on a comprehensive, inclusive, national strategy for the extractive industries.	2017 Q3
	4.1.3 Present final draft law to MSG for review and final comments	Min NR	N/A	MSG gives consent on final draft laws	2018
4.2 A mechanism has been established for funding of EITI implementation	4.2.1 Draft and submit proposal to the World Bank and/or EITI Multi-Donor Trust Fund	Min NR	N/A	Funding work plan 2016-2018	2016 Q4
	4.2.2 Draft and submit financing	MSG	N/A	Funding work plan 2016-2018	2016 Q4

	proposals to other potential funding partners (IADB, UNDP, DFID)				
	4.2.3 Ensure financing mechanisms for financing of sustainable SEITI implementation	Min Fin	N/A	Funding sustainable SEITI implementation For example through earmarked payments from extractive companies. This should be part of the legal framework (4.1.1.)	2018 Q4
4.3 The SEITI Secretariat has been established and is operational	4.3.1 Define and approve roles and responsibilities SEITI Secretariat (Head and staff)	MSG	N/A	Head and staff are administrative personnel of BIS who will functionally report directly to the MSG.	2016 Q4
	4.3.2 Capacity assessment of SEITI Secretariat	MSG		Assessment of knowledge, skills and logistical capacity to support the SEITI implementation process	2017 Q1
	4.3.3 Formally appoint after MSG approval the SEITI Secretariat head and staff	Min NR	N/A		2017 Q1
	4.3.4 Capacity	MSG/Head SEITI	15,000	The exact content of	2017 Q1- 2017 Q4

	building SEITI Secretariat to effectively support the MSG and SEITI implementation process	Secretariat		the training TBD by the capacity assessment. It could include knowledge on EITI rules and procedure, but also practical organizational skills.	
	4.3.5 Procure equipment and facilities	Min NR	N/A	e.g.:office equipment and facilities such as laptops and internet services financed by Government	2017 Q1- 2018 Q4
	4.3.6 Manage and operate the SEITI Secretariat	SEITI Secretariat	N/A	Operational costs (salaries & equipment) for the staff of the SEITI Secretariat for the 2-year period financed by Government as well as external financial and technical experts.	2017 Q1- 2018 Q4
4.4 Increase the understanding and capacity of the MSG to fulfill their respective roles within the SEITI process	4.4.1 Organize information exchange events between the MSG and TTEITI study tours for the MSG to a countries similar to Suriname successfully	MSG	75000	Organize 2 study tours to Trinidad (8 persons) and Ghana (8 persons) with the support of the International and Local EITI Secretariats/ Sharing	2017 Q1- 2017 Q4

	implementing the EITI			experiences and lessons learned to take place using virtual/ digital methods, as well invitation of speakers (if deemed necessary).	
<u>4.5 Follow-up actions have been taken, based on recommendations for improvement issued by the / Independent Administrator.</u>	<u>Activities to be determined following recommendations in EITI report</u>	<u>MSG SEITI Secretariat</u>	<u>15,000</u>		

TOTAL COST USD 900,000.- (including cost covered by the government)

TIMELINE FOR SEITI IMPLEMENTATION

Activity/Implementation period	2016/Q3	2016/Q4	2017/Q1	2017/Q2	2017/Q3	2017/Q4	2018/Q1	2018/Q2	2018/Q3

ANNEX 1. Brief assessment of issues and challenges for SEITI implementation

EITI VALUE CHAIN	Contracts & Licenses	Production	Revenue Collection	Revenue Allocation	Social & Econ contribution		Comments
EITI requirements	Requirement 2: Legal and institutional framework, including allocation of contracts and licenses	Requirement 3: Exploration and production	Requirement 4: Revenue collection	Requirement 5: Revenue allocations	Requirement 6: Social and economic spending	Requirement 7: Outcomes and impact	
EXTRACTIVE SUB-SECTOR							
I. Oil & Gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Petroleum law Concessions Staatsolie Production Sharing Contracts with IOCs Publication of Model PSC 	Published in audited annual financial reports	PRIORITY Tax and dividend payments to Govt published in audited annual financial reports. Issue: „verrekeningen/ settlements“ with gov“t	Not easily measureable (all revenues go to central gov“t budget)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staatsolie Community Development Fund Staatsolie Sports Fund CSR projects IOCs Other? 	PRIORITY Issue: Environment	Staatsolie is the only concession holder, and so far the only producer.
II Mining – under	PRIORITY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brokopondo 	MNC reporting to BIS, GMD,	PRIORITY	Not easily measureable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MNC CSR contribution 	PRIORITY Issue:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suralco Surgold

Mineral Agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ovk Mineral Agreements JV/ Participation agreements 	...		(all revenues go to central gov't budget)	s	Community	(Newmont) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GRM
III Mining – under licenses/ concessions	PRIORITY Public register/ Cadastre GMD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASM Data available? Grassalco reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASM Data available? Grassalco reports 	Not easily measureable (all revenues go to central gov't budget)		PRIORITY Issue: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental impacts Social/ Community impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASM Grassalco Excl. bouwmaterialen

MINISTERIE VAN NATUURLIJKE HULPBRONNEN

RAADSVORSTEL

No:

Agendano. R.v.M. :

Datum:

Datum verg. R.v.M. :

1. Onderwerp:

kandidaatstelling van de republiek Suriname bij het Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) en in het kader hiervan aanwijzing van de trekker van dit initiatief in Suriname (champion) en instelling van een Multi Stakeholders Groep (MSG).

2. Meegezonden stukken:

1. Verslag eerste symposium over EITI in Suriname dd 29 april 2016;
2. EITI guidance note: How to become a Candidate country; Guide to the EITI sign-up process;
3. Officieel schrijven minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen aan de EITI national secretariaat ter kennisgeving aansluiting bij EITI;
4. Verslag Suriname EITI MSG workshop van 17 juni 2016;
5. Presentatie eerste meeting Suriname EITI MSG dd 5 augustus 2016;
6. Lijst van leden en plaatsvervangende leden van de eerste Suriname EITI MSG;
7. Eerste ontwerp werkplan SEITI MSG dd 24 augustus 2016;
8. Terms of Reference van de Suriname EITI MSG d.d. 23 september 2016 (TOR);
9. Verslag van maatschappelijke organisaties over nominatie van leden MSG;
10. Verslag van bedrijvengroep over nominatie van leden MSG;
11. Schrijven aan ministeries voor aanwijzing leden en plaatsvervangende leden voor MSG door ministerie NH;
12. Schrijven inzake aanwijzing voorlopig secretariaat en MSG leden van ministerie NH;
13. Reactie schrijven van ministerie van Financien voor aanwijzing leden en plaatsvervangende leden;
14. Reactie schrijven van ministerie van Regionale Ontwikkeling over aanwijzing lid MSG;
15. Reactie schrijven van ministerie van Handel en industrie over aanwijzing plaatsvervangend lid MSG.

3. Formulering van gevraagde Raadsbeslissing:

..... dat de Raad van Ministers heeft goedgekeurd dat...

- a. de republiek Suriname zich aansluit bij de Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) en daarvoor de minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen aanwijst als de trekker (champion) van dit initiatief in Suriname.
- b. in het kader van de EITI richtlijnen een Nationale Commissie, verder te noemen de

‘Suriname EITI Multi Stakeholders Groep (ook wel afgekort SEITI MSG)’, wordt ingesteld, die met inachtneming van de TOR zijnde het kader waarbinnen de SEITI MSG functioneert, toezicht zal houden op de implementatie van de EITI standaarden in Suriname en als zodanig in dit kader eveneens belast wordt met de uitvoering van een door deze commissie uitgezet werkplan. De instelling van de Suriname EITI MSG per besluit van de RvM zal in eerste instantie gelden voor een periode van maximaal twee jaar vanaf het moment van installatie, gedurende welke periode de formulering en goedkeuring van de wet ter instelling en functionering van de SEITI MSG dient te geschieden.

- c. de SEITI MSG, zal bestaan uit 9 (negen) leden en 9 (negen) plaatsvervangende leden, waarvan 3 (drie) vertegenwoordigers met hun 3 (drie) plaatsvervaarders van de ministeries van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen, Financien, Regionale Ontwikkeling en Handel en Industrie & haar werkmarmen (de Overheid), 3 (drie) vertegenwoordigers met hun 3 (drie) plaatsvervaarders van in Suriname opererende aardolie- & mijnbouwbedrijven en 3 (drie) vertegenwoordigers met hun 3 (drie) plaatsvervaarders van in Suriname actieve maatschappelijke organisaties. De SEITI MSG zal voor de eerste maal bestaan uit de leden zoals in bijlage nummer 6 van dit raadsvoorstel genoemd.
- d. de leden van de SEITI MSG een renummeratie conform categorie A van het besluit van de RvM, dd. 16 augustus 2016 nr. 538/RvM wordt toegekend gedurende de periode zoals eerder genoemd in punt b.

4. Toelichting c.q. toelichtende nota:

De ‘Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative’ (EITI) is een wereldwijd initiatief voor transparantie in de zogeheten ‘extractive industries’, zoals de mijnbouw, oliewinning en aardgaswinning. EITI-standaarden worden uitgevoerd door Regeringen, in samenwerking met bedrijven en maatschappelijke organisaties.

In landen die zich aan de EITI-standaarden hebben gecommitteerd, wordt middels publicaties weergegeven wat bedrijven betalen aan de overheid (in de vorm van o.a. belastingen en royalties) en wat de overheid ontvangt van deze bedrijven. Naast de ontvangsten en uitgaven, wordt in de rapporten ook informatie opgenomen over licenties en contracten, overheidsaandelen, productiestatistieken, besteding van inkomsten en investeringen.

Dit proces wordt overzien door een onafhankelijke nationale commissie (de zogeheten Multi-Stakeholders Group) waarin overheid, private sector en maatschappelijk middenveld zitting in hebben.

Met de aansluiting bij de ‘Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative’ (EITI) wordt beoogd om de transparantie en het verantwoord beheer in de zogeheten ‘extractive industries’, zoals de mijnbouw, oliewinning en aardgaswinning in samenwerking met bedrijven en maatschappelijke

organisaties te vergroten en te bevorderen, zodat het ten goede mag komen van de totale bevolking van Suriname.

In dit kader van de aansluiting bij de EITI heeft het Ministerie van NH een aantal activiteiten in uitvoering en in planning om de kandidaat-status te verkrijgen. Het volgend traject is hierbij uitgezet:

1. Op 29 april j.l. heeft het Ministerie het symposium: 'Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative In Suriname: Moving Towards Implementation' georganiseerd. Dit eerste symposium had als doel het publiekelijk bekendmaken van het voornemen van Suriname om EITI standaarden te implementeren en ook het brede publiek, in het bijzonder dat deel dat een relatie heeft met de "extractieve sector", te informeren over EITI, het belang van hun betrokkenheid bij dit proces en het belang van EITI voor Suriname.
2. Op 17 juni 2016 was er een workshop georganiseerd met alle relevante actoren over de samenstelling van de MSG. Hierbij werd vooral ter discussie gesteld de concept TOR en MOU.
3. Op 5 augustus 2016 is onder leiding van de vertegenwoordiger van het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen in de SEITI MSG de eerste MSG vergadering belegd. Dit is een plenaire meeting geweest vooruitlopend op de officiële installatie van de MSG. Tijdens deze meeting is de nadruk gelegd op de invulling van de vertegenwoordiging van elke key stakeholder (overheid, bedrijfsleven en maatschappelijk middenveld) in de MSG en de processen voor een vlotte bijdrage, alsook een concept werkplan en Terms of Reference voor de uitvoering van de activiteiten gedurende de komende periode.
4. Op 14 oktober 2016 zal een Nationale SEITI-conferentie worden georganiseerd met als doel het installeren van de Suriname EITI MSG en het officieel bekendmaken dat de kandidaat aanvraag van Suriname zal worden opgestuurd naar de Internationale EITI-Board. Ook zal de eerste officiële versie van het werkplan aangeboden worden. Gedurende de conferentie zal ook dieper ingegaan worden op de vervolgstappen voor de invoering van de EITI standaarden. Hiertoe behoort ondermeer de aanpassing van de mijnbouwwet met de incorporatie van de EITI standaarden.

Bij de implementatie van EITI in Suriname, is de SEITI MSG verplicht belangrijke detail informatie van de aardolie- en mijnbouwbedrijven, zoals de belastingbetalingen, mijnbouwrechten, contracten en productiestatistieken, openbaar te maken om zodoende bewustwording bij het publiek te creëren en te vergroten. Het publiek zal de statistieken beter begrijpen en zal beter kunnen participeren aan het maatschappelijk debat over hoe de opbrengsten uit de aardolie- en mijnbouwsector effectief kunnen worden besteed. Met dit proces wordt tevens beoogd dat de

verantwoording van de Overheid naar de gemeenschap toe, verbeterd wordt.

De implementatie van EITI zal ook bijdragen aan een gunstig investeringsklimaat in Suriname voor zowel lokale als buitenlandse bedrijven, met dien verstande dat contracten en wetgeving van toepassing op de bedrijven worden gerespecteerd.

De SEITI MSG zal moeten erkennen dat alle stakeholders – met inbegrip van de ministeries en haar werkarmen, mijnbouwbedrijven, aardoliemaatschappijen, toeleveringsbedrijven, multilaterale organisaties, financiële instellingen, investeerders en niet-gouvernementele organisaties - een belangrijke bijdrage kunnen leveren aan de verbetering van transparantie over de betalingen en inkomsten betreffende de aardolie- en mijnbouwsector in Suriname en bij optimalisatie van de voordelen van EITI voor Suriname.

4. Urgentie van de te nemen beslissing:

Urgent vanwege de belangrijkheid van het invoeren en implementeren van de EITI standaarden in Suriname ten behoeve van een vergroting van de transparantie en het verantwoord beheer van de extractieve industrie.

5. Wijze van voorbereiding:

Bij monde van de minister van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen

6. Advies van het Ministerie van Financiën:

Noodzakelijke committering zijdens de Raad van Ministers is wenselijk ten aanzien van de aansluiting bij de EITI teneinde de financiële hervormingen binnen Suriname met betrekking tot de mijnbouwopbrengsten verder vorm te geven.

7. Advies andere betrokken Ministeries c.q. Instanties:

N.v.t.

9. Voorlichting/Publiciteit:

N.v.t.

10. Voorgestelde datum van behandeling in R.v.M.:

Gaarne zo snel mogelijk.

11. Eventuele andere opmerkingen:

Geen

12. Contactambtenaar (Naam + telefoon no.)

De Directeur van het Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen

Dhr. D. Abeleven

Tel. No. : 477487

**De Minister van Natuurlijke
Hulpbronnen,**

Drs. R. J. Dodson, MSc.

SURINAME EITI- MULTI STAKEHOLDERS GROUP

No.	ORGANISATION	NAME	Email address	Tel.no
GOVERNMENT				
1.	Ministry of Natural Resources	Member: mr. Dave Abeleven	dave.abeleven@naturalresources.gov.sr	08545878
2.	Ministry of Natural Resources	Alternate: mrs. V. Refos Lalji	valerie.lalji@naturalresources.gov.sr	477487/ 08638266
3.	Ministry of Finance	Member: mrs. Joy ten Berge	joy.ten.berge@finance.gov.sr	08951559
4.	Ministry of Finance	Alternate: mrs. J. Veldhuizen	jemveldhuizen@yahoo.com	8978282
5.	Ministry of Regional Development	Member: mr. Henk Deel	deelhenk@hotmail.com	08685861
6.	Ministry of Trade and Industry	Alternate: mr. Aroen Jadoenathmisier	a.jadoenathmisier.gov@hotmail.com	402080 ext. 1072/ 08811348
CIVIL SOCIETY				
7.	Stichting Projekta	Member: mrs. Rayah Bhattacharji	projekta@sr.net, rayahb@yahoo.com	439924/439925/870-2090
8.	Stichting Projekta	Alternate.: mrs. Monique Essed-Fernandes	mjessed@aol.com	494676 / 820-6905
9.	VIDS, VSG & 12 Lo's der Aukaner	Member: mr. Rene Artist	rene.artist@gmail.com	550342 / 8810234
10.	VIDS, VSG & 12 Lo's der Aukaner	Alternate.: mrs. Erna Aviankoi	aviankoi@yahoo.com, etawins@gmail.com	484411 / 8585677
11.	Other Civil: Staatsolie Werknemers Organisatie Suriname (SWOS) en Rosebel Gold Mines werknemers organisatie (RGWO)	Member: mr. Roy Caupain	rcaupain@staatsolie.com, roycaupain@hotmail.com, roycaupain@gmail.com	(597)375222 ext. 68842/ (597)8533377
12.	Other Civil: Green Heritage Fund Suriname	Alternate: mr. Dimitri Tjon Sie Fat	dimitritsf@gmail.com	401057 / 8676618
COMPANIES				
13.	SHMR- Canasur Gold Limited (Subsidiaries companies Caribbean Minerals Company N.V. (Cariminco) and Cansur Goldmines N.V.)	Member: Mr. Tedy Jbara	tedy_jr@hotmail.com	8204400
14.	SHMR- Nana Resources N.V.	Alternate: Mr. Michael R. Naarendorp	michael.naarendorp@nanaresources.net	8100009
15.	Oil & Gas: Staatsolie Maatschappi Suriname n.v.	Member: Mrs. Vandana Gangaram Panday	Vgangaram@staatsolie.com	+597 499649 ext. 61471/ +597 8828567
16.	Oil & Gas: Kosmos Energy	Alternate: Mr. Tom Fauria	tfauria@kosmosenergy.com	07239966
17.	Mining Mineral Agreement: Iam Gold Rosebel Gold Mines n.v.	Member: Mrs. Sharmila Jadnanansing	rosebel_eiti@iamgold.com	+ 597-8986141/ + 597-568-760
18.	Mining Mineral Agreement: Newmont Suriname	Alternate: Mr. Albert R. Ramdin	albert.ramdin@newmont.com, albert.ramdin@surgold.com,	ext. 1012 08101606