

Opening data,
building trust



Progress Report 2019

The EITI (Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative) is the global standard for the transparent and accountable governance of 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 issues such as tax payments, licenses, contracts, production and national oil companies.

Disclosure for impact

During the past year, the EITI Board and implementing countries have made substantial advances in transparency and accountability in the oil, gas and mining sectors.

Revealing the real owners of extractive companies

30 countries have disclosed beneficial ownership information and 11 countries have introduced reforms to strengthen ownership transparency. Progress has been made in developing systems to make beneficial ownership information publicly accessible.



All EITI countries are required to publish beneficial ownership data from 1 January 2020.

Greater clarity on state participation

At least **25%** of all declared revenues in EITI countries flow through state-owned enterprises (SOEs) with 40 EITI countries reporting revenues from SOEs of USD 615 billion.



Moving forward the 2019 EITI Standard strengthens SOE engagement by demanding disclosure regarding state participation, transactions related to state owned enterprises and quasi-fiscal expenditures.

Counting on women, everyone's business



Women are often most affected by extractive activities and rely more on public services, such as education and health. Yet few hold decision-making power.



All EITI countries must now consider gender balance in multi-stakeholder group representation and disclose economic data disaggregated by gender.

Publishing contracts as a global norm

31 countries have published some contracts and 16 of them have published all or most of them.



All EITI countries are required to publish contracts signed or amended after 1 January 2021.

Shining a light on commodity trading

In at least **22** countries, companies make "in-kind" payments to governments. Governments receive oil and gas as payments, which is then sold on the global market.



Moving forward the 2019 EITI Standard has refined requirements regarding the disclosure of "first trades", the sale of the state's share of production or other revenues collected in-kind.

Making data more open, accessible and timely



Countries continue to shift the focus away from producing EITI Reports and are developing new ways to publish data systematically through routine government and company systems.



Moving forward the 2019 EITI Standard gives countries more flexibility in their disclosure practices, making it easier to meet requirements through online systems and resulting in more timely and accessible data.

Momentum on project-level reporting

30 countries have fully or partially disclosed revenues at the project level and some countries disclose production value and volume by mine or field.



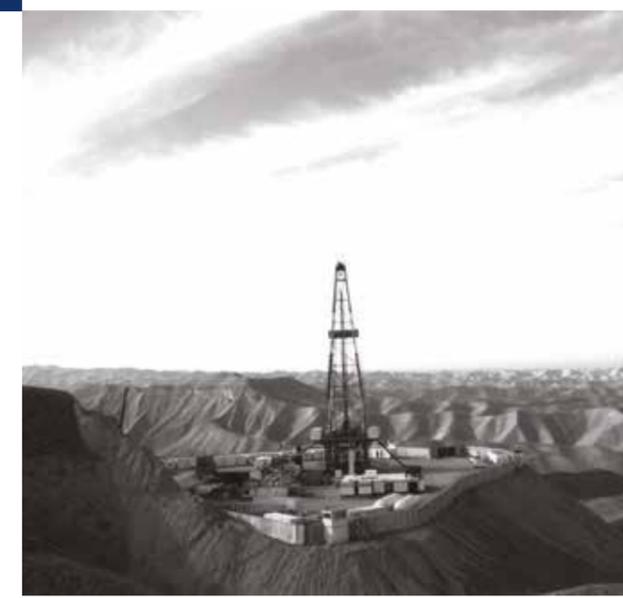
All EITI countries are required to report data at the project level, for all reports covering 2018 and beyond.

Tackling social and environmental impact

28 countries have used the EITI to address environmental payments as well as highlight environmental policies and impact management.



Moving forward disclosure of payments related to the environment is required. Contextual information related to environmental monitoring is encouraged.



Through the EITI disclosure standard, transparency has become the global norm for extractives...

...building trust and accountability through its multi-stakeholder model.

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Leadership perspective

Message from the Chair



“
Transparent and strong institutions that foster good governance remain the best bulwark and remedy against the rising tide of populism.”

Ensuring good governance of the extractive industries is essential for meeting the Sustainable Development Goals and tackling corruption. In the past decade almost USD 2.5 trillion in tax payments from the extractive industries have been disclosed by EITI countries. But more work remains to be done, especially at a time when trust in governments, multilateralism, even the value of dialogue itself, is under strain.

The EITI Standard continues to evolve, shaped by the lessons learned in the countries that implement it. New ground has also been broken with disclosure requirements on environmental, social and gender impacts. On the fiscal and legal side, contract transparency will be mandatory from 2021 onwards, new commodity trading data is being released and reporting is now done at the project level.

The EITI Standard has been revised to encourage countries and companies to systematically disclose information through their own systems. Much credit is due to the EITI Board, implementing countries and the EITI International Secretariat for reaching consensus on a range of new requirements that have strengthened the EITI Standard.

As the EITI continues to evolve, it needs to reflect and serve a wide set of country priorities and circumstances. Some implementing countries are license regimes, while others operate with contracts. In many countries, state-owned enterprises play a significant role in the economy, while in others, international companies remain the chief actors of extractive activity. The challenge of the EITI lies in upholding an international standard while accommodating to the different realities and contexts on the ground.

The EITI and its supporters must respond efficiently and effectively to the public's interest in improving governance. My tenure as Chair has seen rapid change in the world and the EITI. The perceived lack of progress in tackling corruption, tax evasion and illicit financial flows has contributed to the rise of populism and economic nationalism. Transparent and strong institutions that foster good governance remain the best bulwark and remedy against this rising tide.

Fredrik Reinfeldt
Chair 2016–2019

Message from the Executive Director



“
The contribution of improved disclosure to better governance and enhanced development outcomes is a fundamental test of the significance of our work.

Trust lies at the heart of efforts to improve extractives transparency. It is central to achieving better governance in the management of oil, gas and minerals wealth. Our work on collating, verifying and sharing data builds understanding among citizens on how their governments are using scarce natural resources. It helps them hold decision makers to account. Greater availability of data enhances the trust of investors and helps build the strong institutional frameworks that are necessary to support an improved investment climate.

The past year has been an intensive one for the EITI International Secretariat and our global network. The EITI Standard has undergone significant revisions following consultation with active contributions from all our constituencies. We supported the Board in their breakthroughs on commodity trading and contract transparency. Environmental disclosures will now be expected in EITI reporting along with gender disaggregated data. Mirroring this commitment, we have also set a clear aspiration for greater gender balance in EITI multi-stakeholder groups.

The Secretariat team has been working closely with our 52 member countries and partners to drive implementation, prepare for Validation and facilitate the shift to systematic disclosure. We have completed 24 Validations over the past 16 months. Seven countries have now been assessed as having met the EITI Standard. Validation has shown that implementing countries are making progress in regularly disclosing data and that open data is becoming the norm, in the form of information that is routinely published through government and company systems.

To support national secretariats and multi-stakeholder groups, we will put more focus on peer to peer learning, sharing best practice and facilitating trainings on the 2019 Standard and the use of open data. We intend to further strengthen capacity to access, analyse and communicate data and to enhance its relevance to decision making and for local communities. The contribution of improved disclosure to better governance and enhanced development outcomes is a fundamental test of the significance of this work.

We are paying greater attention to how we measure and communicate the EITI's impact around the world, from how it improves revenue management in Iraq to spending priorities that benefit local communities in Madagascar. We could not have completed such a significant body of work without the active collaboration of governments, companies and civil society groups. It is a reassuring testament to the strength of the multi-stakeholder approach that lies at the heart of EITI globally.

Mark Robinson
Executive Director

All 52 countries are setting new goals this year as part of implementing the revised EITI Standard

EITI at a glance

2.46

trillion USD of government revenues disclosed

381

fiscal years of revenue data published in open format

52

countries implement the EITI



How the EITI works

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

EITI has been empowering citizens with critical information they can use to hold the government and other players in the extractive industries to account and make recommendations that drive reforms in these strategic sectors of our national life.

HE MUHAMMADU BUHARI,
PRESIDENT OF NIGERIA

Guided by the belief that a country's natural resources belong to its citizens, the EITI has established a **global standard** to promote the open and accountable management of oil, gas and mineral resources. The EITI Standard requires the disclosure of information along the extractive industry value chain, from how extraction rights are awarded to how revenues are managed and allocated by government.

By doing so, the EITI seeks to foster multi-stakeholder collaboration, promoting a healthier and more accountable sector that can play a positive role in development.

52 countries implement the EITI Standard

Implementation happens at the national level, shaped by national priorities. Government commitment is essential to becoming a member and to succeed in the EITI's assessment mechanism, Validation.

The national multi-stakeholder group (MSG) oversees implementation

In each country, implementation is led by a multi-stakeholder group of representatives from government, industry and civil society. This group sets objectives for EITI implementation linked to each country's national priorities, oversees EITI reporting and ensures that the findings contribute to public debate and reforms.

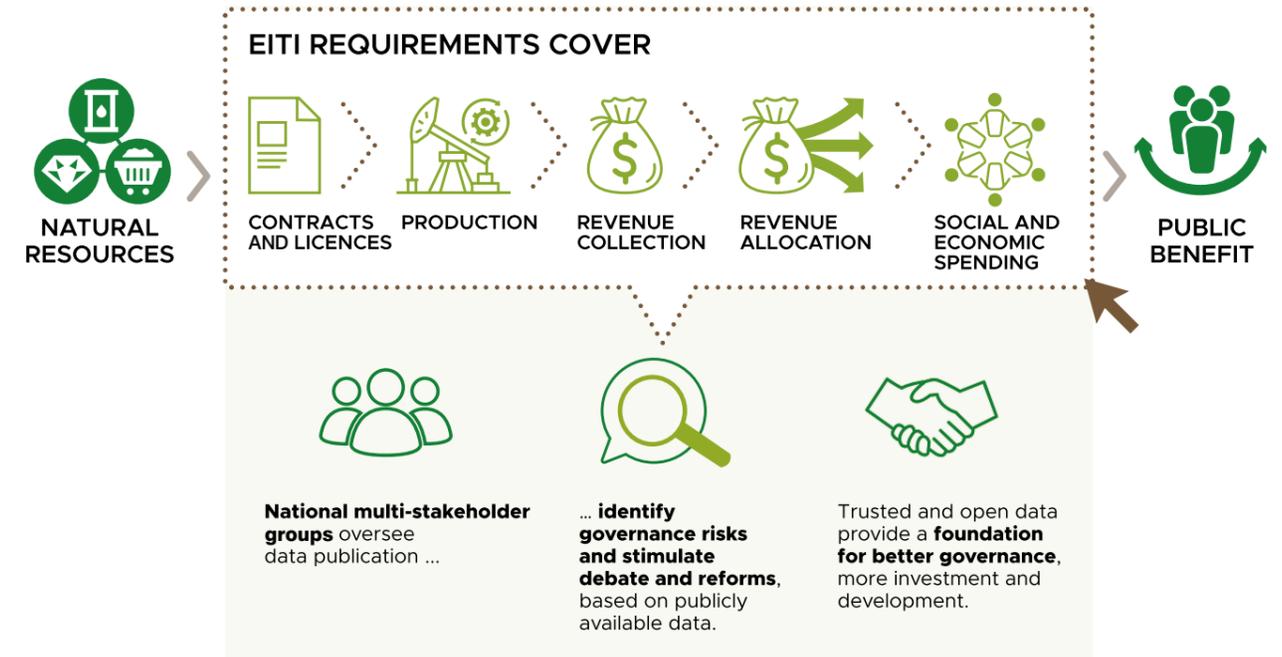
The International EITI Board upholds the Standard

The International Board is a multi-stakeholder group composed of governments of implementing and supporting countries, companies and civil society. The Board decides on the progress of countries towards meeting the Standard, interprets and develops the requirements and oversees governance issues.

The International Secretariat supports countries and the Board

The International Secretariat supports implementing countries and the Board by collecting information for country assessments, publishing data from countries in open format, preparing background papers for the EITI Board and carrying out capacity building activities.

How the EITI works and how it achieves impact



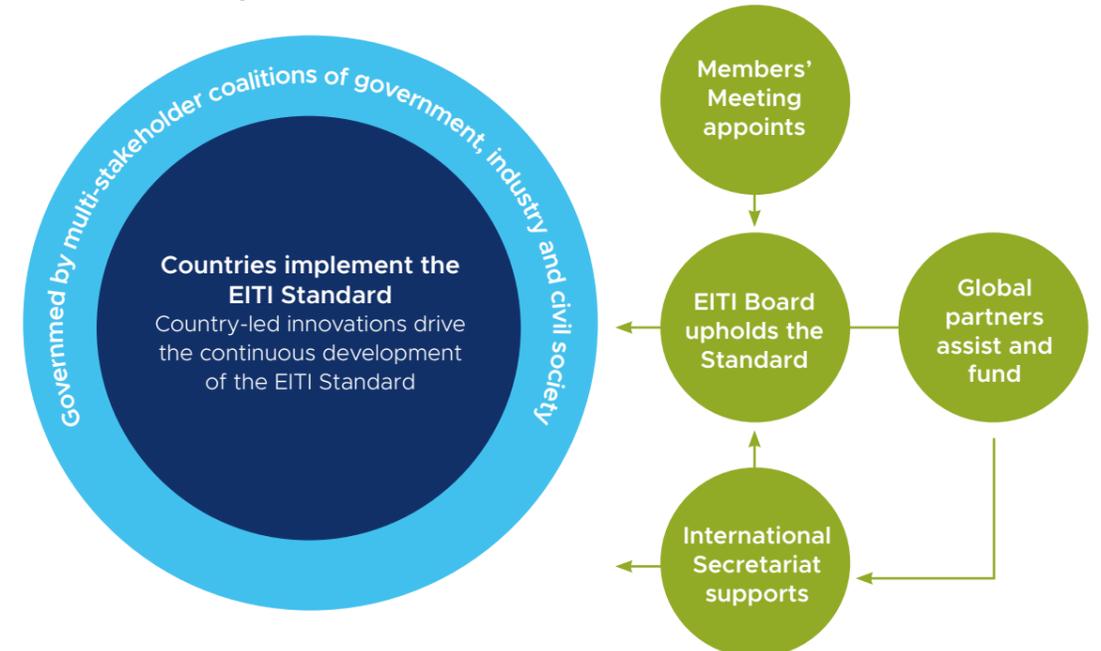
Our global partners assist and fund

The success of the EITI depends on a strong network of partners, who provide funding and technical support to implementing countries, as well as funding to our International Secretariat. These include the World Bank, national development agencies (supporting countries), the IMF, global NGOs and companies.

The Members' Meeting appoints the EITI Board

As the highest governing body of the EITI, the Member's Meeting gathers representatives from our three constituency groups to elect a new Board every three years, at the time of the Global Conference.

How the EITI is organised



Global reach



Where EITI implementation happens
52 EITI implementing countries

As of 30 April 2019



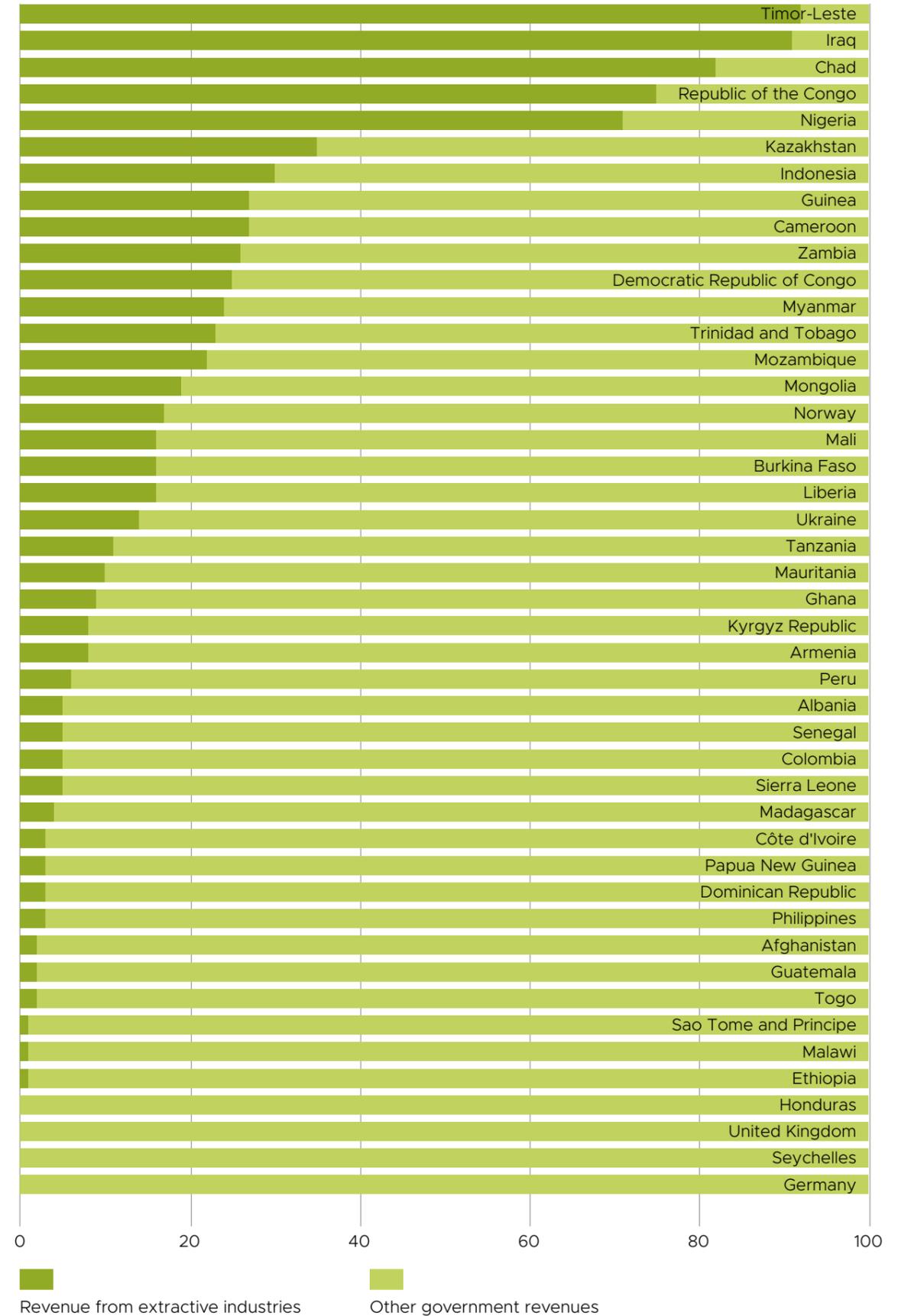


Economic significance of extractive resources



Extractives revenue as percentage of government revenue

Figures from latest EITI reporting data.



Assessing progress

The EITI holds all implementing countries to the same global standard. During the Validation process, the International Secretariat consults stakeholders and reviews the data disclosed by implementing countries. This initial assessment is reviewed by an Independent Validator, who considers feedback from the multi-stakeholder group. The result is a Final Validation Report that informs the EITI Board's decision.

The Validations undertaken to date have highlighted the strengths and weaknesses of disclosure practices and have led to significant new data being put into the public domain. Second Validations focus on outstanding gaps. Overall, Validations have been a useful diagnostic tool in many countries.



The EITI enforces the Standard through Validation, our quality assurance mechanism.

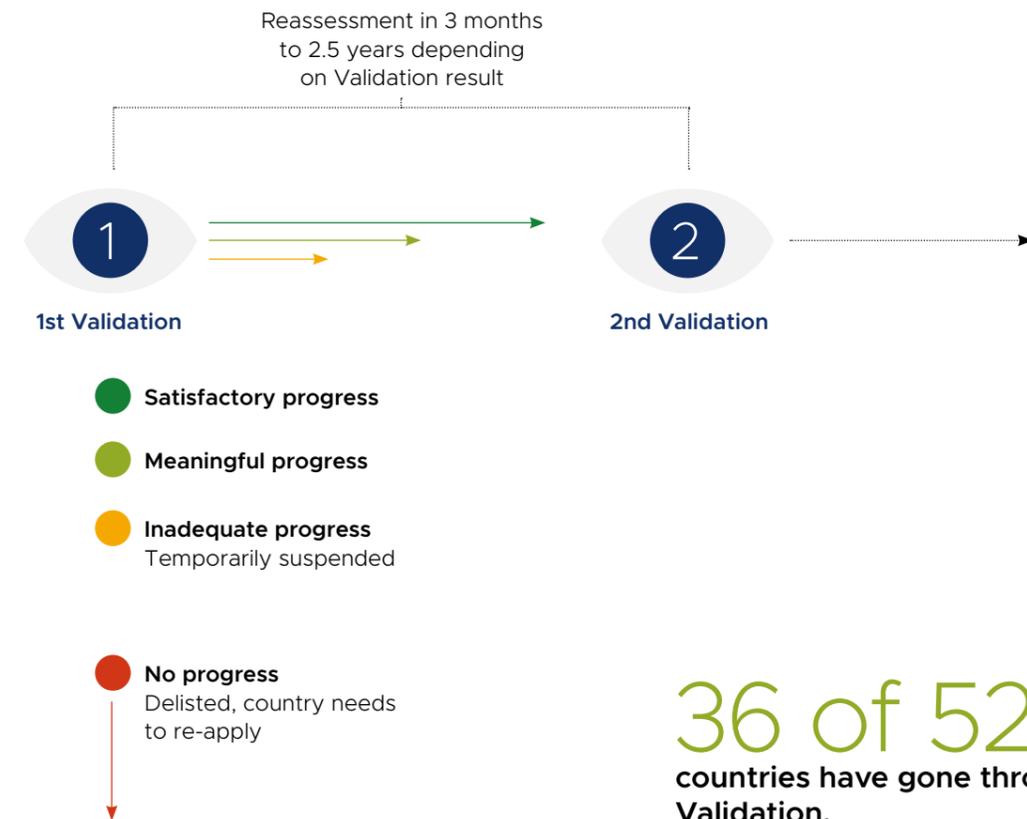
Validation underpins continuous progress and reform

This assessment process has shown the value of deadlines by focussing stakeholders' attention on key areas for improvement, often leading to longer-term gains in transparency and accountability.

Validation is repeated at regular intervals, building on the outcomes and corrective actions identified in the previous assessment.



Validation underpins continuous progress and reform



36 of 52 countries have gone through Validation.

7 countries have been assessed as having made satisfactory progress overall

as of 30 April 2019.

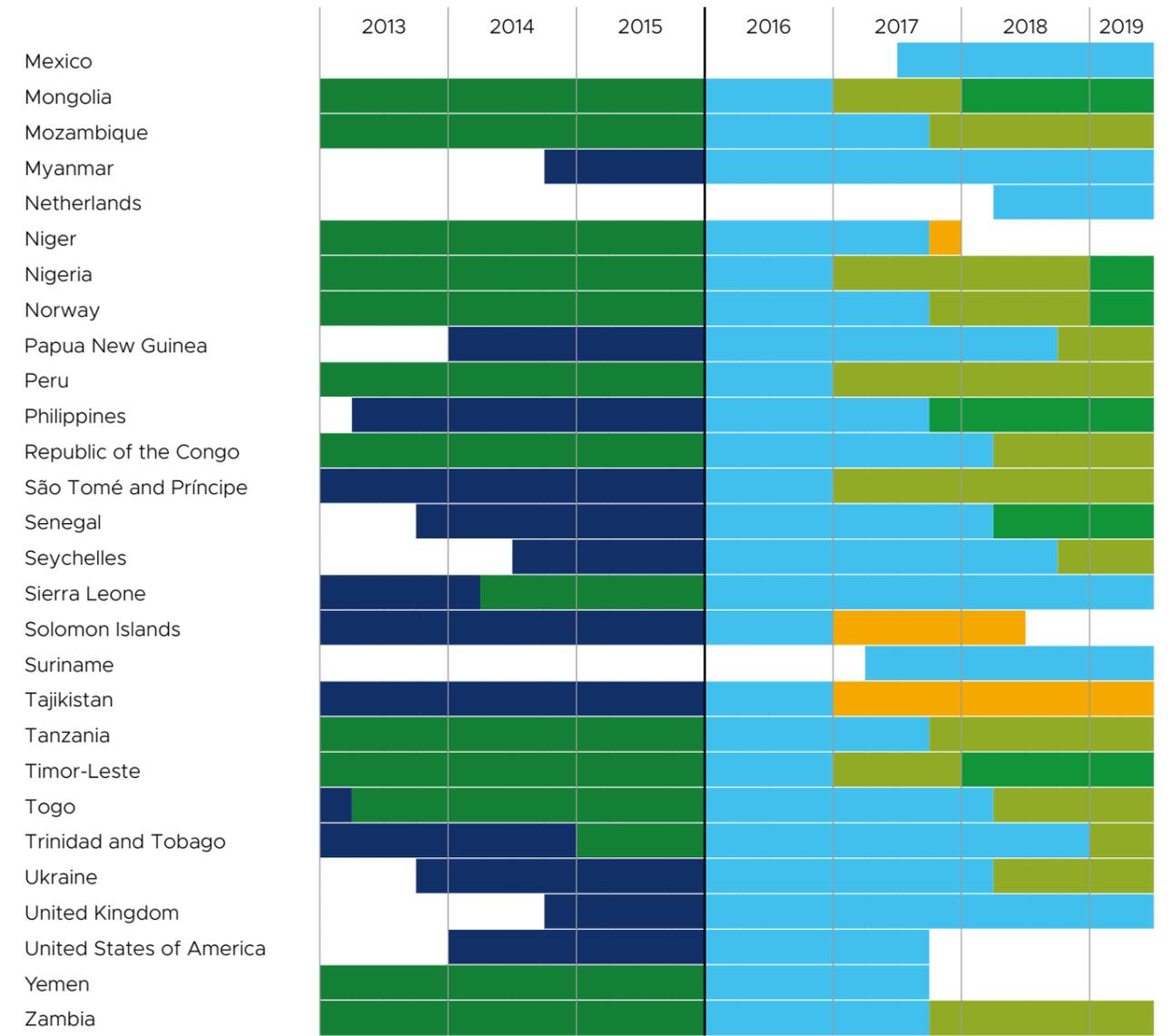
Outcomes of Validation



Validation against the 2016 EITI Standard

Assessing multi-stakeholder governance, data disclosure and impact

As of 30 April, 2019.



Validation against the 2016 EITI Standard

Former Validation procedure

- Candidate
- Compliant

Validation against the 2016 Standard

- Yet to be assessed
- Satisfactory progress
- Meaningful progress
- Inadquate progress

EITI and the Sustainable Development Goals

Strong, transparent and accountable institutions are critical to achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

By working towards a commonly agreed set of governance standards, EITI implementing countries can improve how environmental, social and economic risks in the extractives sector are managed, enhancing the sector's potential to contribute to development.

Three ways in which EITI implementation can help meet Sustainable Development Goals



1. WIDENING THE POLITICAL SPACE FOR STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

As a multi-stakeholder coalition that acts both globally and nationally, the EITI plays a critical role in convening debate on the role of the extractive industries in development, the challenges inherent in this role and the solutions that can be adopted at a national level.



2. BUILDING ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS

Underpinning progress towards all other Sustainable Development Goals, Goal 16 speaks directly to the EITI's core purpose of building accountable institutions. Governments are more likely to be effective and credible if they are open to public consultation and oversight.



3. STRENGTHENING DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILISATION

As mobilising domestic resources is the primary mechanism for achieving development goals, improving domestic capacity for revenue collection is critical. The 2019 EITI Standard includes requirements enabling greater scrutiny of extractives revenue payments to sub-national bodies.



“Countries relying on natural resources face specific development challenges. Stronger institutions and governance frameworks help reduce the scope for corruption and mobilise domestic resources for sustainable development.”

RT HON. HELEN CLARK,
EITI CHAIR NOMINEE



The year in brief

Netherlands joins the EITI

Berlin, Germany



Beneficial Ownership Africa Conference

takes stock of beneficial ownership reforms
Dakar, Senegal

API 2.0 is launched

Access to EITI open data significantly improved – api.eiti.org.

Highlights from January 2018 to April 2019.

February

2018

Publishing EITI data through routine government and company disclosures

becomes the default expectation towards countries and companies.
Oslo, Norway



June

Mark Robinson

is appointed as new Executive Director of the EITI International Secretariat



December



Board agrees on revisions to the 2016 Standard

strengthening transparency in the extractive industries in five key areas
Kyiv, Ukraine



Meeting on commodity trading transparency

promotes peer learning among governments and industry leaders
Lausanne, Switzerland



LAC Regional Forum

Raises profile of EITI work on the Latin America and Caribbean region
Washington D.C., USA



January

2019

Helen Clark

is confirmed as EITI Chair nominee



February



Argentina joins the EITI

Kyiv, Ukraine



Beneficial Ownership Asia Conference

takes stock of beneficial ownership reforms
Manila, Philippines



March

April



Building trust in a polarised political landscape

Working together



Government: from commitments to action



Ukraine's transparency law

On 18 September 2018, Ukraine passed Law 2545-VIII 'On ensuring transparency in extractive industries'. The legislation achieved a broad base of support and sets out legal principles for the collection, disclosure and dissemination of data. It was hailed by campaigners as a milestone for transparency and accountability in the country's oil, gas and mining sectors.

The EITI tracks and assesses government's progress on commitments and recommendations.

A key strength of the EITI is its emphasis on government commitment, which is necessary for the EITI to realise its value as a tool for disclosure, analysis and reform.

Governments lead EITI implementation. Whilst the most successful EITI countries are those with a strongly committed government, the commitments need to be translated into action.

EITI reporting frequently uncovers gaps in compliance and disclosure, which can exacerbate corruption risk. The recommendations from EITI reporting often lead to tangible improvements in administration and financial management. Through regular implementation support and Validation, the International Secretariat and Board assess if these recommendations have been implemented and identify corrective actions relevant for multi-stakeholder groups and governments.

Linkages to open government and open data

Many implementing countries link their EITI process to wider government work on open government and open data. There is often a close link between the EITI and commitments made through the Open Government Partnership (OGP). Currently there are 134 OGP commitments relevant to EITI Requirements. These include EITI implementation, revenue transparency, beneficial ownership, contract transparency, open data and e-government. In May 2018 the EITI and the OGP signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) to strengthen these linkages and collaboration.



INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

Implementing country governments are represented on the EITI Board.



NATIONAL LEVEL

Governments lead EITI implementation.



EITI STANDARD

Requirement 1.1

Safeguarding civic space and public debate

Civil society engagement is essential in translating greater transparency into greater accountability.

Guaranteeing civil society's free and active engagement in extractive sector governance is a fundamental feature of EITI implementation. Yet it is clear that civic space is shrinking worldwide, including in some of the 52 EITI implementing countries.

In some countries, the EITI's multi-stakeholder process is a rare pocket of freedom in an otherwise repressed environment. This space is protected through the EITI Civil Society Protocol. Validation of this protocol seeks to document and assess freedom of expression, operation, association and access to decision-making of civil society representatives in their activities related to extractive sector governance.

This is no easy task. For example, self-censorship by activists is challenging to identify if they are reluctant to talk about it for fear of reprisal. The effects of restrictions are often hard to pin down and measure. Yet Validation seeks to ensure that all countries are measured by the same yardstick. Consistency upholds the EITI's credibility, but it also means that each Validation decision taken by the Board builds precedence that affects future Validations.

National media, community organisations and think tanks are some of the primary users of EITI data. They draw on information disclosed through the EITI and recommendations from EITI reporting to hold governments and companies to account.



Using the EITI to hold companies accountable in the Philippines

Philippines EITI is helping indigenous communities monitor whether extractive companies are complying with their obligations. Companies operating on indigenous land are required by law to have contracts with the communities. The EITI collects data about the companies' contributions and presents it to the communities, which have a chance to verify it. Companies participate in the process, which fosters dialogue about benefits from the sector.



INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

Civil society organisations are one of the three key constituencies on the EITI Board. Board specified application of the Civil Society Protocol in June 2018, on the freedom of operation.



NATIONAL LEVEL

Government must include civil society in multi-stakeholder groups and guarantee free operation and active participation.



EITI STANDARD

Requirement 1.3 and EITI Civil Society Protocol.

Building trust through corporate engagement

Rio Tinto is the first major mining company to support the public disclosure of their mining contracts and licenses

By supporting contract transparency, the company is joining ranks with Total, as well as oil companies Kosmos Energy and Tullow Oil. In doing so, the company underlines that its mining operations bring benefits to the countries where they operate. Publishing its contracts with governments has created opportunities to engage openly with possible business partners, members of the community, and regional governments.



INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

Companies support the EITI financially and play an active role in supporting EITI implementation through the EITI Board.



NATIONAL LEVEL

Companies participate in MSGs and adhere to reporting requirements. They increasingly publish data through their own reporting systems.



EITI STANDARD Requirement 1.2



By being open about the terms of our contracts with governments, everyone can see what we are contributing to our host societies and how we are more than just a miner.

SIMONE NIVEN, GROUP EXECUTIVE CORPORATE RELATIONS, EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, RIO TINTO

In 2018, the EITI Board set milestone expectations for what it means to be an EITI supporting company, clarifying and strengthening previous guidance.

Over 60 companies support the EITI, including global oil, gas and mining majors, commodity traders and financial investors. Revised disclosure expectations for supporting companies anticipate that they will publish comprehensive information on taxes and payments made to all EITI implementing countries. In addition, these companies will disclose all taxes and payments made to all governments, regardless of whether they are made to EITI implementing countries. Where this guidance is not followed, companies are expected to state the reason.

By engaging in multi-stakeholder dialogue and adopting a transparent disclosure policy, EITI supporting companies establish a common fact base about the important economic and social contributions they make. Disclosure builds trust between companies and communities and strengthens companies' social license to operate. It also enables companies to contribute to building a more secure and predictable investment climate, improving governance and disclosure norms and strengthening institutions at national and sub-national levels.

The EITI works closely with companies to build trust in resource-rich countries around the world, improve investment climate and ensure private and state-owned firms operate with the same level of transparency.

Diverse participation, shared benefits

A seat at the table for indigenous communities in Guyana EITI

One of the seats in Guyana's multi-stakeholder group is reserved for a representative of indigenous peoples. Until oil production begins, gold mining represents a large part of the country's extractive sector. Local civil society groups have undertaken EITI outreach in indigenous communities affected by mining. As a result, the communities are now monitoring water quality in local rivers.



INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

Women make up 37% of the EITI Board. New requirements on gender have been added to the EITI Standard.



NATIONAL LEVEL

MSGs expected to consider gender balance, employment data to be disaggregated by gender, consider gender in impact. MSGs now encouraged to report on environmental impact.



EITI STANDARD

Revised requirements 1.4, 6.1, 6.3, 7.1 for gender and the environment, 2019 Standard.

Natural resources belong to all citizens

Yet in many countries, there is uneven access to the benefits generated from extractives. The EITI is promoting greater engagement and diversity in decision making.

Making extractives work for women

Oil, gas and mining activities impact women and men differently. Evidence suggests that, while the benefits of extractive industry projects are captured primarily by men, women bear a disproportionate share of the negative social, economic and environmental impacts.

The EITI contributes to strengthening revenue collection from the extractive sector. This increases the potential for governments to provide public services that promote gender equality and facilitate women's entry into the workforce. The 2019 EITI Standard will require countries to disaggregate extractive sector employment data by gender, role and project. This will shed new light on the challenge of equal employment in the oil, gas and mining industries.

The 2019 EITI Standard will also strengthen the right to equal participation in natural resource governance. Multi-stakeholder groups will be required to consider gender balance in their composition, and to address the specific challenges women have in accessing information.

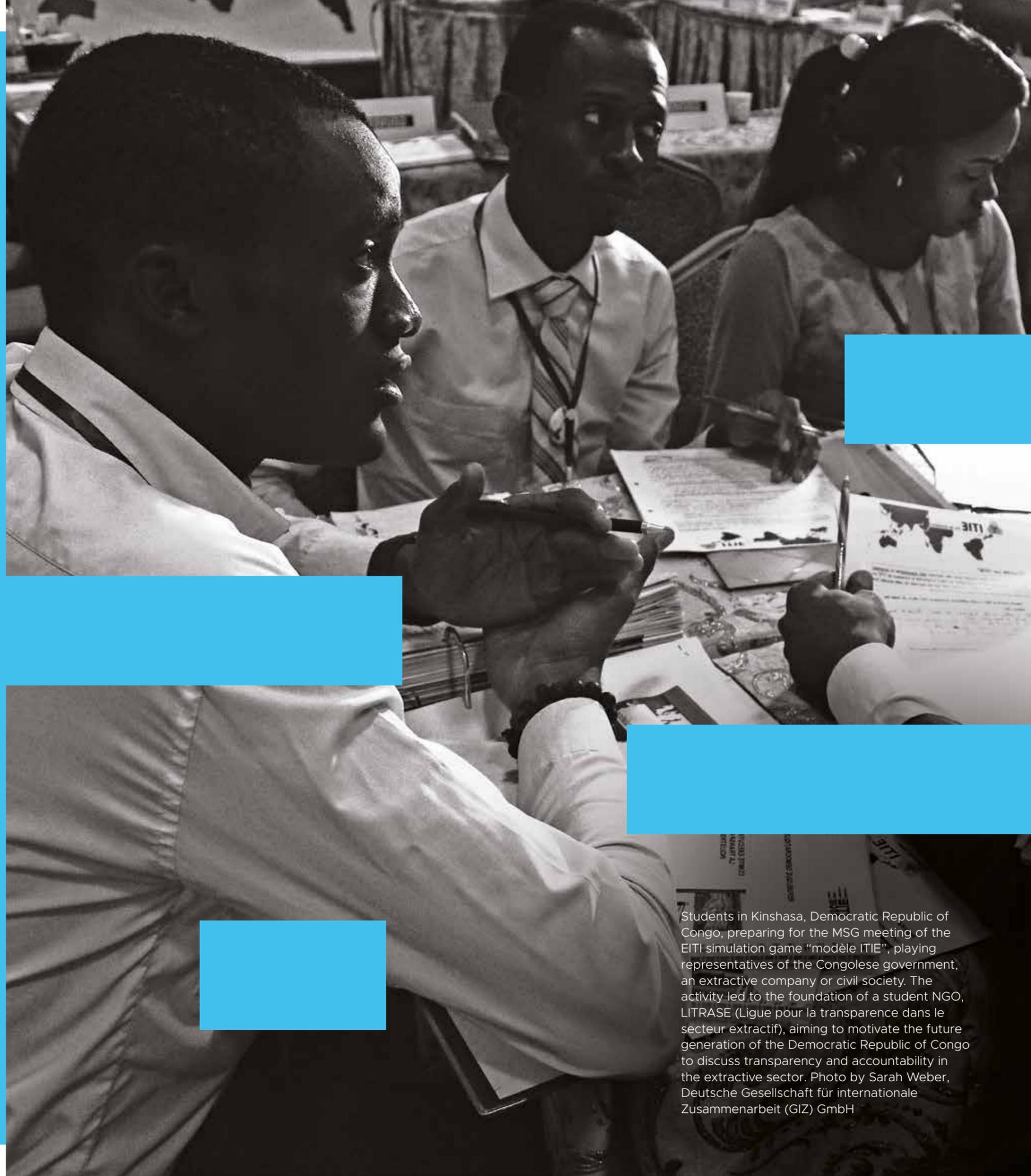
Hearing indigenous voices

Indigenous communities are often highly affected by extractive activities but have little say over how resources are governed. This is changing in some EITI countries. With its new encouragements to include information on environmental impact, the 2019 EITI Standard will trigger new disclosures that indigenous communities have long advocated.



Leveraging transparency to curb corruption and strengthen governance

Opening data, building trust



Students in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo, preparing for the MSG meeting of the EITI simulation game "modèle ITIE", playing representatives of the Congolese government, an extractive company or civil society. The activity led to the foundation of a student NGO, LITRASE (Ligue pour la transparence dans le secteur extractif), aiming to motivate the future generation of the Democratic Republic of Congo to discuss transparency and accountability in the extractive sector. Photo by Sarah Weber, Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Following the money

In many countries, corruption can deprive the population of resources needed to finance development and reduce poverty.

This is why ‘following the money’ is at the core of the EITI’s mandate. By disclosing who owns the companies that hold exploration and operating licenses, the terms under which these projects are contracted and how much revenue governments are receiving, concerned citizens can better understand risks such as hidden ownership, opaque contracting procedures and unaccountable revenue collection and management. It also ensures a fairer and more predictable operating environment for companies.

Understanding who profits: publishing beneficial owners

Complex corporate structures often disguise the identity of beneficial owners – those individuals who ultimately own or control companies. This lack of transparency can feed corruption, money laundering and tax evasion. The issue of beneficial ownership came to the fore in 2016, when a series of leaked documents known as the Panama Papers triggered an investigation resulting in the recovery of more than USD 1.2 billion in unpaid taxes and penalties. Beneficial ownership screening and disclosures play a fundamental role in governmental and corporate policies for reducing corruption.

The 52 EITI countries are making progress towards the 1 January 2020 deadline for publishing beneficial ownership information for oil, gas and mining activities. More than 30 EITI countries have collected beneficial ownership information as part of EITI implementation. Governments including Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Ukraine, United Kingdom and Zambia have strengthened ownership transparency, and considerable progress has been made in raising awareness of the issue and developing systems to make beneficial ownership information publicly accessible.



INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

EITI facilitates peer learning between countries, encourages the adoption of data standards in the collection of beneficial ownership data, and the online publication of data to increase data use.



NATIONAL LEVEL

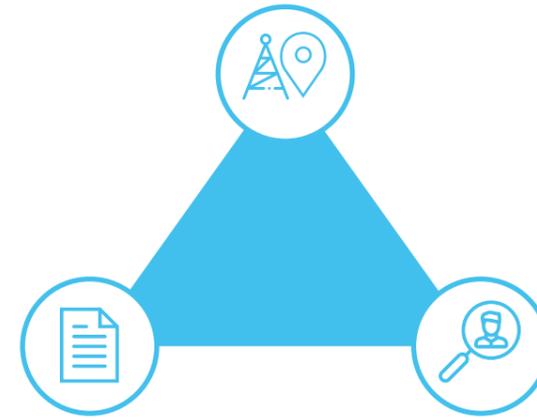
Thirty countries are disclosing beneficial owners through EITI reporting or routinely through existing government institutions.



EITI STANDARD

Requirement 2.5

Knowing how much companies are paying per project, who is benefiting and under what term



Knowing the terms: disclosing contracts

Contracts between extractive companies and governments are used to define the terms under which production takes place and taxation is levied. This is in instances where these terms differ from statutory and legislative principles or where sector legislation does not exist or provide full coverage.

The interpretation and benchmarking of these contracts is not always straightforward. Contractual terms vary between commodities or operations due to the range of potential operating conditions. However, contract transparency allows for the open review of contractual terms and for informed public debate to take place on their merits.

Thirty-one countries have published contracts albeit with varying levels of disclosure. Among those that have substantially disclosed contracts are Afghanistan, Chad, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Liberia, Malawi, Mexico, Mozambique, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste and the UK. Benefits from contract transparency include improving monitoring and compliance with contractual obligations (Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia), and improving monitoring of impact of the extractive sector on affected communities (Albania, Cameroon, Mali). The EITI Board recently decided that countries will be required to publish oil, gas and mining contracts entered into or amended by 2021.



Connecting the dots in Myanmar

In 2018, Myanmar piloted disclosures for 20 companies, which resulted in 17 companies reporting a total of 32 beneficial owners. Building on the lessons learned to date, the government is planning to update its corporate registry to integrate beneficial ownership information. A Beneficial Ownership Task Force is drafting a Presidential Decree to require disclosures by extractive companies by October 2019, with detailed requirements for disclosures of politically exposed persons, such as persons holding political office.



INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

Contract transparency is being established as a global norm, thanks to efforts by the EITI and global partners.



NATIONAL LEVEL

Thirty-one countries are publishing contracts, 16 do so substantially.



EITI STANDARD

Requirement 2.4

Putting the data to use with financial modelling

Using information from contracts and from project-level reporting, financial modelling projects what should have been paid by companies to the government under existing agreements and enables comparison with actual payments. It can also be used to forecast expected payments from projects in the future.

Zambia conducts fiscal analyses

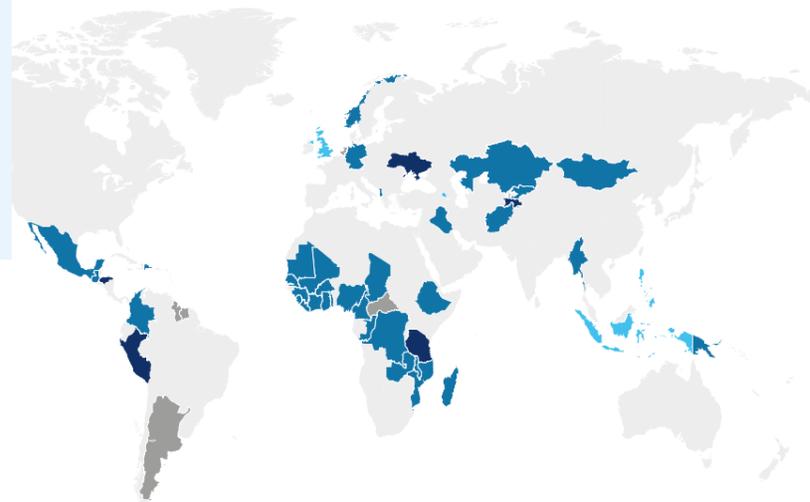
EITI undertook a financial modelling workshop to build capacity in government agencies, help inform public debate and government policy on taxation in the mining industry. EITI data is the main source of information for the government when conducting fiscal analyses on mining sector income.

Reporting at the level of the production unit: why the detail matters

Project-level reporting – where governments and companies publish information for a specific production unit or license area – allows citizens and government officials to assess and scrutinise government receipts. Reporting at the project level allows payments to be compared with the terms set out in laws or contracts governing each project. Without this information, payments associated with specific projects are impossible to distinguish from other projects or activities of a company.

Project-level disclosure is obligatory for reporting covering the 2018 fiscal year. Six countries (Armenia, Indonesia, Philippines, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago and United Kingdom) currently report by project. Thirty-four more disclose partially, meaning that data was not disaggregated for all projects or revenue streams.

Degree of project-level reporting in EITI member countries



- Full project-level reporting available
- Partial project-level reporting – some degree of project-level reporting
- No project-level reporting
- Not yet reporting



INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

The Board reiterated that project-level reporting is required in 2018 and new guidance was issued. The 2019 Standard introduces a definition of projects to guide reporting.



NATIONAL LEVEL

Six countries already report by project, 34 report partially.



EITI STANDARD

Requirement 4.7 specifies that project-level reporting is required for all reports covering fiscal years ending on or after 31 December 2018.

How local communities benefit: tracking subnational payments

Subnational transfers – the portion of revenues from extractive activities transferred from the central government – is often less than 5% of total revenues. However, for local governments and local communities, these revenues can be a very significant source of income and are often a major focus of discussion and debate.

Disclosure of such transfers in many EITI countries has contributed to strengthening accountability and empowering subnational bodies, improving governance and public debate at the local level, and helping to operationalise and increase transfers to local government.



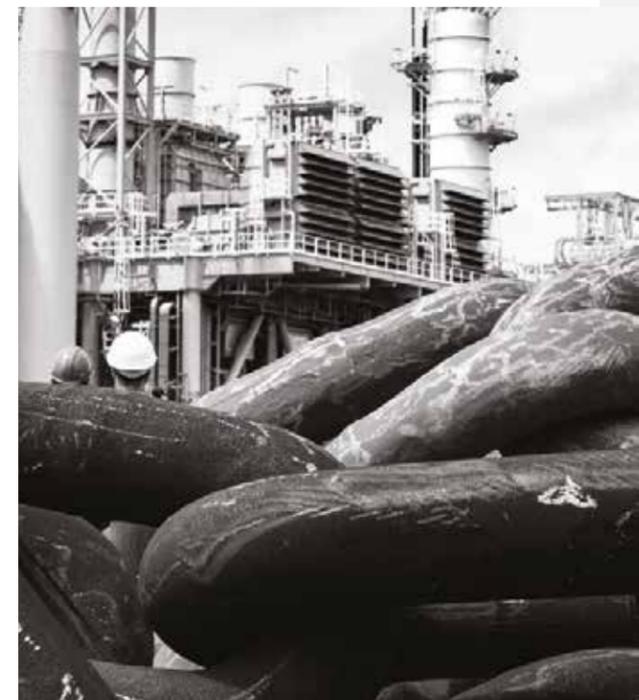
Tracking projects online in Colombia

EITI Colombia has created an online interactive tool that compares the theoretical amounts that a particular local government is entitled to with the value of its approved projects. This tool can be used in parallel with the National Department of Planning's *Mapa Regalías*, which tracks the execution of projects benefitting from extractive revenues at the local level.



EITI STANDARD

Requirement 5.2 on subnational transfers 2019 EITI Standard.



Going digital: publishing open data online

Rapid advances in technology are transforming the way information is produced and shared.

In this context, open data initiatives show significant potential to improve transparency and accountability.

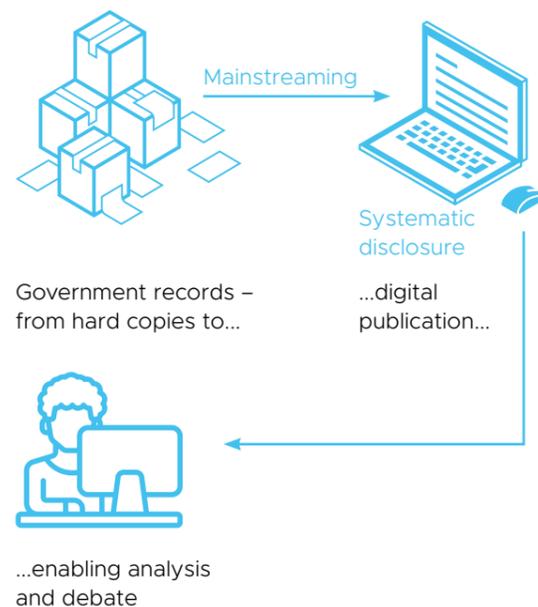
Open data, build trust

Open, shareable and useable data informs public debate. It enables academia, media and think tanks to analyse information, make recommendations and hold governments and businesses to account.

Open data also helps to improve the investment climate. By providing online and transparent ways to register a company, participate in a bidding process or submit a tax return online, governments make it more appealing for companies to invest in extracting natural resources.

Most importantly, open data helps to build trust among citizens, especially among populations affected by extractive operations, by enabling them to access real-time data about projects in their region, understand the terms of contracts and the revenues governments receive and transfer to subnational bodies.

Digitising records, publishing open data



As the world becomes more digital, EITI disclosures are increasingly moving online, making data more timely, useful and cost-effective.

The revised EITI Open data policy, adopted in April 2019, places increased responsibility on reporting entities to publish information such as beneficial ownership or project-level revenue, directly and in an open format. Where needed, countries can rely on EITI reporting to publish this information, but the default expectation is that it should be routinely disclosed by the entity collecting it. This allows information to be published in a timely way and in the place that users of the data would expect to find it.

All countries must agree a clear policy on the access, release and re-use of data that is relevant to the EITI Standard. In addition, the EITI now has a mandate to engage with other organisations developing standards and supporting open data in order to facilitate learning, to the benefit of implementing countries. EITI countries can leverage other cross-sectoral initiatives, such as the Open Government Partnership and the International Budget Partnership, to improve disclosures and government services.

Open data and the EITI: challenges and opportunities

As the body of open data grows, governments, companies and civil society will have to build their capacity to analyse the increasing amount of legal, financial and technical information that is now entering the public domain. Improved disclosures and public scrutiny will need to complement existing corruption mitigation measures.

Many countries also face technical and financial challenges in publishing data and rely on the support and expertise of international partners to do so. For countries to meet the requirement, more sustained support to find viable long-term solutions will be needed.

In 2018, the EITI Board firmly established that publication of information under the EITI Standard, should happen through systematic, routine government and company disclosures, and that this data is published online as soon as possible. Since then, many countries have shifted towards the publication of data through online and open portals.

Despite its challenges, this approach can deliver more timely, comprehensive and reliable data, and reduces the number of EITI processes that operate separately from other government or corporate efforts. It is also cost effective, helping to address the limited funding available for standalone EITI reporting and national secretariats.

Multi-stakeholder groups will retain their role in overseeing the collection, publication and quality assurance of the data. The transition to routine disclosure allows their role to evolve, placing greater emphasis on promoting public debate and improving data access.



The EITI in Ghana will remain a key forum for multi-stakeholder consultations and for oversight of disclosures all along the extractives value chain. Our disclosure tool will just become much more efficient.

MR BENJAMIN NII AYI ARYEE,
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER,
MINERALS COMMISSION



INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

Online, routine disclosure by government and companies is the default expectation. The EITI Open data policy encourages this data to be published in open format to improve data use.



NATIONAL LEVEL

Countries are increasingly digitising data collection and publication. Many cadastre systems are administered digitally and the license and revenues linked to the license are published online.



EITI STANDARD

Requirement 7.1, revised Open data policy (2019) and the Board's decision on systematic disclosures (2018-8/BM-39).



Afghanistan launches license portal

In 2018, the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum launched an online transparency portal that publishes information on licenses, license holders, production and associated payments. To avoid duplication, unique identification numbers for each project are being assigned, enabling government agencies and provinces to strengthen regulation and accountability.

The full detail in the Kyrgyz Republic

The Open Budget portal discloses data on all transactions of the Central Treasury, including extractive sector revenues. Revenues are disaggregated by company, date and revenue stream. Further work is needed to address disaggregation by recipient agency, and the cross-referencing with the National Budget Classification system.



Strengthening governance to mobilise domestic resources

Delivering better citizen services, such as schools, health care and infrastructure, costs money. In many EITI countries, revenues from the extractives sector can play an important role in financing these services.

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, agreed in 2015, has refocused attention on strengthening government systems to harness domestic resources for development.

The EITI contributes to domestic resource mobilisation by:



1. Improving tax administration



2. Identifying practices that could undermine taxation



3. Fostering dialogue about fiscal policies and reform.

The EITI Standard requires transparency on the roles and responsibilities of government agencies in managing the fiscal system. This enables greater government accountability in how government agencies exercise their tax duties vis-à-vis oil, gas and mining companies operating in each country. EITI reporting also highlights the need for capacity building and improvement in inter-agency collaboration, thus contributing to improved tax administration.

In **Democratic Republic of Congo**, for example, DRC EITI recommended increasing the proportion of extractive revenues flowing to the State Treasury, away from state agencies and companies that were outside of formal government oversight. Today, more than two thirds of the revenues go directly to the treasury, up from less than a half.

In **Afghanistan**, the Minister of Finance did not have sufficient information on extractives companies with tax liabilities to the government, impeding its ability to collect those taxes. The Ministry of Mines and Petroleum now publishes information on thousands of license holders and their related payments, which provides valuable information to other ministries and government agencies seeking to enforce payments.

Improving systems, improving tax collection

Building accountability in state-owned enterprises and commodity trading

Understanding the responsibilities of state-owned enterprises in each country is critical for sound public financial management, as they can play a critical role in exploiting natural resources and managing the extractive sector.

Opening up state-owned enterprises and commodity trading

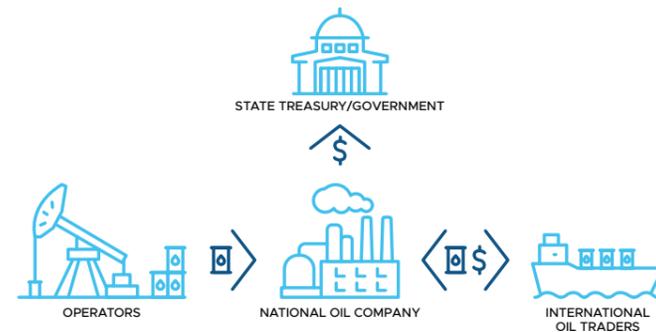
Triggered by disclosure requirements, data on transactions between governments, state-owned enterprises and commodity traders are being published.

Many countries receive a share in the commodities extracted, either in addition to or in place of tax revenue. These “in-kind” revenues occur when governments opt to receive products instead of cash, or loans in return for assured trades. Governments can then choose to use their resources domestically or to sell them on the international markets, often through commodity traders.

These transactions are high value. The average cargo size is around 900,000 barrels, which in the case of crude oil is worth USD 45 million at a price of USD 50 per barrel. These transactions pose a high risk for mismanagement.

State-owned enterprises hold a central role in many countries

The role of the state-owned enterprise represented here by a national oil company in the contracting, selling and refining of the state’s share of oil, gas and minerals. Revenues from the sale go to the government.



Working together with governments, commodity traders and civil society

In 2015, the EITI established a multi-stakeholder Working Group to advise and guide the EITI’s efforts to improve the disclosures on “first trades”. Albania, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Indonesia, Mauritania and Nigeria participated in a targeted effort to produce new guidance. This was endorsed by companies, civil society groups and governments and included a reporting template allowing for effective collection, interpretation and use of first trade data.

Opportunities and challenges

The experiences of this working group and pilots in implementing countries have also resulted in clarifications to EITI Requirements. These significantly improve the usefulness of the information published by state-owned enterprises. Future data will help reveal the use of resource-backed loans and pre-payment deals which are becoming an increasingly significant source of finance for some countries, but can be a source of high risk when commodity prices are volatile.



INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

Working group and targeted efforts with SOEs to improve reporting on financial relationship between the government and its companies, and on the ‘first trade’ in particular. Development of guidance.



NATIONAL LEVEL

Clarification of reporting requirements through the EITI Standard.



EITI STANDARD

Requirements 4.2, 2.6, 4.5 and 6.2 cover the financial relationships of SOEs with the government and reporting on first trades.

EITI data was a critical source for NRGI’s National Oil Company Database, which features more than 70,000 data points on more than 70 NOCs worldwide.

National oil companies control

80%

of proven oil and gas reserves across the globe and account for over half of oil and gas production.

40

EITI countries have reported revenues from state-owned oil and mining companies.



Iraq: Highly reliant on oil revenues and increasingly transparent

Iraq relies on oil revenues for 95% of government revenues. All oil and gas produced in Iraq belongs to the state with the State Organisation for Marketing of Oil (SOMO) selling crude oil to international buyers. The proceeds of oil sales are transferred to the treasury, and annual government revenues are highly dependent on oil prices, and can vary between USD 40 and 80 billion per year.

Since 2011, EITI Reports have provided detailed information on the oil produced from each field, the oil consumed domestically, and the oil sold on the international market. As a result, citizens can monitor how much oil is sold at what price and what proceeds are transferred to the treasury.

Responding to a changing environment

The environmental impacts of resource extraction have always represented a source of concern to communities, civil society, governments and regulators. In the context of a changing environment, pressure to manage environmental impacts are likely to intensify further.

Several EITI implementing countries have already taken the step of including information on the environment in their EITI reporting, incorporating information on environmental taxes, fees or other relevant payments in their reporting alongside analysis of environmental policies and management. Some countries are also increasingly using the EITI as a platform to monitor environmental impacts, such as oil spills in Trinidad and Tobago.

Building on work already undertaken in at least 28 EITI countries to report environmental data, the 2019 Standard encourages the disclosure of contextual information relating to environmental monitoring and, for the first time, covers material environmental payments by companies. These disclosures are important, because they are a step towards enabling communities and other stakeholders to better understand the nature of the environmental of mining, oil and gas operations.

Twenty-eight implementing countries have begun reporting on environmental issues, in response to community concerns.



INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

The Board adapted the EITI Requirements on environmental monitoring..



NATIONAL LEVEL

Thirty-seven implementing countries have reported collecting environment taxes, fees or similar payments from companies.

At least seven implementing countries are covering extra sectors relevant to environment and climate change: hydro-energy (Albania), forestry (Myanmar, Malawi, Liberia), water (Togo, Mali, Mongolia).



EITI STANDARD

Requirement 6.1 in the 2019 EITI Standard encourages disclosure of environmental expenditures and information on the management and monitoring of the environmental impact of the extractive industries.



Understanding how Germany manages the environmental impact of extraction

Germany's 2016 EITI Report covers environmental aspects and subsidies. It explains how environmental impacts are compensated for and how the state can guarantee that the cost of rehabilitating sites does not fall on the taxpayer. The report also disclosed the amount of water consumed by the extractive sector in each state and described the rules and fees for water usage.



Artisanal mining matters

In many resource-rich developing countries, artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) provides a livelihood for millions of people, representing a major source of economic development. But the sector is largely unregulated, resulting in limited information on production, revenues, employment and operations.

90%

of the global mining workforce is made up of people working in the ASM sector

ASM is relevant in at least 31 EITI implementing countries. While ASM revenues do not typically meet the materiality thresholds for EITI reporting, EITI countries have reported on production, license allocation, areas affected, employment estimates, challenges in governance oversight and more. To date, 16 countries have included objectives related to ASM in their work plans.

Including ASM in the scope of the EITI process allows countries to improve access to reliable data on artisanal mining, thereby helping understand the contribution of ASM to the national economy, curb corruption and smuggling, establish legal and regulatory frameworks, spark public debate and support capacity building activities to formalise the sector. These measures can be a pathway to improving the lives of millions of people that depend on ASM to sustain their livelihoods.

It is estimated that

10 million

people in 16 EITI countries work in the ASM sector.

Uncovering data to help formalise artisanal and small-scale mining



INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

Providing guidance on ASM and facilitating the sharing of experiences between countries that use the EITI to map and analyse ASM.



NATIONAL LEVEL

Countries identify and map key actors of ASM activities to improve data disclosure and centralisation of ASM information.



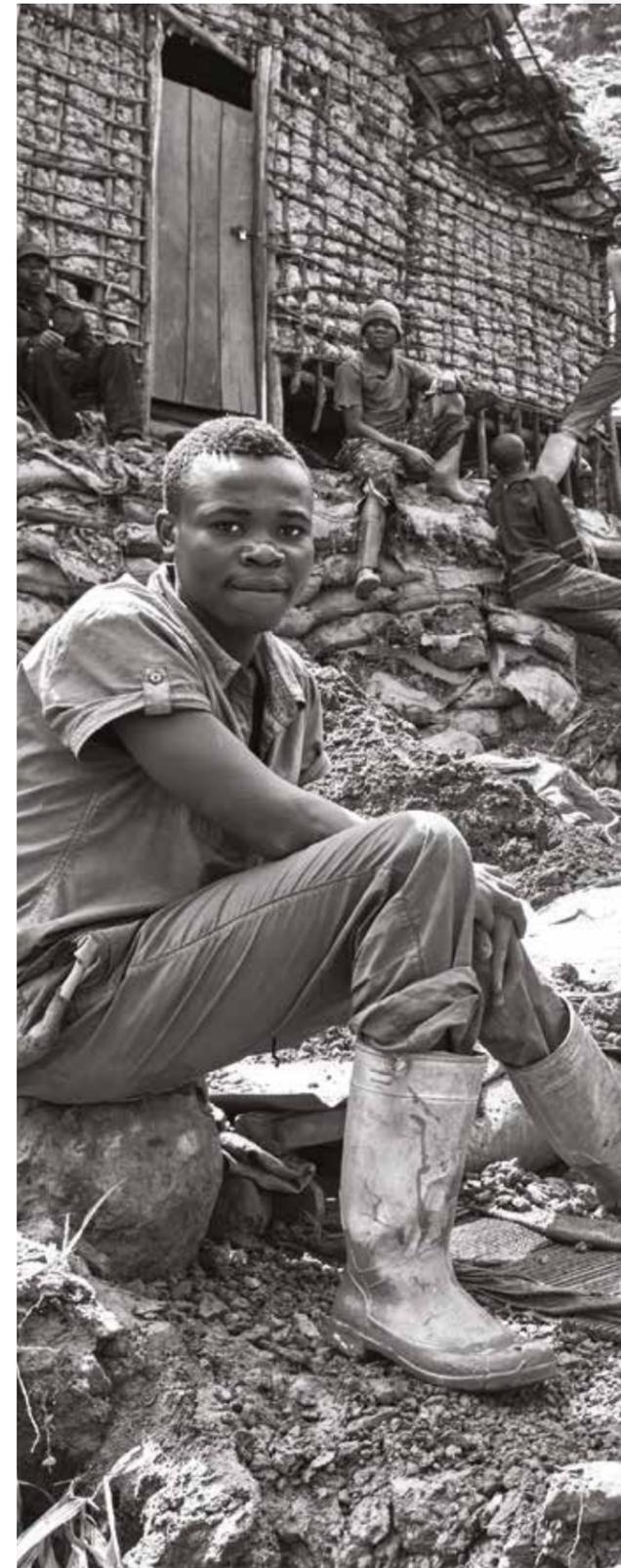
EITI STANDARD

Requirement 6.3 requires that an estimate of the informal sector activity be disclosed.



Mapping ASM, identifying areas for reform in the Democratic Republic of Congo

The EITI has helped to identify actors operating along supply chains in the formal and semi-informal ASM sector. EITI data also provide an overview of revenue streams at national and subnational levels by centralising information from several agencies. A scoping study has helped to map out ASM activities and point out deficiencies in the tax collection system, including the existence of informal taxes collected by intermediaries. Stakeholders are using the EITI as a platform to discuss government reforms, challenges and national strategies needed to formalise the sector.



Fostering synergies,
measurable impact

EITI Operations



Measuring the EITI's impact

The EITI's purpose is to foster improved governance of the oil, gas and mining sector, by publishing robust data that generates public debate. In 2018, 51% of the budget was spent on direct work at a country level, primarily implementation support, training and Validation.

Validation is the primary tool to assess the impact of implementation in leading to better oversight, accurate and accessible data and public debate.

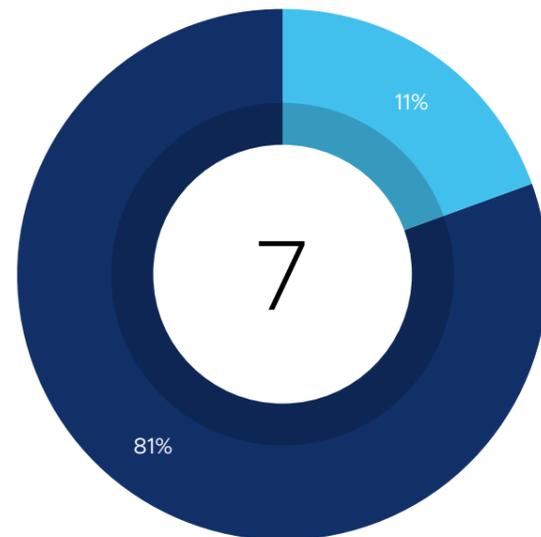
In managing its own activities, the EITI International Secretariat collects data against key performance indicators.

Since first publishing the EITI Standard in 2016,

36 countries

or 69% of member countries have been assessed at least once and another 17 are presently going through the process.

Countries with overall satisfactory progress

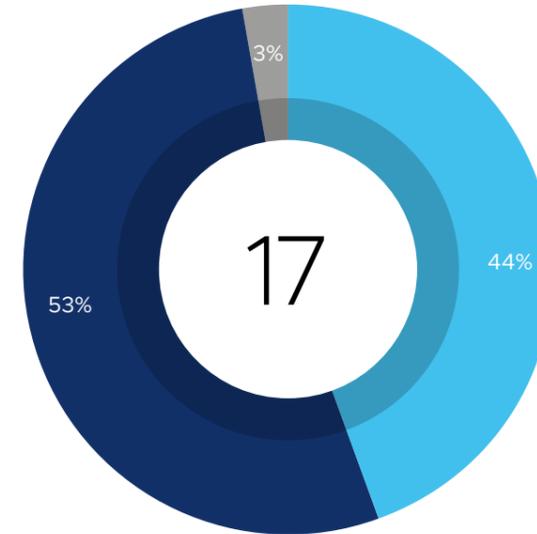


As of 30 April, 2019.

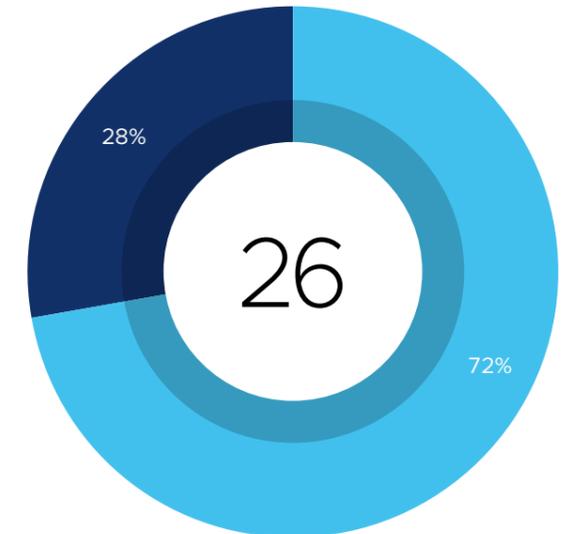
Assessing countries' progress towards better oversight, disclosure of pertinent information and contribution to public debate.

Oversight and debate: of 36 assessed countries

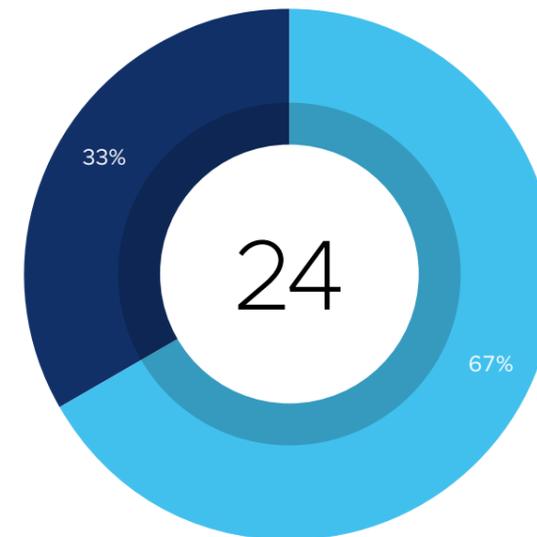
Countries with well-functioning multi-stakeholder oversight (\$1.4)



Countries where reporting is comprehensible, publicly accessible and has contributed to public debate (\$7.1)



Countries that fully considered recommendations (\$7.3)

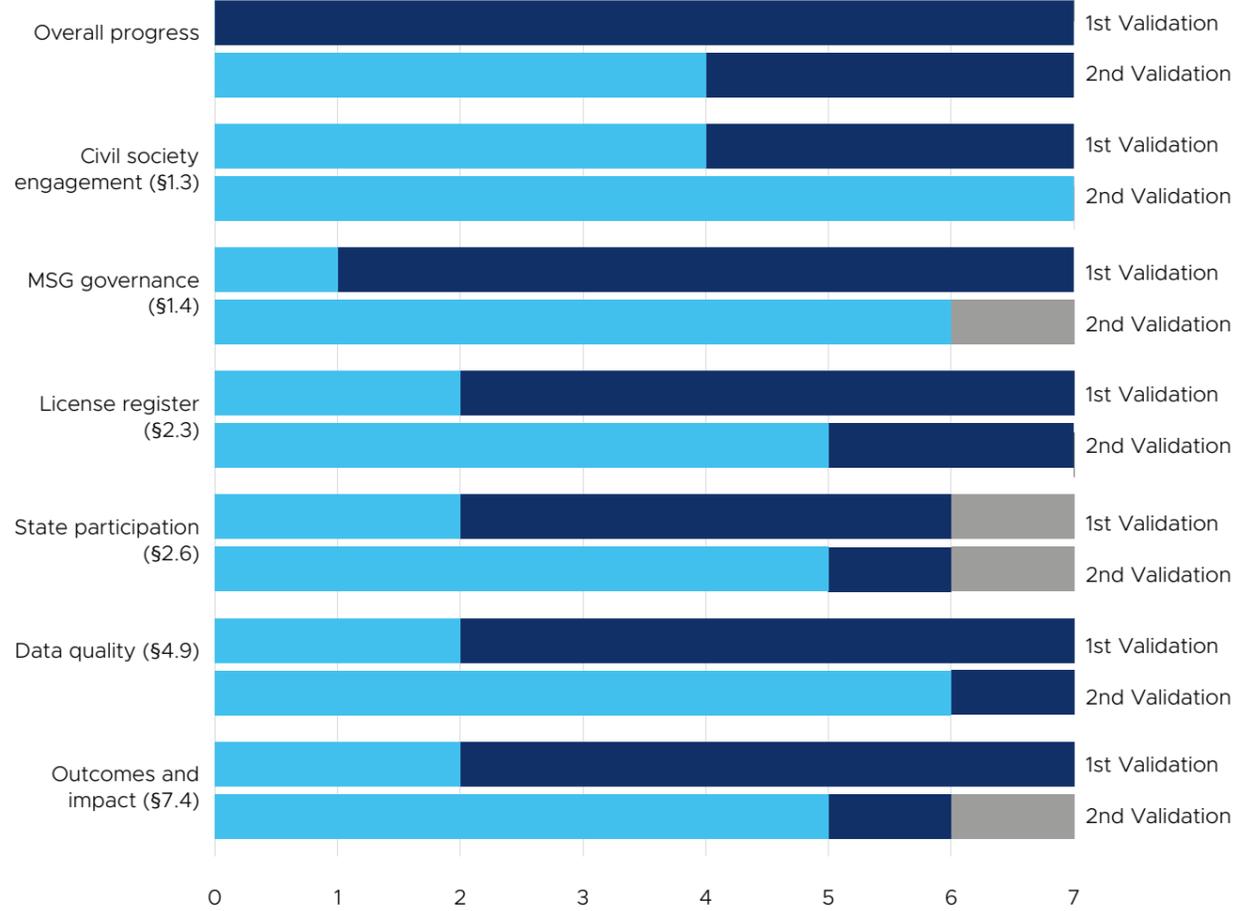


- Satisfactory and beyond
- Meaningful, inadequate or no progress
- Requirement is not applicable

Validation leads to improvements

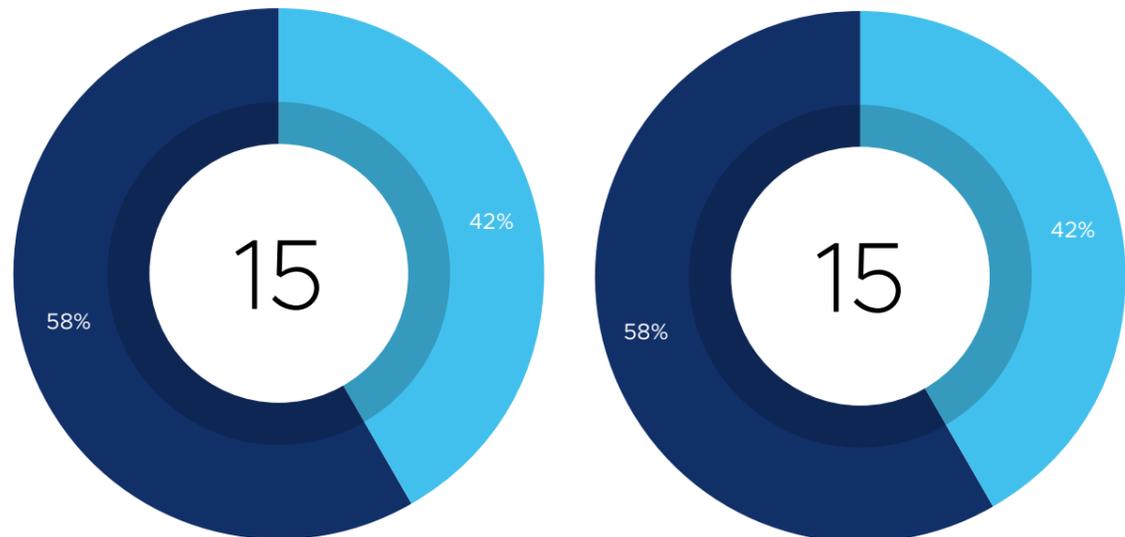
As of 30 April, 2019.

Selected results of countries that went through second Validation (Ghana, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nigeria, Norway, São Tomé and Príncipe, Timor-Leste).

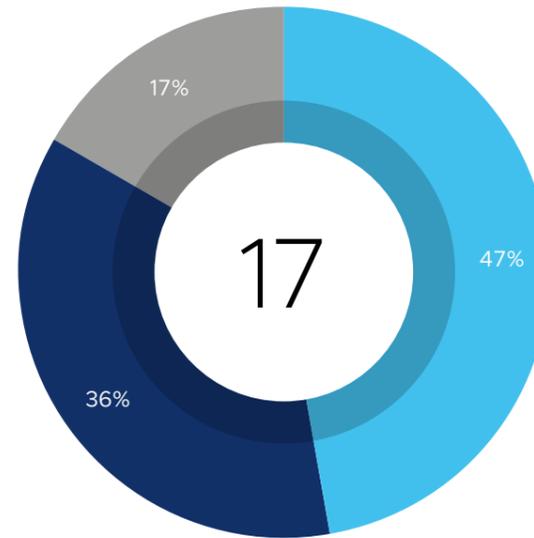


Countries fully disclosing allocated licenses in a given period (\$2.2)

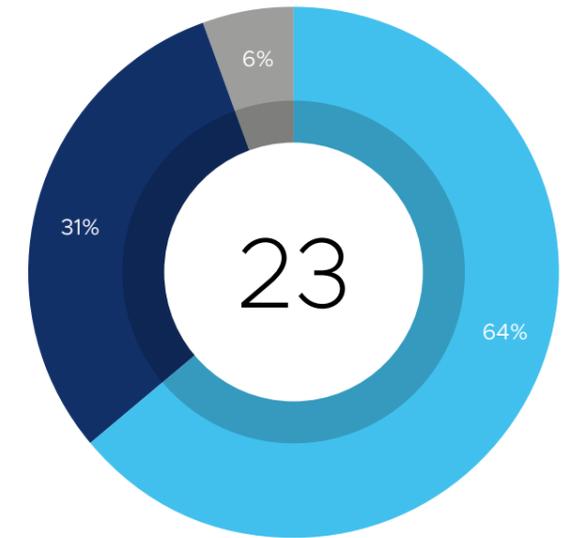
Countries that maintain a fully publicly available license register or cadastre (\$2.3)



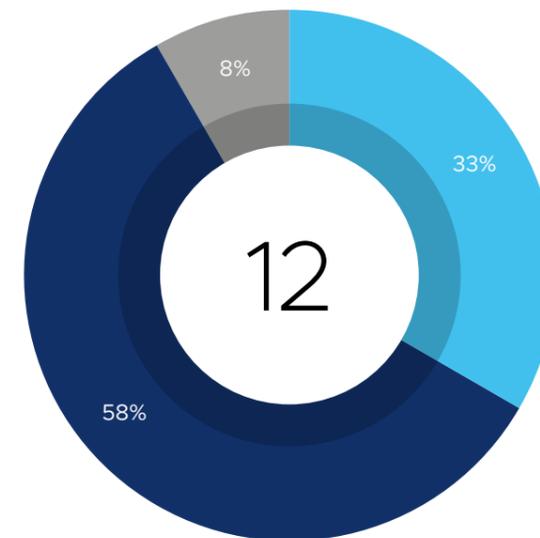
Countries fully disclosing transactions from and to state-owned enterprises (\$4.5)



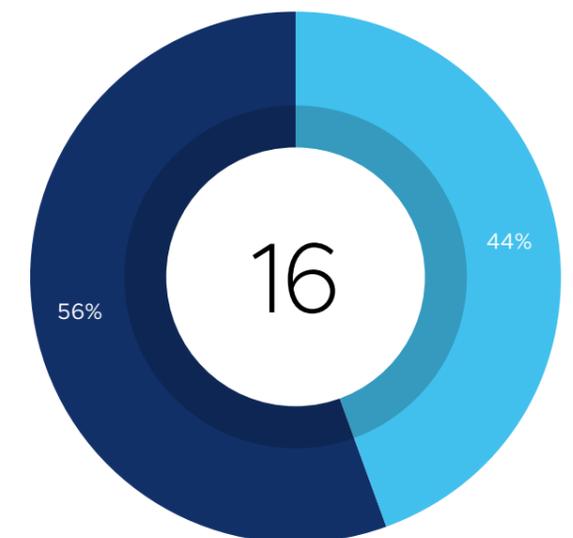
Countries fully disclosing production volume and value by commodity and by state/region (\$3.2)



Countries where state participation in extractive industries is fully explained (\$2.6)



Countries where financial data disclosed are subject to credible, independent audit (\$4.9)



■ Satisfactory and beyond
■ Meaningful, inadequate or no progress
■ Requirement is not applicable

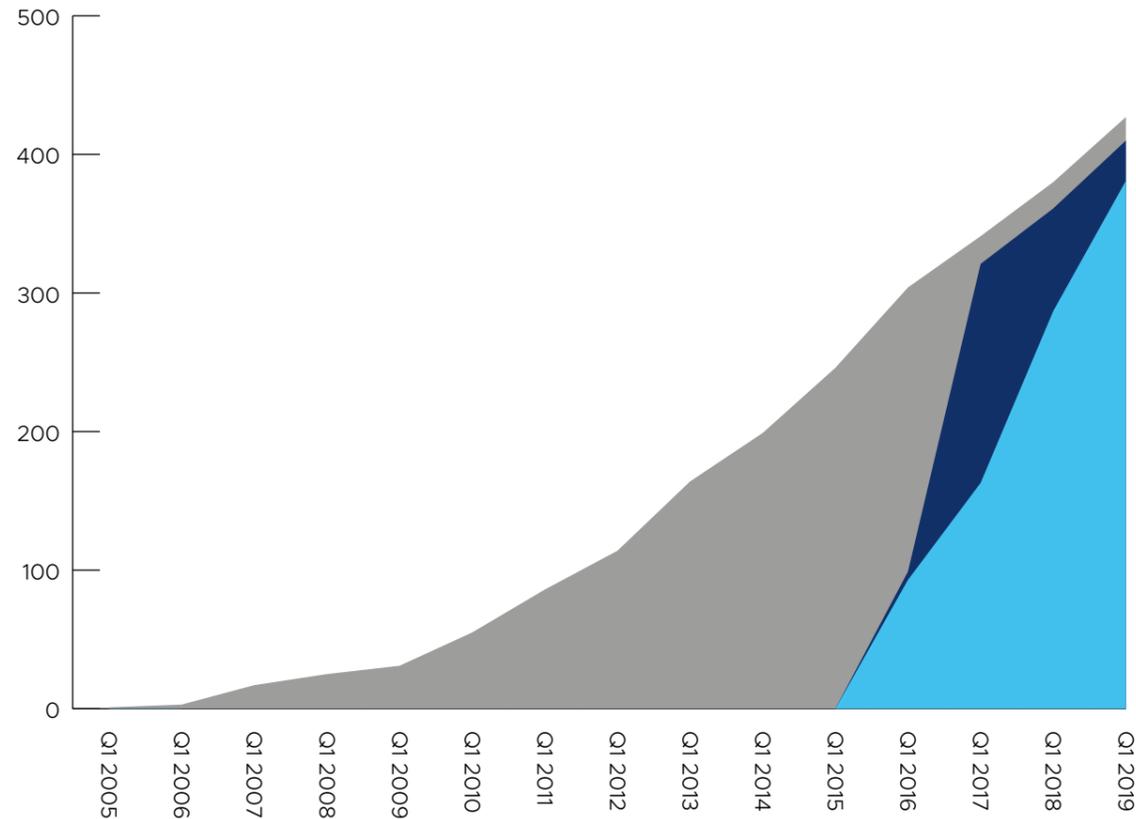
Large strides in publishing EITI data in open format

Each year, countries reporting under the EITI Standard send their data to the International Secretariat as well as publishing it on national websites. The Secretariat reviews these data files and uploads them to a central database. The data are then made available in a structured format, thereby ensuring comparability over time and between implementing countries, using the International Monetary Fund's Government Finance Statistics classification for extractive revenues.

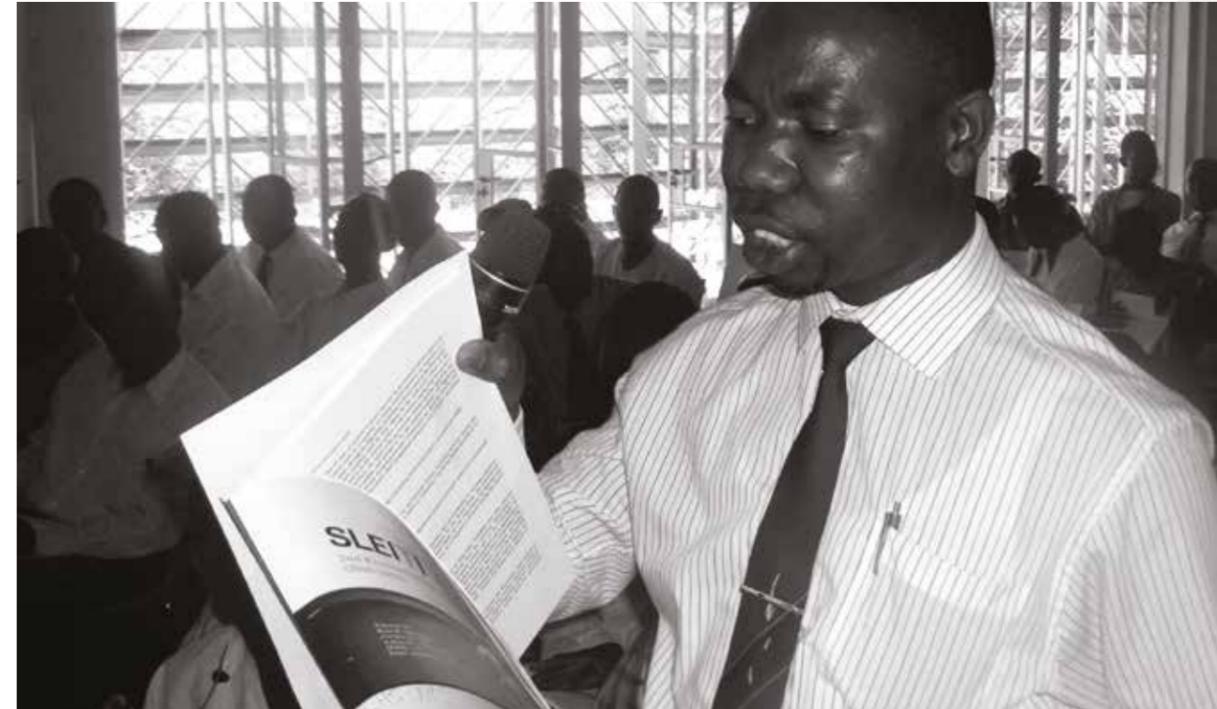
The data is made available in individual data sets as well as in machine-readable format via the EITI's Application Programming Interface (API).

Various organisations have made use of the API, including the Natural Resource Governance Initiative and the Extractives Hub.

Almost 90% of EITI reporting data is available in open and structured format



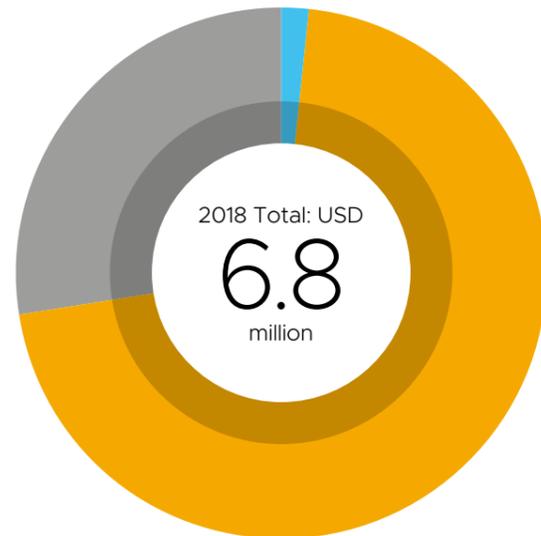
- Report and open data available
- Report available, open data under review
- Report available, no open data



How we are funded

The EITI also receives a considerable amount of investment in-kind from civil society, companies and government representatives in the form of time and feedback. None of this activity is reflected in the budgets, but this highly valued work makes a significant contribution to the level of impact of the EITI.

Who funds us?



- Implementing countries
- Supporting governments and institutions
- Companies

Contributors 2018	in USD thousands	
Implementing countries	120	2%
Supporting governments and institutions	4,783	71%
Private sector	1,858	27%
Oil & Gas companies	1,052	
Mineral and mining companies	706	
Non-extractive companies	70	
Financial Institutions	29	
Total	6,760	

The funding of the International Management of the EITI reflects its multi-stakeholder support, with contributions made by implementing countries, supporting countries and institutions and supporting companies.

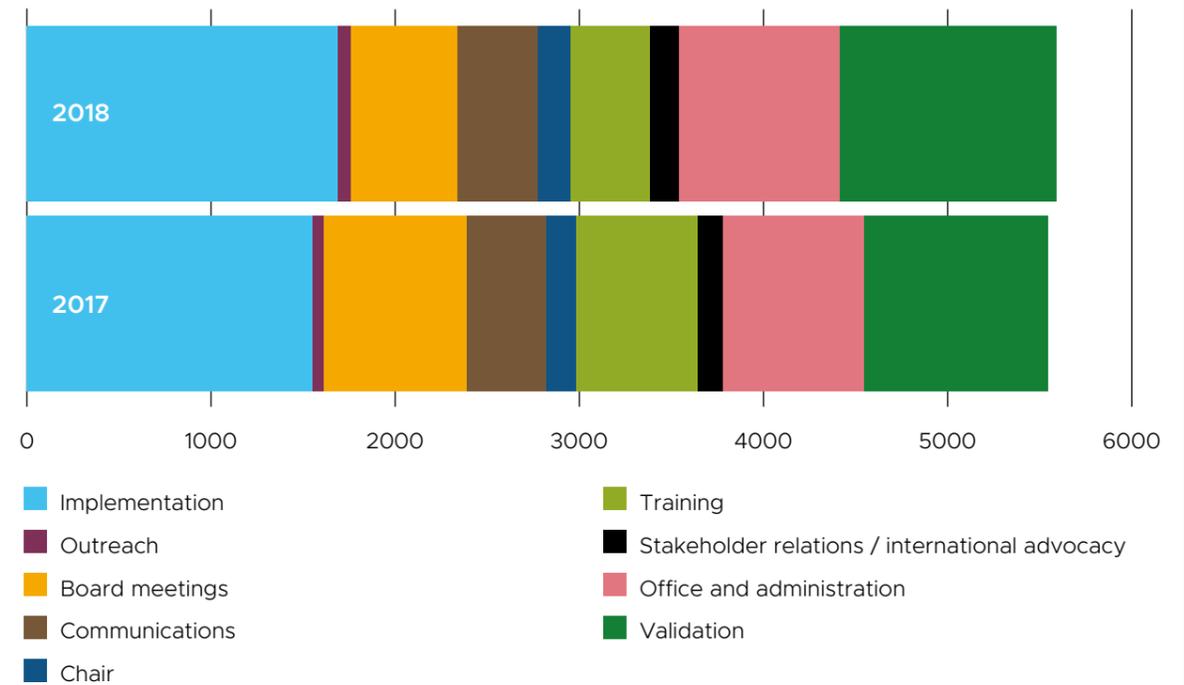
EITI International has a top rating from financial transparency watchdog “Transparify” for publicly disclosing its sources of funding, in open format.



How we spend it

The EITI International Management budget of about USD 6.8 million annually funds Board meetings, implementation support, outreach, communication, Validation, conference costs and the salaries and associated costs of around 36 staff, training and capacity development, as well as a small Chair's office.

Expenditure by function, 2017 and 2018 in USD thousands



EITI Board 2016–2019

The EITI Board is the executive body of the EITI Association and is elected by the EITI Members' Meeting.

To reflect the multi-stakeholder nature of the EITI Association, the EITI Board consists of 40 Board members and their alternates from the constituencies of implementing and supporting countries, civil society and supporting companies.

The EITI Board is mandated to meet at least twice a year. During the period Jan 2016–June 2019, the Board will have met in 11 times.

Below is the list of all Board members as of 30 April 2019. Members that have stepped down are shown in grey.

Chair

Mr Fredrik REINFELDT
(Feb 2016–Jun 2019)

Countries

Implementing Countries

Ms Olga BIELKOVA
Member of Parliament, Ukraine

Alt: **Mr Ruslan BAIMISHEV**
Director of Subsoil Use Department Ministry for Investments and Development, Republic of Kazakhstan

Alt: **Mr Nurabaev Bazarbai KANAEVICH**
Chairman, Committee of Geology and Subsoil Use, Ministry of Investment and Development, Kazakhstan (Feb 2016–Apr 2017)

Mr Montty GIRIANNA
President, EITI National Committee, Indonesia

Alt: **Ms Maria Teresa S. HABITAN**
Assistant Secretary, Department of Finance, Philippines

Alt: **Mr Enkhbayar NEMEKHBAYAR**
Director-General, Strategic Policy and Planning Department, Ministry of Mining, Mongolia (Feb 2016–Dec 2017)

Ms Zainab AHMED
Acting Minister of Finance, Nigeria

Alt: **Mr José Fernandes ROSA CARDOSO**
National Coordinator, São Tomé e Príncipe

35%

of members of the 2016–2019 Board are women.

Mr Didier Vincent Kokou AGBEMADON
National Coordinator, Togo

Alt: **Ms Marième DIAWARA THIAW**
Permanent Secretary/Coordinator, EITI Secretariat, Senegal

Alt: **Mr Ismaila Madior FALL**
Minister, Legal Adviser to the President and Chair of the EITI National Committee, Senegal (Feb 2016–Dec 2018)

Ms Agnès Solange ONDIGUI OWONA
EITI National Coordinator, Cameroon

Mr Jeremy Mack DUMBA
National Coordinator, Democratic Republic of Congo (Feb 2016–Oct 2017)

Alt: **Ms Marie-Thérèse HOLENN AGNONG**
National Coordinator, Democratic Republic of Congo

Alt: **Ms Agnès Solange ONDIGUI OWONA**
National Coordinator, Cameroon (Feb 2016–Oct 2017)

Mr Victor HART
Chair of TTEITI, Trinidad and Tobago

Alt: **Ms Carolina HAYES ROJAS**
Vice Minister of Mines, Colombia

Alt: **Mr Carlos Andres CANTE**
Vice Minister of Mines, Colombia (Apr 2017–Jun 2018)

Alt: **Ms Maria Isabel ULLOA**
Vice Minister of Mines, Colombia (Feb 2016–Apr 2017)

Supporting Countries

Mr Mark PEARSON
Director General, Planning, Delivery and Results Branch, Natural Resources Canada, Canada

Ms Mary WARLICK
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of Energy Resources, State Department, USA (Feb 2016–Sep 2017)

Alt: **Mr Chris DAVY**
Director of Policy Analysis and Public Diplomacy, Bureau of Energy Resources, State Department, USA

Alt: **Mr Mark PEARSON**
Director General, External Relations, Science and Policy Integration, Natural Resources Canada, Canada (Feb 2016–Oct 2017)

Mr Chris MURGATROYD
Deputy Head, Governance, Open Societies and Anti-Corruption Department, Economic Development Division, Department for International Development (DFID), UK

Ms Judith HERBERTSON
Deputy Director for Governance, Open Societies and Anti-Corruption (GOSAC), Department for International Development (DFID), UK (June 2018–Feb 2019)

Mr Bent GRAFF
Senior Policy Advisor, Development Policy & Financing, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark (June 2017–Jan 2018)

Ms Catarina HEDLUND
Deputy Director at the Department for International Trade Policy, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Sweden (May 2016–May 2017)

Mr Nico VAN DIJCK
Advisor, Office of Economic Interests, Directorate-General for Bilateral Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Belgium (Feb 2016–May 2016)

Alt: **Ms Marte BRISEID**
Senior Adviser, Oil for Development Section, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), Norway

Alt: **Ms Judith HERBERTSON**
Deputy Director for Governance, Open Societies and Anti-Corruption (GOSAC), Department for International Development (DFID), UK (May 2018–June 2018)

Alt: **Ms Rhona BIRCHALL**
Extractives Adviser, Governance & Extractives Team, Department for International Development (DFID), UK (September 2017–May 2018)

Alt: **Mr Bent GRAFF**
Senior Policy Advisor, Development Policy & Financing, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark (Jul 2016–Aug 2017)

Alt: **Ms Mia KJEMS DRAEGERT**
Head of Section, Development Policy and Global Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark (May 2016–Jul 2016)

Alt: **Ms Catarina HEDLUND**
Deputy Director at the Department for International Trade Policy, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Sweden (Feb 2016–May 2016)

Ms Geneviève Van ROSSUM

Special Representative for Bioethics and Corporate Social Responsibility, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France

Ms Rosmarie SCHLUP

Head Macroeconomic Support, Economic Cooperation and Development State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), Switzerland (Jan 2018–Dec 2018)

Mr Dirk-Jan KOCH

Special Envoy for Natural Resources, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands (Jul 2016–Dec 2017)

Ms Marine de Carne DE TRÉCESSON

Ambassador, Corporate Social Responsibility, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France (Feb 2016–Jun 2016)

Alt: Mr Sören DENG

Head of Division, Energy, Infrastructure and Raw Materials, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany

Alt: Mr Dirk-Jan KOCH

Special Envoy for Natural Resources, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands (Jan 2018–Jan 2019)

Alt: Ms Rosmarie SCHLUP

Head Macroeconomic Support, Economic Cooperation and Development State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), Switzerland (May 2017–Jan 2018)

Alt: Mr Sören DENG

Head of Division, Energy, Infrastructure and Raw Materials, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany (Jun 2016–Apr 2017)

Alt: Ms Kerstin FAEHRMANN

Head of Division, Energy, Infrastructure, Raw Materials, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Germany (Feb 2016–June 2016)

Civil Society Organisations**Mr Daniel KAUFMANN**

President, Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI)

Alt: Ms Jana MORGAN

Director of Advocacy and Campaigns at International Corporate Accountability Roundtable (ICAR), USA

Alt: Ms Wendy TYRRELL

Transparency International – Australia (Feb 2016–Aug 2017)

Mr Gubad IBADOGHLU

Senior Researcher, Economic Research Center, Azerbaijan

Alt: Mr Oleksiy ORLOVSKY

International Renaissance Foundation, Ukraine

Ms Faith NWADISHI

Executive Director, Koyenum Immalah Foundation/National Coordinator Publish What You Pay, Nigeria

Alt: Mr Brice MACKOSSO

Commission Justice et Paix, Republic of the Congo

Ms Ana Carolina GONZÁLEZ ESPINOSA

Universidad Externado de Colombia, Colombia

Alt: Mr César GAMBOA

Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos naturales, Perú

Ms Cielo MAGNO

Bantay Kita, Philippines

Alt: Mr Moses KULABA

Governance and Economic Policy Forum, Tanzania

Companies including Investors**Mr Stuart BROOKS**

Manager, International Relations, Chevron

Alt: Ms Laura LOGAN

Corporate Issues Advisor, Public and Government Affairs, Exxon Mobil Corporation (Jun 2017–Jun 2019)

Alt: John HARRINGTON

Upstream Issues manager, Exxon Mobil Corporation (Feb 2016–Dec 2016)

Mr Dominic EMERY

Vice-President, Long-Term Planning, BP

Alt: Mr Alan McLEAN

Executive Vice President, Tax and Corporate Structure, Royal Dutch Shell

Ms Simone NIVEN

Group executive Corporate Relations, External Affairs, Rio Tinto

Ms Laurel GREEN

Group Executive, Legal & External Affairs, Rio Tinto (Feb 2016–Sep 2017)

Alt: Mr Carlos ARANDA

Manager Technical Services, Southern Peru Copper Corporation (Feb 2016–Jun 2019)

Alt: Mr Alan KNIGHT

General Manager, Social Responsibility, ArcelorMittal (Feb 2016)

Mr Erik NÜRNBERG

Manager Legal, Equinor, Norway

Ms Carine Smith IHENACHO

Vice President Legal, Statoil (Feb 2016–May 2017)

Alt: Mr Stephen DOUGLAS

Senior Adviser to the President, Exploration & Production, Total SA (Dec 2018–Jun 2019)

Alt: Mr Jean-François LASSALLE

Directeur Affaires Publiques, Total, France (Feb 2016–Oct 2018)

Mr Jim MILLER

Vice President, Environmental Affairs, Freeport-McMoRan, Copper&Gold Inc.

Alt: Mr James ENSOR

Executive Director, BHP Billiton Foundation (Nov–2016)

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Executive Director, EITI International Secretariat, Oslo (Feb 2016–Jun 2018)



International Secretariat

The EITI International Secretariat supports countries in implementing the EITI Standard. It is comprised of 36 staff from 22 countries and is based in Oslo, Norway.

Its role specifically includes outreach and advocacy, communicating and sharing lessons learned with stakeholders, providing technical advice, oversight of the Validation process and highlighting results in countries.

This EITI Progress Report 2019, covering January 2018 to April 2019, provides a summary of key developments in the EITI countries and the International's Secretariat's work of supporting the Board and implementing countries. It complements the reporting from the EITI Board to the EITI Members' Meeting and annual financial reporting.



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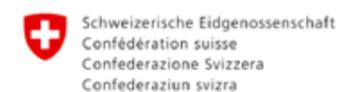
The EITI would like to thank those who contributed photographic material to this report. Detailed photo credits available at eiti.org/progress-report-2019/photo-credits

Cover:

Philippines EITI (PH-EITI) immerses journalists in the extractives industry. In January 2018, PH-EITI partnered with the Philippine Press Institute (PPI) for a seminar-workshop and media fellowship on covering the extractive industries. It included a forum with communities hosting mining operations and a visit to Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company's underground gold mining operation, shown here. This resulted to more than 20 articles released by media practitioners regarding the extractive industry.

Photo by Ryan Dael
Data Visualisation Specialist of PH-EITI

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