



# PROGRESS REPORT 2013

## Beyond Transparency



EITI Progress Report 2013 - Beyond Transparency

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**Disclaimer:** *The Progress Report 2013 was produced prior to the 6th EITI Global Conference in Sydney May 2013. Information and data in this publication reflect the date of production.*

# PROGRESS REPORT 2013

## Beyond Transparency

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*The EITI continues to grow and the expectation of transparency in natural resource management is becoming entrenched.*

The EITI needs to evolve to build on experience and to take into account the progress that has been made in international transparency requirements. The 37 countries that are implementing the EITI have made remarkable progress, some of which is covered in this Progress Report. Drawing on these achievements, we are now launching a revised EITI Standard.

Ten years ago the global Publish What You Pay coalition and then the EITI were launched. The rallying cry was that citizens should have the right to see how much their governments receive from their natural resources. Through the EITI, almost one billion people in 37 countries now have this right.

The number of EITI Reports has doubled over the past two years, to over 160 Reports. Data is more timely, comprehensive and reliable, and US \$1 trillion dollars' worth of revenues is covered by EITI Reports. More than half of the countries implementing the EITI – 21 out of 37 – are now compliant with the EITI Standard.

The reports are revealing important information at the national level. The Democratic Republic of Congo still suffers from terrible conflict and governance problems, and the EITI Report has revealed that its government receives less than US \$13 per person per year from its rich mineral resources. It

is heartening that EITI Reports are part of the debate about how to ensure that these resources bring lasting benefits to the citizens of their countries. Articles appear frequently in the Nigerian press about recommendations for reform using EITI figures. The latest report identified US \$8bn owed by the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation. It was very interesting for me to visit Mongolia, Mozambique, Peru and Zambia, and see first-hand how the EITI is helping to inform public and political debate.

However, we are only at the beginning of the journey towards good natural resource management across the world. In too many countries, the EITI is not yet generating informed public debate, and the public debate is not yet driving the reform that is needed to bring lasting benefits to the people.

It is to make sure that the EITI better contributes towards this change that we have been working on improving the EITI Standard. Through these improvements, we hope that future EITI Reports are shorter and more useful in informing debate. It will be a mark of success when an EITI Report simply acts as a commentary and a portal on a governments' own transparent data about its extractive sector, and when the public debate is not just about the revenue, but more widely about how the sector is managed.

With this revised Standard, EITI Reports will extend transparency to new areas, put the numbers into context and improve the reliability of the figures. EITI's quality assurance mechanism, Validation, will also become more efficient.

We believe that the EITI in the future will be an even better platform that will be useful to concerned citizens in EITI countries. Let us not forget that while we have one global EITI Standard, there are 37 national EITIs that we hope in the future will reflect national needs and priorities more effectively.

We must not however be under the

illusion that the EITI can answer all natural resource governance challenges. We should therefore encourage governments to integrate the best of EITI reporting into their own systems and ensure that the EITI complements other reform efforts. We must also do more to get useful information into the hands of citizens in order to generate more informed and influential debate about how best to manage natural resource wealth.

I am grateful to the EITI Board and all the thousands of people around the world working to put the EITI to good use. I look forward to continuing to work with you to ensure that natural resources benefit all citizens, particularly the poor. While much has been achieved, we still have plenty of work ahead if we are to realise this ambition. It has been a pleasure to lead a Board that recognised that trading water was not an option.

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

EITI Chair, Clare Short



## MESSAGE FROM THE HEAD OF THE EITI INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT



*With soon 40 implementing countries, and another half dozen preparing to implement; over 160 EITI Reports; around 400 staff at EITI secretariats worldwide; some 750 people serving on EITI national commissions (multi-stakeholder groups); and 16 000 unique visitors to the website every month, the EITI continues to grow.*

In this Progress Report you can read about the advances that countries around the world have made in recent years and assess its value for yourself.

In her message, Clare outlines the EITI's vision and the aims of the revised EITI Standard, now agreed by the EITI Board and the many other stakeholders involved. The EITI Board has laid the foundation for the next phase. It is now up to all of us involved with implementation to make it matter.

Through the EITI and other channels, information is becoming available. Contracts are published, and more is known both about production and how the revenue is used by our governments. We all have to become much better at making use of it all. We need to be better at analysing, asking questions and drawing conclusions. The EITI exists on the premise that transparency leads to improved accountability. Well, transparency is starting to become a reality. Accountability however will not follow automatically. It will take significant efforts, analysis of EITI Reports and, together with other data, gathering of good practice and sharing of experiences.

As the EITI evolves, so too will the activities of the International Secretariat. In the coming years there should indeed be a greater focus on making use of information and supporting implementation so that it becomes more ambitious, relevant, innovative and better linked to other reforms. There are many success stories and good practices to draw from. I hope that by 2015 we will be talking less about what countries can do to meet the EITI Standard and more about what the EITI Standard can do for countries.

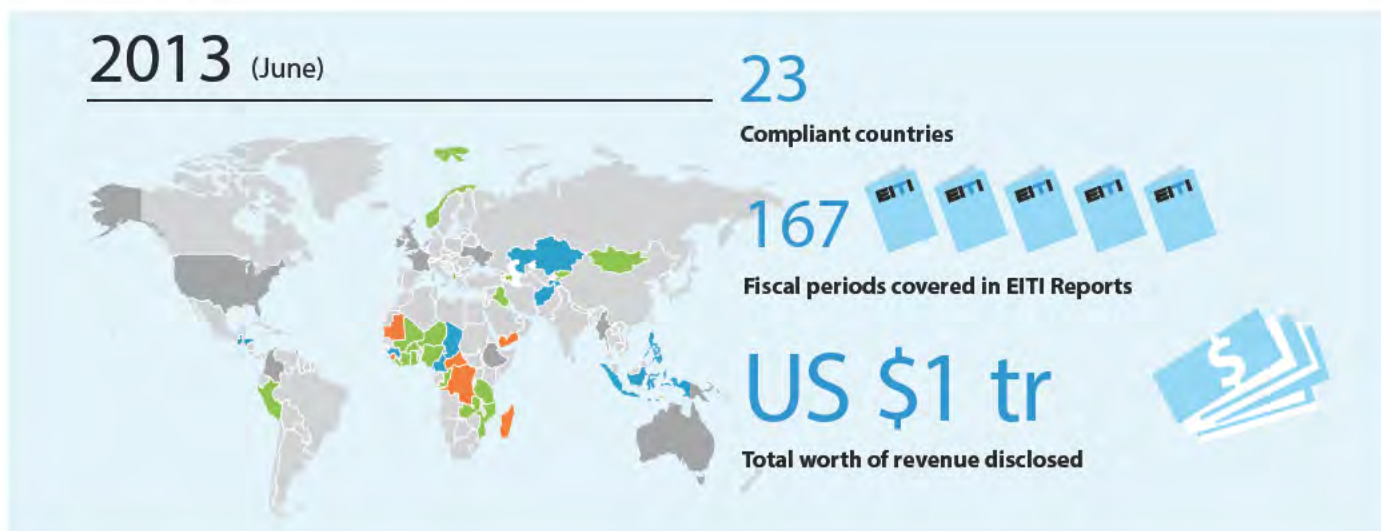
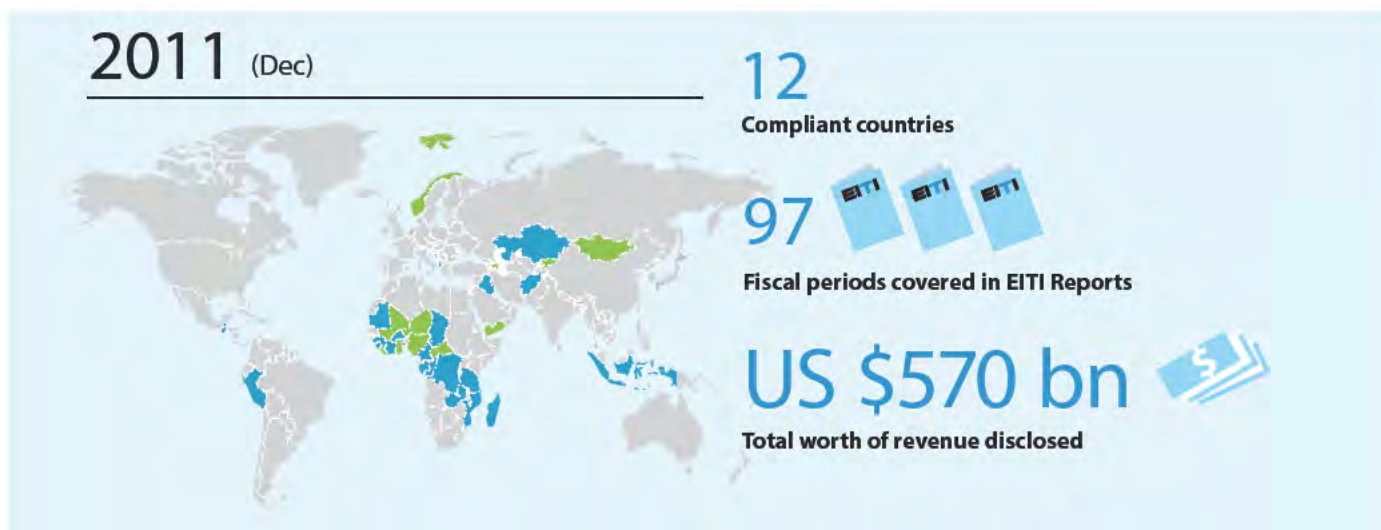
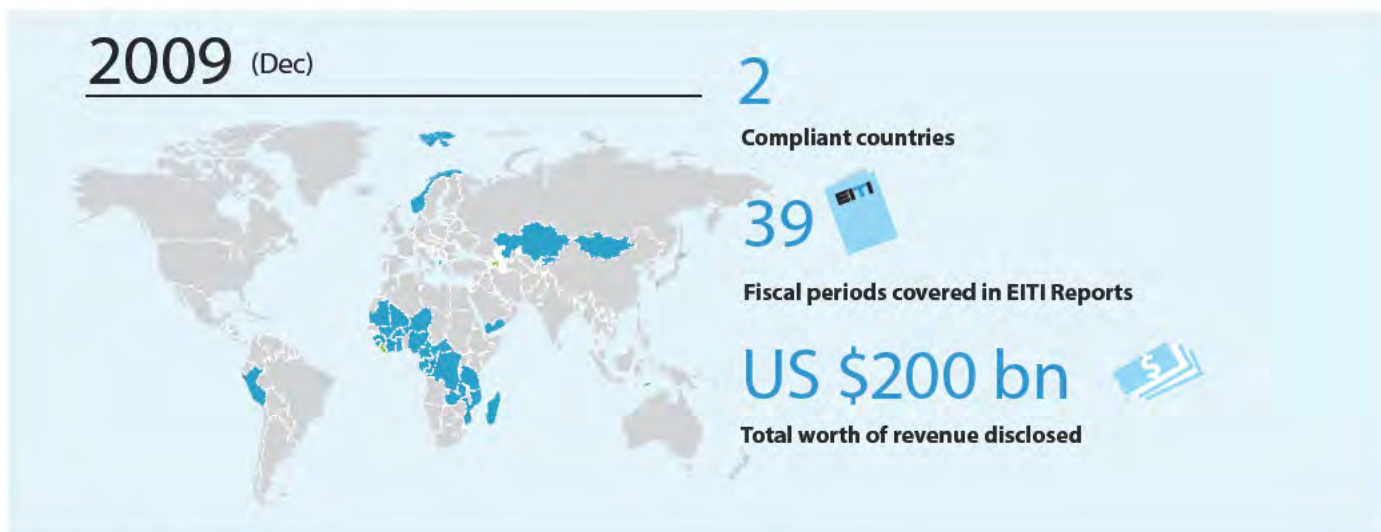
A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Jonas Moberg'.




Head of EITI International Secretariat, Jonas Moberg



The EITI Board at their meeting in Lusaka, Zambia in October 2012.

# Progress of the EITI



-  Compliant countries
-  Candidate countries
-  Suspended countries



# Leading to debate

Using the information from their EITI, citizens are debating how their natural resources can be better governed. In Nigeria, their EITI (NEITI) has identified missing payments adding up to almost US \$10 billion, largely from the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation. Following the findings in NEITI audit reports, two billion dollars of these payments owed to the federal government have been recovered.

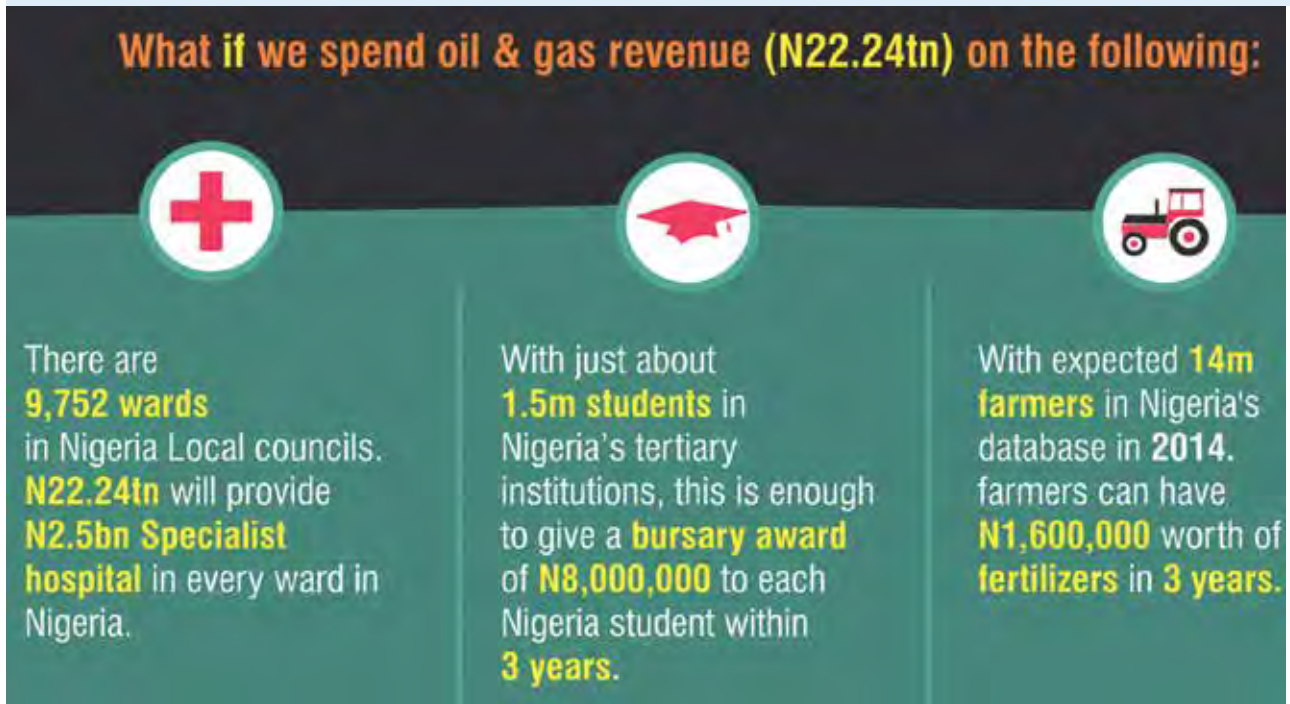


Illustration of how Nigeria's oil & gas revenues could be spent. Provided by budgIT, [www.yourbudgit.com](http://www.yourbudgit.com).

# A global Standard

39 countries currently implement the EITI.. A number of other countries, including Colombia, France, Myanmar, Ukraine, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. have announced that they will also apply for EITI Candidature.



Photo provided by the White House, US.

“ *Today, I can announce that the United States will join the global initiative in which these industries, governments and civil society, all work together for greater transparency so that taxpayers receive every dollar they're due.* ”

- US President Barack Obama at the launch of the Open Government Partnership (OGP) in New York, 20 September 2011

# Agreeing a revised and better EITI Standard

*The EITI Standard challenges implementing countries to use their EITI to address the most pressing governance challenges in their extractive industries.*

## THE EITI STANDARD

**The EITI Standard challenges implementing countries to use the EITI to address the most pressing governance challenges in the extractive industries**

It is ten years since the first EITI Conference, which agreed the EITI Principles. These principles state that wealth from a country's natural resources should benefit all its citizens and that achieving this requires high standards of transparency and accountability. On the eve of the Global Conference in Sydney the EITI Board is expected to formally approve the EITI Standard, replacing the EITI Rules published in 2011. When the EITI Rules were first drafted, there was relatively limited experience with EITI implementation. There are now 37 implementing countries, and over 150 EITI Reports. The EITI Standard incorporates lessons learned about effective EITI implementation. The EITI principles have been retained. The EITI Standard includes a revised set of requirements for EITI Implementing countries, a new approach to quality assurance (Validation), amended Articles of Association and the EITI openness policy. The key changes are set out below.

**1) Making the EITI more relevant.** The EITI Standard is

based on the need to ground implementation in the national dialogue about natural resource governance. Each country – through its multi-stakeholder group - is required to agree a work plan with clear objectives and activities linked to national policies and reforms. Multi-stakeholder groups are encouraged to more clearly articulate what they want to achieve with the EITI, how these objectives will be achieved and document the impact of the EITI.

**2. Making the EITI Reports more useful and understandable.** To date, EITI Reports have often been difficult to read and interpret. They often require that the reader has technical expertise on the extractive sectors and government accounts. The Board has therefore agreed that EITI Reports should include more contextual and explanatory information. The EITI Standard requires information about the contribution of the extractive sector to the economy, a description of the fiscal regime, an overview of relevant laws, and a description of how extractive industry revenues are recorded in national budgets. The EITI Standard also requires information on licensing and production, and government participation in the extractive sectors. **MSGs are also encouraged to address beneficial ownership and contract transparency.**

**3) Ensuring timely, comprehensive and reliable data.** The EITI requirements have been restructured to more clearly

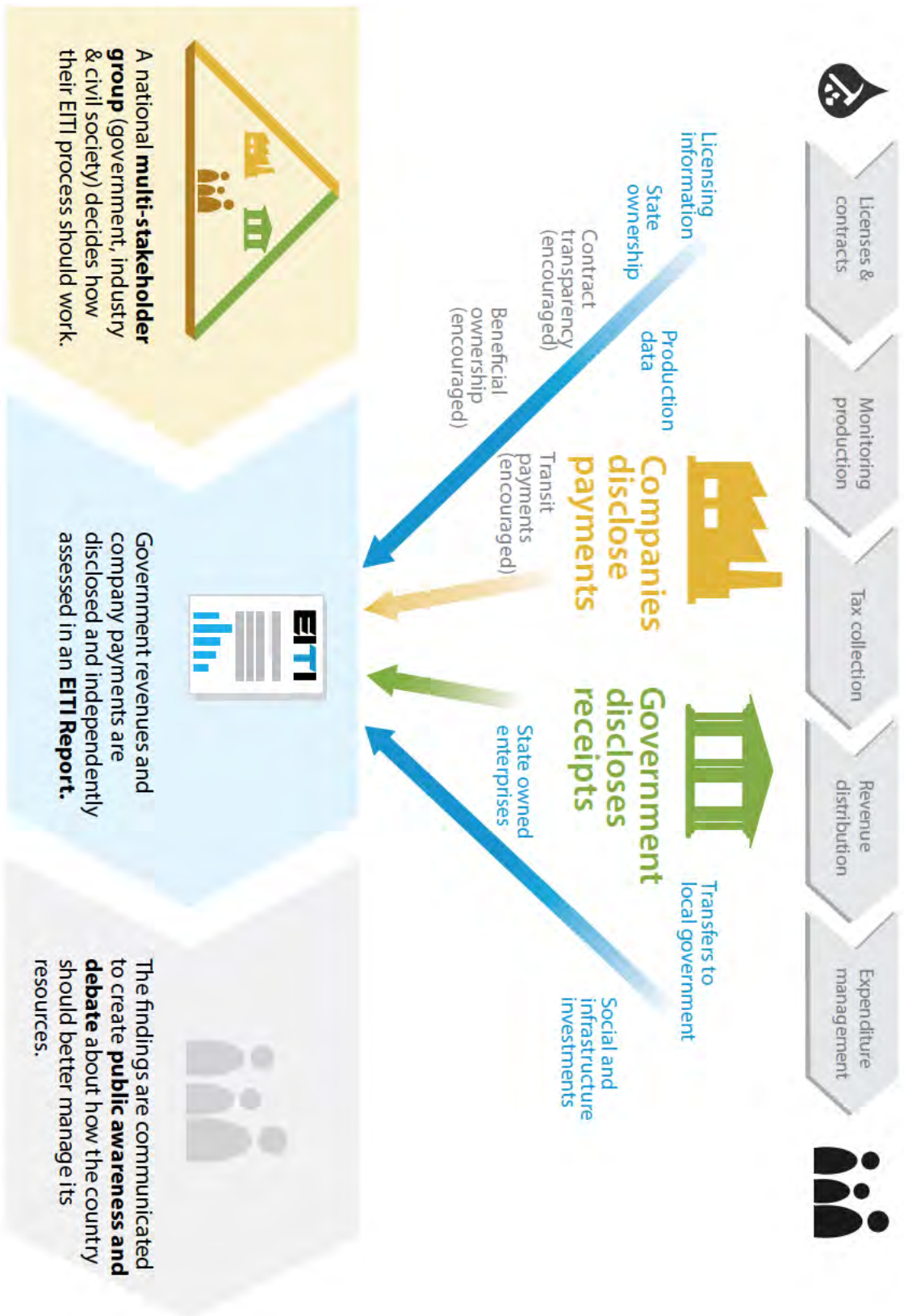
emphasise the importance of timely, comprehensive and reliable information. It is required that the EITI Report contains full government disclosure of all revenues received from the extractive industries, published on a project basis<sup>1</sup>. The Standard also includes detailed provisions on infrastructure and barter arrangements, social expenditures, transportation and transit payments, and sub-national payments and transfers. The reporting procedures have also been strengthened, requiring the Independent Administrator and the MSG to assess prevailing auditing practices and agree the procedures for assuring the data to be disclosed in the EITI Report. These changes seek to ensure that the EITI Report provides a complete picture of the revenues received, and that the EITI Report more clearly addresses the reliability of the data.

**4) Improving the Validation process.** In order to improve the quality, efficiency and consistency of Validation, validators will be procured and managed by the International Secretariat rather than by implementing countries. This will allow MSGs to focus on EITI implementation. Countries will undertake Validation more frequently, with Compliant countries being revalidated every three years as opposed to every five years. The EITI Board is also examining mechanisms

<sup>1</sup> Reporting at project level is required, provided that it is consistent with the United States Securities rules and Exchange Commission and the forthcoming European Union requirements.



# The EITI Standard



## EITI IN THE WORLD

### Compliant countries

Meeting all requirements in the EITI Standard

Albania  
Azerbaijan  
Burkina Faso  
Cameroon  
Côte d'Ivoire  
Ghana  
Iraq  
Kazakhstan  
Kyrgyz Republic  
Liberia  
Mali  
Mauritania  
Mongolia  
Mozambique  
Niger  
Nigeria  
Norway  
Peru  
Republic of the Congo  
Tanzania  
Timor-Leste  
Togo  
Yemen  
Zambia

### Candidate countries

Implementing the EITI, not yet meeting all requirements

Afghanistan  
Chad  
Guatemala  
Guinea  
Honduras  
Indonesia  
Philippines  
São Tomé and Príncipe  
Senegal  
Solomon Islands  
Tajikistan  
Trinidad and Tobago  
Ukraine

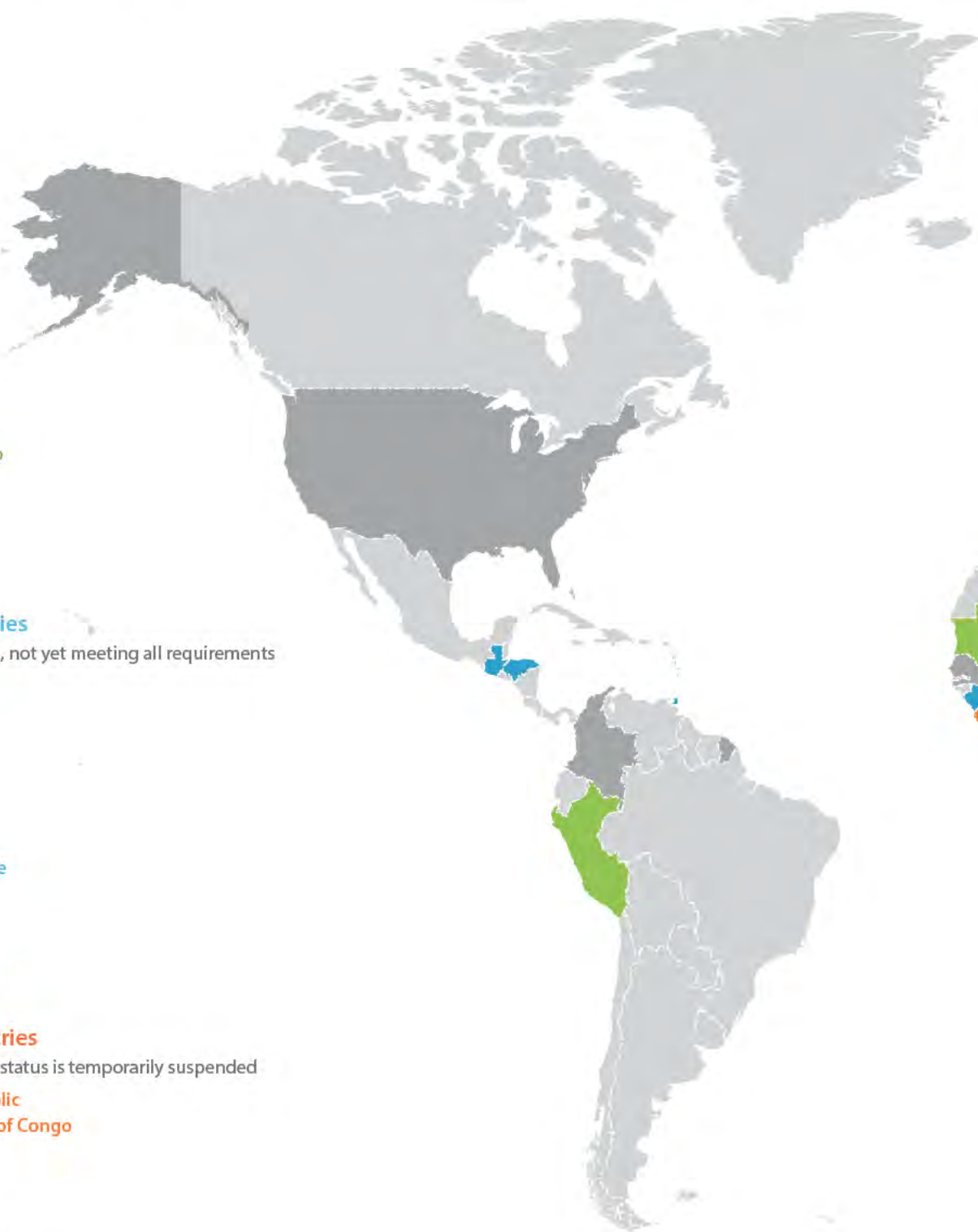
### Suspended countries

Compliant/Candidate status is temporarily suspended

Central African Republic  
Democratic Republic of Congo  
Madagascar  
Sierra Leone

### Other countries

Australia (conducting an EITI pilot)  
Colombia (announced its commitment to implement)  
France (announced its commitment to implement)  
Italy (announced its commitment to implement)  
Germany (announced its commitment to implement a pilot)  
Myanmar (announced its commitment to implement)  
United Kingdom (announced its commitment to implement)  
United States of America (announced its commitment to implement)







## How countries can implement

*All countries with natural resources can implement the EITI Standard.*

A government intending to implement the EITI Standard is required to undertake certain steps before applying to the international EITI Board for EITI Candidate status. These include announcing a clear statement of the government's commitment, developing a work plan setting objectives for what country wants to achieve with their EITI and how it intends to reach EITI Compliant status, and establishing a multi-stakeholder group (MSG) together with companies and civil society.

Candidate countries have 18 months to publish a first EITI Report that discloses all of the figures and information required by the MSG and in line with the EITI Standard. To become EITI Compliant, the country has to complete Validation, a quality assurance of their EITI, and submit the final Validation report within 2.5 years from the date that the country was designated as Candidate. Being Compliant means that the country has a working process for ensuring the required levels of transparency in their natural resource sector, and a platform for discussing how transparency and accountability in the sector should be further improved.

## Working together

*Some complex government challenges are best met through collective approaches.*

The recognition that some complex governance challenges are best managed through collective approaches is fundamental to the EITI. This is reflected in the multi-stakeholder nature of the EITI, which characterises the Standard on all levels: through the International EITI Board, the national MSGs, and debates and discussions organised between stakeholders on a sub-national level.

The EITI multi-stakeholder platform has proven to be a powerful tool for a wider debate than revenue transparency. In country after country, even basic revenue transparency has become the starting point for other discussions, such as whether deals are good, whether tax regimes are right, whether money is going missing, and how it is spent. Debates on the EITI lead to discussions on broader issues such as public financial management, environmental concerns, and employment issues. Some countries are using the EITI to cover other sectors such as forestry, agriculture and water.



In a number of cases, the EITI multi-stakeholder platform has brought parties together that do not have any other platform for joint dialogue on and oversight of reform efforts. In others, it has brought hostile parties to the table to reduce tensions in post-conflict environments such as in Afghanistan, Democratic Republic

of Congo, Iraq and Liberia. Even if it is not unusual in a political context to have governing bodies with different interests represented, it is unusual to have so many different interests around one table. This is one of the strengths of the EITI multi-stakeholder approach.



## Validation - safeguarding the EITI Standard

Validation is a central element of the EITI Standard. It provides an independent assessment of EITI implementation and identifies opportunities to strengthen the EITI process, which involves extensive consultation with all stakeholders. The findings are made publicly available.

Every EITI implementing country has a Validation deadline. New Candidate countries must undertake a Validation after 2.5 years. If the EITI Board concludes that the country has met all of the requirements, the country is designated EITI Compliant. The Board recently agreed that Compliant countries should be revalidated every three years and that validations should in the future be financed and commissioned by the EITI International Secretariat. It is hoped that these changes will promote continued implementation and greater consistency, and enable implementing countries to focus their resources on strengthening EITI reporting.

If a country has made meaningful progress, but has not met all of the requirements, Candidate status may be renewed. Where the deadlines are not met or meaningful progress is lacking, implementing countries may be suspended or delisted. There is a maximum candidature period after which a country will be delisted if it has not achieved compliance. The Board agreed that this be five years. The Board has agreed procedures for assessing extension requests, and in some cases, compliance is assessed in a review conducted by the International Secretariat.

Since 2009, 37 Validations have been conducted. Of the 37 EITI implementing countries, 21 were EITI Compliant as of May 2013.



## COUNTRIES IMPLEMENTING

### Azerbaijan: EITI Compliant

The government received over US \$3bn from the oil, gas and mining sectors in 2011. However, no monetary figure is revealed for revenues collected in-kind, which equals 181 million barrels of oil.

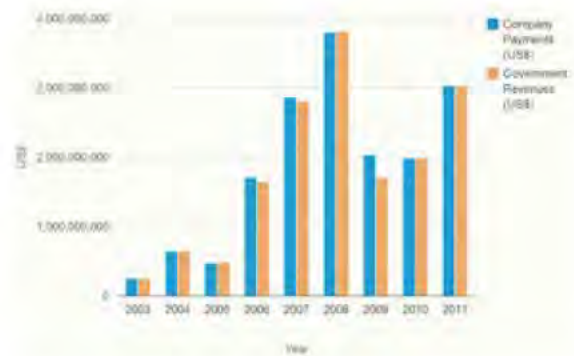


Web: [www.eiti.az](http://www.eiti.az)

National Coordinator: Farid Farzaliyev

International Secretariat Country Manager: Siri Farstad

## ASIA: Azerbaijan, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan



### Afghanistan: EITI Candidate

Afghanistan has extensive mineral deposits and potential for oil and gas production. Conflict, political instability and inadequate infrastructure have left these industries relatively under-developed. However, several large projects will soon generate a significant increase in government revenues.

AEITI has published two EITI Reports covering three fiscal years. The latest report from Solar Hijri calendar year 1389 (21 March 2010 to 20 March 2011) discloses total revenues of US \$23.4m, up 200% from 1388, but well below the peak in 1387 of US \$89.6m (largely due to signature bonuses from the Aynak Copper Mining project).

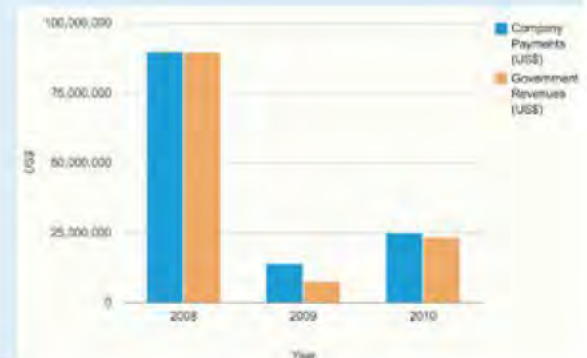
The government has committed to publish all mining, oil and gas contracts. Over 200 contracts have been published, including the Amu Darya oil, the Qara Zaghan gold and the West Garmak coal contracts. This does not yet include the contract relating to the Aynak copper mine. Another large contract is expected to be signed shortly in relation to the large Hajigak iron ore project.



Web: [www.aeiti.af](http://www.aeiti.af)

National Coordinator: Bashir Khan

International Secretariat Country Manager: Dyveke Rogan



### Kazakhstan: EITI Candidate

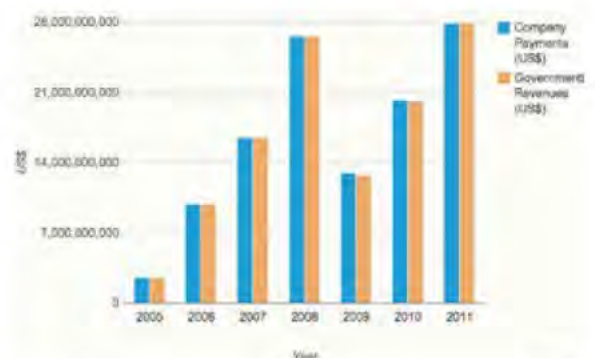
Kazakhstan's 2011 EITI Report has revealed that revenues from the country's two largest oil and gas fields together generated 50% of Kazakhstan's oil and gas revenues.



Web: [www.geology.kz](http://www.geology.kz)

National Coordinator: Bazarbai Nurabaev

International Secretariat Country Manager: Dyveke Rogan



Oil & gas



Mining



National payments



Sub-national payments



Disaggregated payments



Aggregated payments



EITI law



## COUNTRIES IMPLEMENTING

### Kyrgyz Republic: EITI Compliant

Kumtor (Centerra Gold), the leading gold producer, alone accounted for more than 70% of mining revenues and 12% of Kyrgyzstan's GDP in 2011.

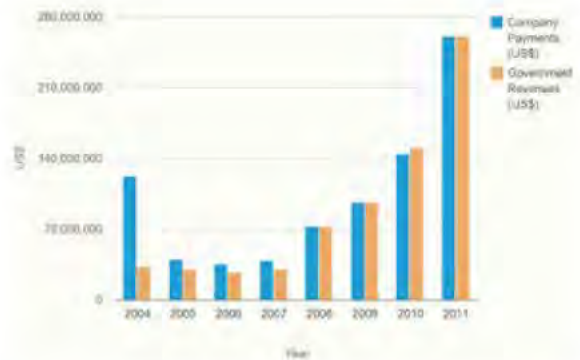


Web: [www.eiti.org.kg](http://www.eiti.org.kg)

National Coordinator: Karybek Ibraev

International Secretariat Country Manager: Dyveke Rogan

## ASIA: Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Tajikistan



### Mongolia: EITI Compliant

Mongolia experienced a 12.3% economic growth in 2012. The government sees the EITI as a key instrument to manage a rapidly expanding natural resource sector.

In 2012, Mongolia published its 2011 EITI Report, which contained an extensive overview of the extractive sector, including detailed information on payments and revenues.

The EITI Report included additional information such as commodity price developments, a map of deposits of strategic importance, an overview of license holders and license transfers, data on environmental protection payments and social expenditures.

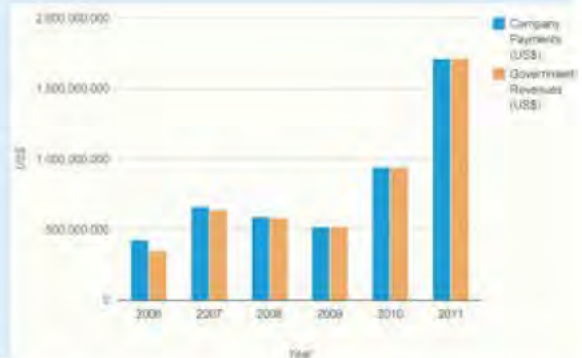
Mongolia is faced with the significant challenge of managing this wealth of data so that it can be used to stimulate debate about natural resource extraction.



Web: [www.eitimongolia.mn](http://www.eitimongolia.mn)

National Coordinator: Shar Tsolmon

International Secretariat Country Manager: Wouter Biesterbos



### Tajikistan: EITI Candidate

Tajikistan became an EITI Candidate in February 2013. Implementation is part of the government's wider reform efforts to improve management of the country's expanding extractive sector.

Web: [www.minfin.tj/index.php?do=static&page=IPDO](http://www.minfin.tj/index.php?do=static&page=IPDO)

National Coordinator: Timurali Avganov

International Secretariat Country Manager: Dyveke Rogan



Oil & gas



Mining



National payments



Sub-national payments



Disaggregated payments



Aggregated payments



EITI law



## Indonesia: EITI Candidate

Over the past three years, Indonesia has shown an impressive economic growth of more than 6%, and foreign investment has increased substantially. In 2011, the extractive industries constituted 16% of GDP and over 40% of exports. Indonesia's natural resource wealth will continue to be an important driver of growth for years to come.

In order to address some of the challenges related to the management of these natural resources, Indonesia began implementing the EITI in 2010. Its first EITI Report, covering payments and revenues received in 2009, was published in April 2013. The report featured many interesting elements such as project-by-project reporting and information on sub-national transfers and license ownership.



Web: [www.eiti-indonesia.org](http://www.eiti-indonesia.org)

National Coordinator: Emy Perdanahari

International Secretariat Country Manager: Wouter Biesterbos



## Solomon Islands: EITI Candidate

Solomon Islands is using the EITI to help manage community expectations about tax payments and land owner compensation.

Web: [www.mof.gov.sb/ReportsNew/ExtractiveIndustriesTransparencyInitiative.aspx](http://www.mof.gov.sb/ReportsNew/ExtractiveIndustriesTransparencyInitiative.aspx)

National Coordinator: Harry Kuma

International Secretariat Country Manager: Sam Bartlett

## Timor-Leste: EITI Compliant

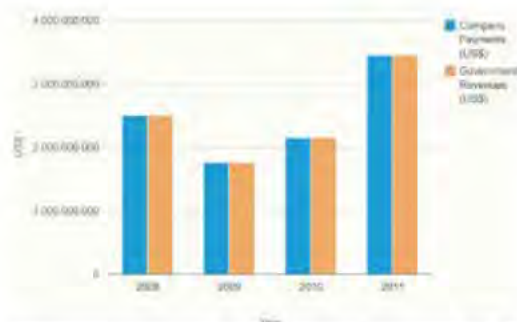
The government regularly discloses the balance of the petroleum fund and has initiated other transparency initiatives as part of the "Timor-Leste Transparency Model".



Web: N/A

National Coordinator: Elda G Da Silva

International Secretariat Country Manager: Sam Bartlett



Oil & gas



Mining



National payments



Sub-national payments



Disaggregated payments



Aggregated payments



EITI Law



### Guatemala: EITI Candidate

Guatemala will publish its first EITI Report in the first half of 2013.

Web: *N/A*

National Coordinator: Ivanova Ancheta

International Secretariat Country Manager: Francisco Paris



Antigua, Guatemala. Photo: licensed under the Creative Commons, Wikimedia.org

### Peru: EITI Compliant

The extractive industry in Peru has expanded substantially in the last decade and will continue to grow as new, large projects become operational in the coming years. Peru's EITI Reports have included data on production by commodity, enabling citizens to trace how these resources are being exploited and the benefits that accrue to the national treasury. The EITI Reports also revealed that the government redistributes a significant share of the revenues from the extractive sector to regions, municipalities and local universities. Following President Humala's recognition that "more transparency is needed to 'heal the wounds' of Peru's mining sector", Peru is seeking to strengthen transparency and accountability at local levels through four sub-national EITI pilots that will take place over the next two years.



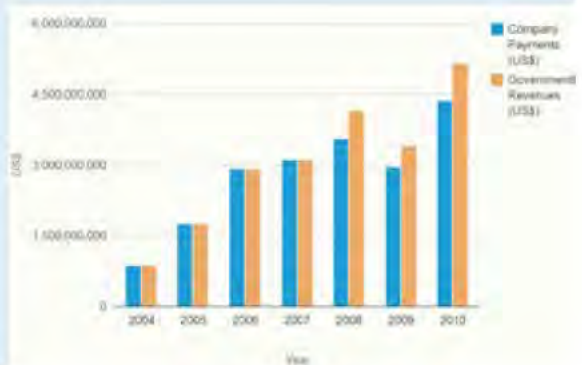
Web: [www.eitiperu.minem.gob.pe](http://www.eitiperu.minem.gob.pe)

National Coordinator: Fernando Castillo Torres

International Secretariat Country Manager: Francisco Paris



Photo: From a Peruvian community in Ayacucho where a pipeline is passing through, courtesy Graham Gordon



### Trinidad and Tobago: EITI Candidate

Trinidad and Tobago is completing its first EITI Report, covering fiscal year 2010-2011. The country will disseminate the findings of the report and complete Validation in 2013.

Web: [www.tteiti.org.tt](http://www.tteiti.org.tt)

National Coordinator: Mark Regis

International Secretariat Country Manager: Francisco Paris



Oil & gas



Mining



National payments



Sub-national payments



Disaggregated payments



Aggregated payments



EITI law

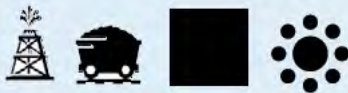


### Iraq: EITI Compliant

With about 10% of the world's proven oil reserves and 2% of the natural gas reserves, Iraq is the largest EITI country in terms of oil and gas reserves. Production is currently around three million barrels per day and expected to expand rapidly. Iraq has been implementing the EITI to instill transparency into the management of its vast natural resource sector.

The Iraqi oil sector is 100% state owned. The state sells most of its crude internationally. The 2010 EITI Report revealed that the government received over US \$52bn in revenue for oil and gas exports. Revenues from oil sales, equivalent to over US \$1,500 per Iraqi citizen, constituted three quarters of the total government budget.

The semi-autonomous Kurdish Regional Government has several separate production sharing agreements and has committed to producing a report to cover these revenues. There are on-going discussions to bring these two reports into a single Iraq EITI document.



Web: [www.ieiti.org.iq](http://www.ieiti.org.iq)

National Coordinator: Alaa Mohie El-Deen

International Secretariat Country Manager: Eddie Rich



Photo by: Patrick Osgood/Iraq Oil Report



### Yemen: EITI Compliant (Suspended)

Yemen was suspended in February 2013 due to slow reporting, against a backdrop of political instability and shrinking oil production. Nonetheless, the 2008-10 EITI Reports are due in June 2013.

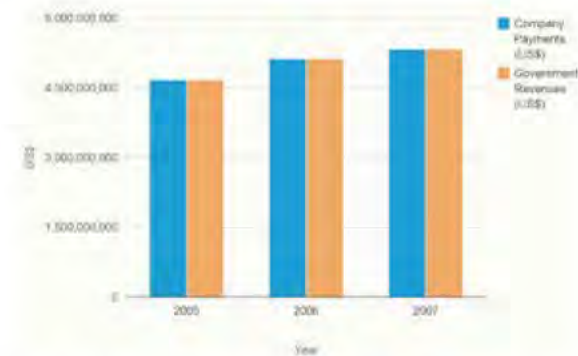


Web: N/A

National Coordinator: Mohammed Al Najjar

International Secretariat Country Manager: Eddie Rich

Picture from Zambia





## COUNTRIES IMPLEMENTING

### Albania: EITI Compliant

Albania only gets about 1% of its fiscal revenues from oil and mining. EITI implementation is an important step towards adopting an effective approach to public financial governance, which will be key for Albania moving towards EU membership.

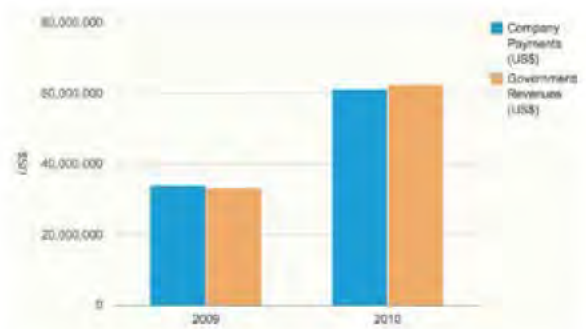


Web: [www.albeiti.org](http://www.albeiti.org)

National Coordinator: Shkelqim Hysaj

International Secretariat Country Manager: Siri Farstad

EUROPE: Albania, Norway



### Norway: EITI Compliant

Norway chose to implement the EITI to show that all countries should hold themselves to the EITI Standard, and that it can be done at a low cost. When Norway's 2011 EITI Report was published, Minister of Petroleum Ola Borten Moe said, "I am proud that Norway can set an example for other countries. The transparency EITI promotes is important, and Norway wants to contribute to this work by implementing exactly what we are urging others to do."

The 2011 EITI Report found no discrepancies between reported payments and reported receipts, with total revenues amounting to US \$60bn, up from US \$45bn in 2010. In recent years, the data from the reports have been made available in digital formats and hosted on the government's open data portal.



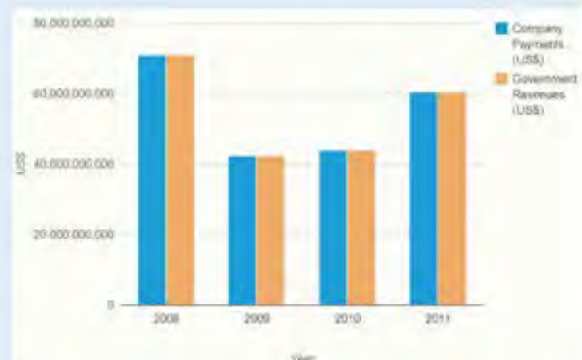
Web: [www.eiti.no](http://www.eiti.no)

National Coordinator: Lars Erik Aamot

International Secretariat Country Manager: Anders Tunold Kråkenes



Photo: Minister of Petroleum Ola Borten Moe, by Berit Roald /Scanpix



Picture from Kyrgyz Republic.



Oil & gas



Mining



National payments



Sub-national payments



Disaggregated payments



Aggregated payments



EITI law



### Burkina Faso: EITI Compliant

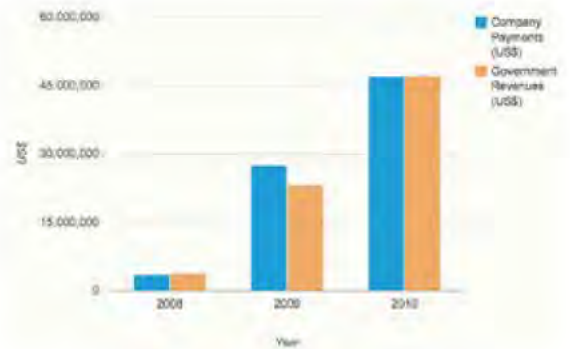
Revenues from mining doubled in 2010 compared to the previous year, but represented only 2.6% of government income. Burkina Faso was declared EITI Compliant in February 2013.



Web: [www.itie-bf.gov.bf](http://www.itie-bf.gov.bf)

National Coordinator: Dakar Djiri

International Secretariat Country Manager: Wouter Biesterbos



### Cameroon: EITI Candidate

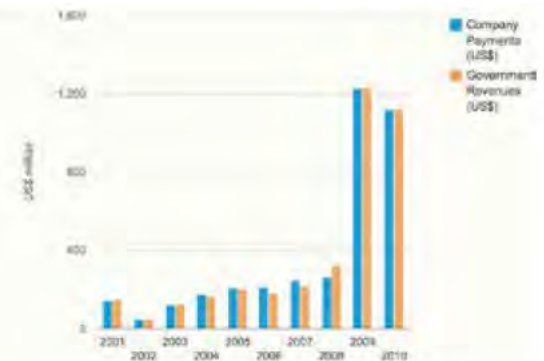
Cameroon published its 2009 and 2010 EITI Reports in 2013. The reports covered oil transit through the Chad-Cameroon pipeline as well as revenues from the oil, gas and mining sectors.



Web: [www.eiticameroun.org](http://www.eiticameroun.org)

National Coordinator: Agnes Solange Ondigui

International Secretariat Country Manager: Bady Baldé/Tim Bittiger



### Central African Republic: EITI Compliant (Suspended)

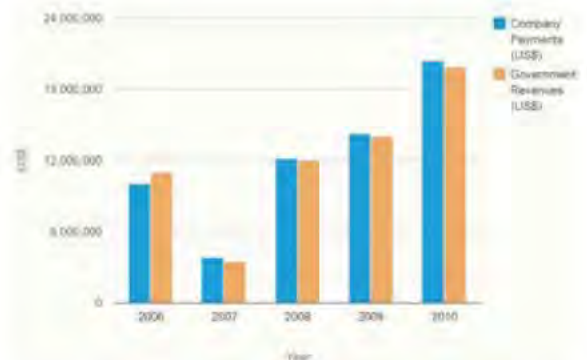
Mining revenues almost doubled between 2008 and 2010, but remained a small part of government income at US\$ 21m in 2010. The country was suspended in April 2013 due to political instability.



Web: [www.itierca.org](http://www.itierca.org)

National Coordinator: Robert Moidokana

International Secretariat Country Manager: Bady Baldé/Tim Bittiger





### Chad: EITI Candidate

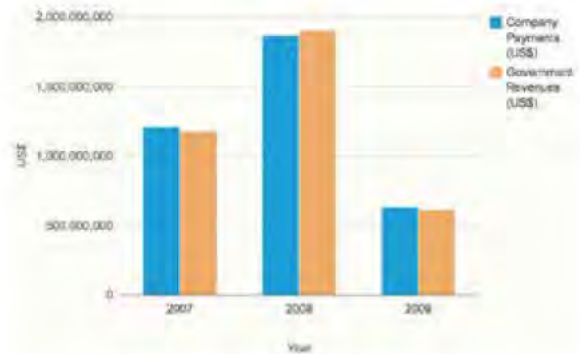
Oil income accounted for 81% in 2008 and 48% of state revenues in 2009. Chad relies on the Chad-Cameroon Pipeline to export crude and was the first to include transit in its EITI Report.



Web: [www.itie-tchad.org](http://www.itie-tchad.org)

National Coordinator: Nabia Kana

International Secretariat Country Manager: Bady Baldé/Tim Bittiger



### Côte d'Ivoire: EITI Compliant

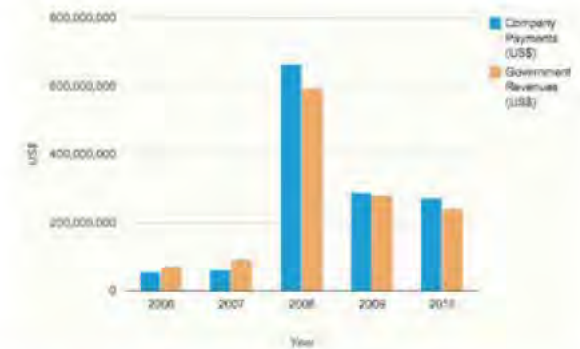
Following the socio-political crisis, Côte d'Ivoire is back to regularly reporting on its oil, gas and mining sectors. Côte d'Ivoire became Compliant on 22 May 2013 after finalising a second Validation in the first half of 2013.



Web: [www.cnitie.ci](http://www.cnitie.ci)

National Coordinator: Ndri Koffi

International Secretariat Country Manager: Dyveke Rogan



### Democratic Republic of Congo: EITI Candidate (Suspended)

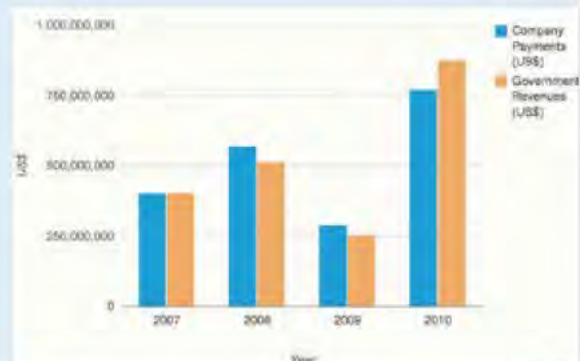
The Democratic Republic of Congo has made significant progress with EITI implementation in challenging circumstances. The EITI Reports have identified weaknesses in the management of the country's natural resources and are contributing to debate about reform. In 2010, DRC produced 51% of the world's cobalt output and 30% of the world's diamonds. The 2010 EITI Report showed that the government only received US \$876m in revenues from oil and minerals. This equals US \$13 per citizen. The report has generated a debate about the accountability of tax collecting agencies, including the inability of DGRAD, to account for US \$88m of royalty revenues. The establishment of local EITI branches in the regions are enabling affected communities to more actively engage in the public debate about the collection and use of government revenues from the country's natural resources.



Web: [www.itierdc.org](http://www.itierdc.org)

National Coordinator: Mack Dumba Jeremy

International Secretariat Country Manager: Bady Baldé/Tim Bittiger





### Ghana: EITI Compliant

Ghana's latest EITI Report revealed that the government received over four times more from its natural resources in 2011 than in 2010. This remarkable increase was a consequence of production that started at the new Jubilee oil field and higher tax revenue from Ghana's mining sector. Mining revenue increased from US \$210m to US \$500m due to higher mineral prices, in particular gold, and the end of an initial investment recovery period. In addition, Ghana increased the royalty tax rate on its mining sector. Minister of Finance, Kwabena Duffour, said, "EITI recommendations have informed a wide-range of policy reforms in the mining sector, including the review of mineral royalty payments from a range of three to six per cent to a fixed rate of five per cent and an on-going upward review of ground rent as well as increase in the corporate tax rate from 25 per cent to 35 per cent".



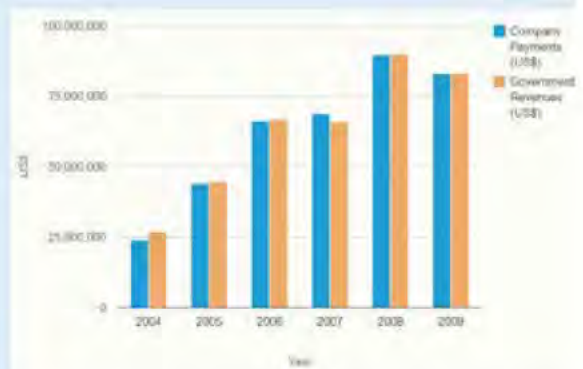
Photo by: David Rose/Panos Pictures/Felix Features



Web: [www.gheiti.gov.gh](http://www.gheiti.gov.gh)

National Coordinator: Franklin Ashiadey

International Secretariat Country Manager: Eddie Rich



### Guinea: EITI Candidate

EITI implementation has continued in a volatile environment for over two years since the election of President Alpha Condé. The on-going reforms in the mining sector could help the country rebound economically, but with the new mining code and review of mining contracts still pending, new investors are uncertain about their activities in Guinea.

The EITI process can play an important role in the governance of Guinea's natural resources if it is more grounded in wider reforms. Citizens want to know whether revenue is shared fairly and whether they are getting a good deal for their resources. Better use of the EITI data is necessary to inform this debate.



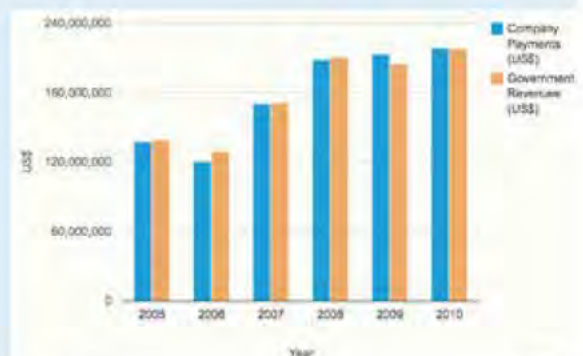
Photo source: [www.itie-guinee.org](http://www.itie-guinee.org)



Web: [www.itie-guinee.org](http://www.itie-guinee.org)

National Coordinator: Mamadou Diaby

International Secretariat Country Manager: Dyveke Rogan





## COUNTRIES IMPLEMENTING

## AFRICA: Liberia, Madagascar, Mali

### Liberia: EITI Compliant

Liberia has continued expanding its EITI beyond core reconciliation of payments and revenues, bringing transparency to other parts of the "value chain" to make the EITI more relevant to the country. LEITI has published contracts related to concessions and other exploitation agreements in the sectors covered in EITI Reports, including oil, mining, forestry and agriculture.

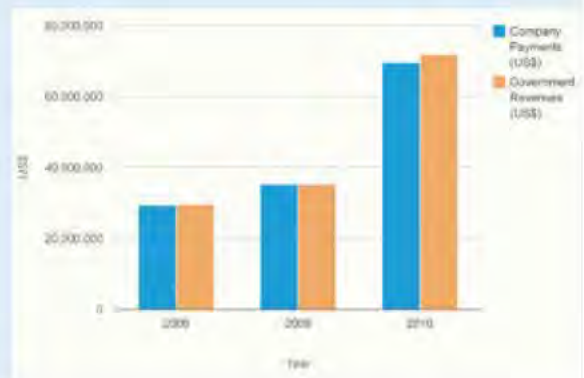
Another innovation in implementation is the inclusion of "what ought to be paid" audits. The forthcoming EITI Report will also monitor whether taxes have been calculated in accordance with the applicable legislation and contractual terms. Additionally, following the LEITI law, a report was commissioned to establish how licenses, concessions and contracts were awarded. This report is expected to be published in May 2013. With these two innovations, LEITI continues to enhance transparency in key sectors of the economy, contributing to ensure that Liberians benefit from their abundant natural resources.



Web: [www.leiti.org.lr](http://www.leiti.org.lr)

National Coordinator: Sam Tokpah

International Secretariat Country Manager: Siri Farstad



### Madagascar: EITI Candidate (Suspended)

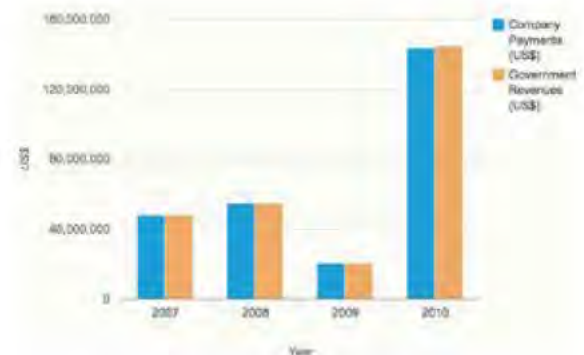
Madagascar has continued to report despite being suspended from the EITI in October 2011. Revenues from oil, gas and mining companies doubled in 2010 to US \$145m.



Web: [www.eiti-madagascar.org](http://www.eiti-madagascar.org)

National Coordinator: Judicael Tahiny

International Secretariat Country Manager: Bady Baldé



### Mali: EITI Compliant

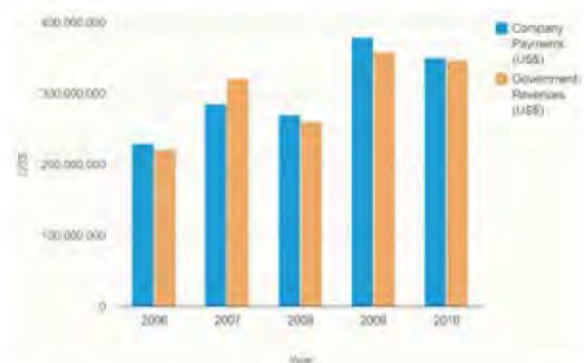
In 2010, Mali received US \$350m from its mining sector down from US\$ 380m in 2009. The EITI Report recommended actions to improve the reliability of the data.



Web: [www.itie.mines.gouv.ml](http://www.itie.mines.gouv.ml)

National Coordinator: Djibouroula Togola

International Secretariat Country Manager: Wouter Biesterbos



Oil & gas



Mining



National payments



Sub-national payments



Disaggregated payments



Aggregated payments



EITI law



## COUNTRIES IMPLEMENTING

### Mauritania: EITI Compliant (Suspended)

Extractive industries accounted for 80% of export earnings and around 37% of GDP in 2009. Mauritania aims to publish its 2010, 2011 and 2012 EITI Reports in 2013.

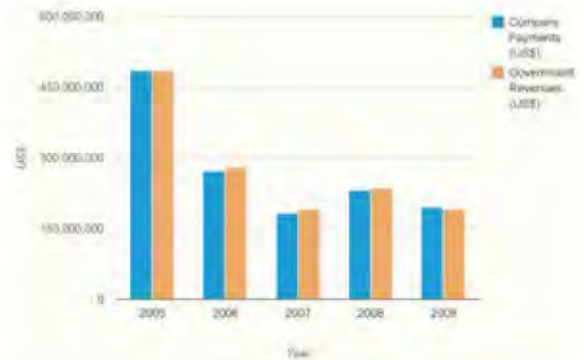


Web: [www.cnitie.mr](http://www.cnitie.mr)

National Coordinator: Sidi Ould Zeïne

International Secretariat Country Manager: Wouter Biesterbos

## AFRICA: Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger



### Mozambique: EITI Compliant

Mozambique sees the EITI as key to ensuring that its mining revenues are well-managed and setting realistic expectations. The economy grew by 8% in 2011, fuelled by investments in offshore gas and in coal, which may exceed US \$10bn over the next few years. Yet, the government only received US \$65m in taxes and royalties for its gas and minerals - less than 6% of government expenditure and 1% of GDP. In the light of this, Mozambique EITI provides an important forum for public debate about management of the sector.

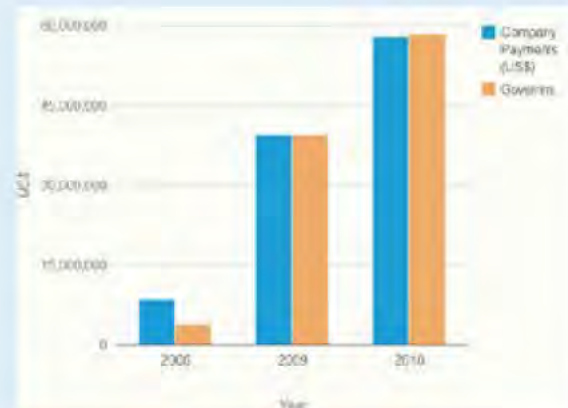
The 2010 EITI Report included important information on what tax rates apply to companies. This led to a discussion on appropriate tax levels and requests for more information on individual contracts.



Web: [www.itie.org.mz](http://www.itie.org.mz)

National Coordinator: Milagre Langa

International Secretariat Country Manager: Eddie Rich



### Niger: EITI Compliant

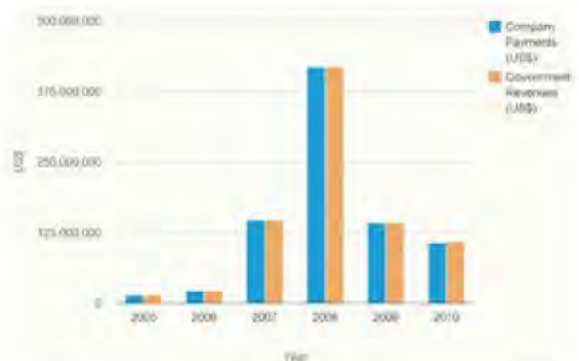
Niger received US \$107m from its mining industry in 2010, down from US \$143m in 2009. Its 2011 EITI Report is expected to include the oil sector.



Web: [www.itieniger.ne](http://www.itieniger.ne)

National Coordinator: Abdoul Aziz Askia

International Secretariat Country Manager: Wouter Biesterbos

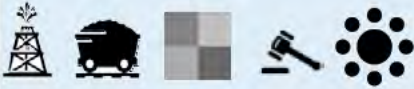




### Nigeria: EITI Compliant

Extensive disclosure is making a crucial contribution towards ensuring that natural resources improve the lives of Nigeria's 160 million citizens. NEITI's financial, physical and process audit reports remain best practice, bringing transparency into various parts of the extractive sector, including on how the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) manages the oil and gas that it receives on behalf of the government for its share of the production. NEITI has shared its findings on widely debated issues such as petrol subsidies, and has revealed missing tax payments from the NNPC amounting to US \$8.3bn. US \$443m of these missing revenues are reported to have been recovered in 2010 alone.

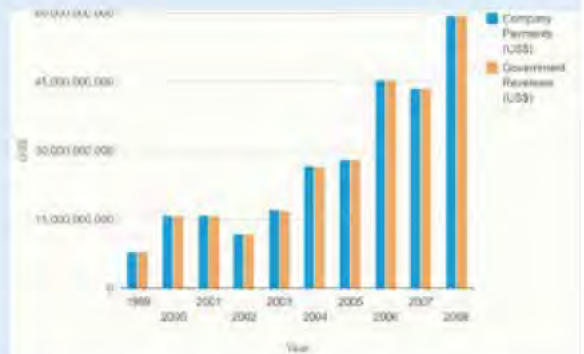
In 2012, NEITI published revenues from solid minerals in the EITI Report covering financial years 2007-2010. In 2013, NEITI published the financial audit report for oil and gas covering the years 2009-2011. This report sheds light on revenues in cash from taxes and royalties, and revenue from the sale of oil and gas.



Web: [www.neiti.org.ng](http://www.neiti.org.ng)

National Coordinator: Zainab Ahmed

International Secretariat Country Manager: Francisco Paris



### The Republic of the Congo: EITI Compliant

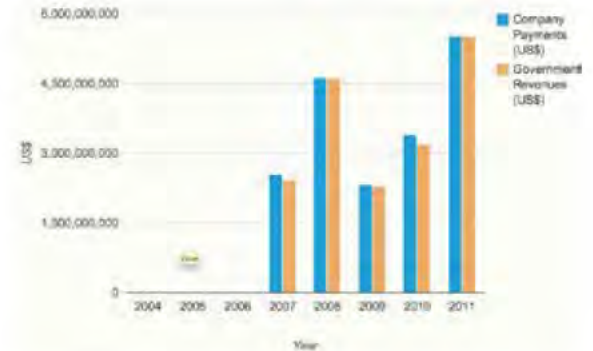
The Republic of the Congo's EITI Reports included data on social expenditures and maritime taxes. The MSG is working with the National Assembly and the Senate to develop a law on transparency and financial responsibility.



Web: [www.itie-congo.org](http://www.itie-congo.org)

National Coordinator: Florent Michel Okoko

International Secretariat Country Manager: Bady Baldé/Tim Bittiger



Picture from Nigeria.



Oil & gas

Mining

National payments

Sub-national payments

Disaggregated payments

Aggregated payments

EITI law



### São Tomé and Príncipe: EITI Candidate

São Tomé and Príncipe returned to the EITI in 2012 and is preparing to receive revenues from operations in the Joint and Exclusive development zones.

Web: N/A

National Coordinator: José Fernandez Cardoso

International Secretariat Country Manager: Bady Baldé

### Sierra Leone: EITI Candidate (Suspended)

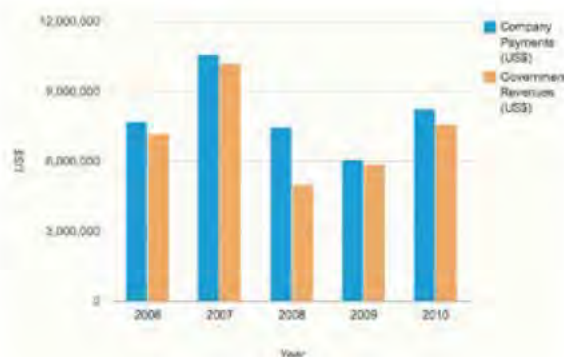
Sierra Leone's EITI Reports (2006-2010) have identified areas for improvement, including the quality of accounting standards, better record keeping amongst the government agencies and the collection and distribution of revenues.



Web: [www.sleiti.gov.sl](http://www.sleiti.gov.sl)

National Coordinator: Lamin Kenei

International Secretariat Country Manager: Francisco Paris/Siri Farstad



### Tanzania: EITI Compliant

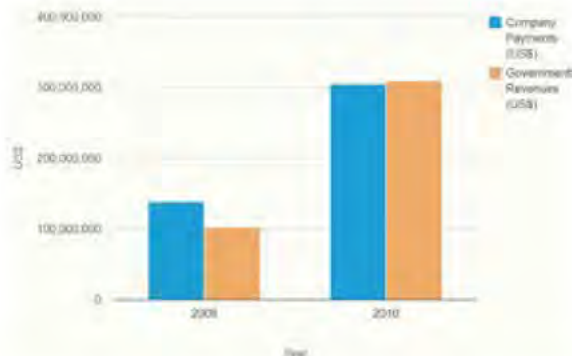
Gold already accounts for 90% of Tanzania's exports and there is a significant increase in gas exploration. A draft law seeks to put the EITI at the heart of management of the sector.



Web: [www.teiti.org.tz](http://www.teiti.org.tz)

National Coordinator: Benedict Mushingwe

International Secretariat Country Manager: Eddie Rich





### Togo: EITI Compliant

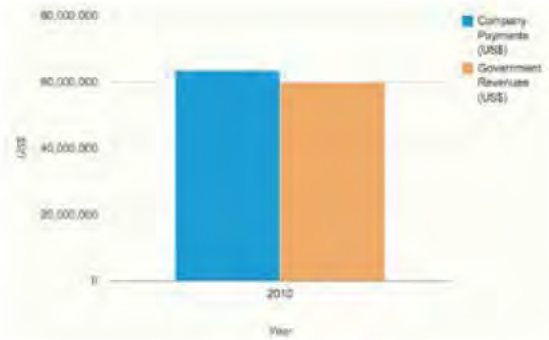
EITI Reports have been important diagnostic tools in Togo, detecting and resolving deficiencies in revenue collection systems. Limestone and phosphate mining dominate the extractive sector.



Web: [www.itietogo.org](http://www.itietogo.org)

National Coordinator: Kokou Didier Agbemadon

International Secretariat Country Manager: Wouter Biesterbos



### Zambia: EITI Compliant

The copper sector's troubled history in Zambia has created perceptions that mining companies enjoy a generous tax and royalty climate and that tax compliance is low. The three EITI Reports are an important step in addressing these concerns. They tell a clear story about the rapidly increasing copper revenues, including social and infrastructure investments by companies. Citizens can see increases in copper output, prices and investment. They can compare tax rates and revenues in similar mining environments.

This information has helped inform debate and Zambia is planning to do much more to intensify the relevance of the EITI process. ZEITI is exploring real-time reporting of mining revenues to ensure a more timely debate in the media and parliament. Some citizens are looking at how the EITI can be used to shed light on tax compliance issues.



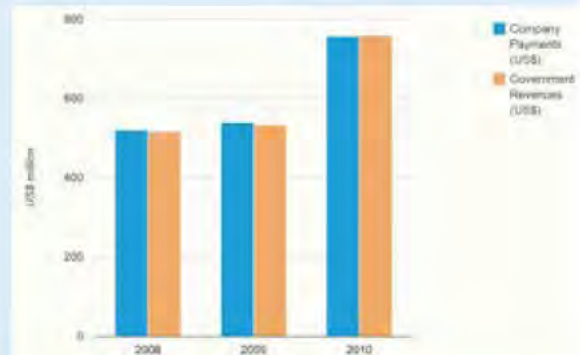
Photo by: Sven Torfinn/Panos Pictures/Felix Features



Web: [www.zambiaeiti.org.zm](http://www.zambiaeiti.org.zm)

National Coordinator: Siforiano Banda

International Secretariat Country Manager: Eddie Rich





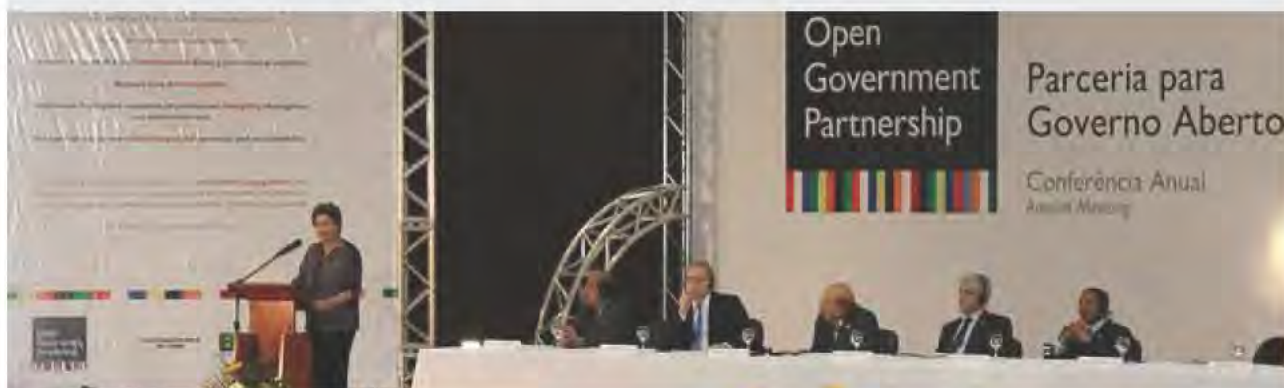
## Australia

In October 2011 the Australian government launched an EITI pilot that has been underway for over twelve months. A key consideration in developing the Pilot was to identify the best approach to apply the EITI Principles in the Australian context. The participating state governments proposed a model that recognises the multi-jurisdictional approach to extractive industry governance and taxation. Accordingly the pilot is based on a 'systems analysis' of relevant government revenue datasets and reporting mechanisms. Details of each participating jurisdiction's governance and compliance arrangements are being collated to determine the mechanisms used to obtain and verify the revenue data. A gap analysis will be used to identify any material deficiencies in existing mechanisms.



## Colombia

The extractive sector has become an important pillar of Colombia's economy. Oil production is about to reach one million barrels per day and the mining sector, although highly informal, has great potential to expand. Royalties contribute to half of the fiscal revenues. Ensuring that revenues from these natural resources lead to sustainable development is a key priority. EITI implementation is one of Colombia's Open Government Partnership commitments aiming to increase revenue transparency and enhance communication with regions and communities affected by the extractive industries. The International Secretariat is working with partners to support Colombia's preparations to become an EITI Candidate country.



## Myanmar

In July 2012, President Thein Sein announced that "we are preparing to be a signatory to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative to ensure that there is maximum transparency in these sectors and try to make sure the benefits go to the vast majority of the people and not to a small group".

Revenues from oil and gas are the largest source of foreign income for the government. Revenues from gas will increase significantly over the next years as new large gas projects become operational. In preparation for EITI implementation, the government is taking steps to ensure that a robust framework is in place for dialogue about the governance of these natural resources.

The government has appointed an EITI Champion and established the EITI Leading Authority, a high-level committee to oversee preparations for implementation. Efforts to establish a MSG are underway.



## The Philippines

In July 2012, President Benigno Aquino announced his government's commitment to EITI implementation as part of broader reforms in the country's mining sector. The government aims to use the EITI to shape debates about revenue sharing with local levels of government and communities as well as the sustainability and management of the sector.

The government appointed a National Coordinator and established a MSG at a national EITI workshop in Manila in January 2013. The EITI will cover payments and revenues from oil, gas and mining. It will also include sub-national EITI pilots, such as the ongoing 'Provincial Multi-Stakeholder Council for Extractive Industry Transparency and Accountability' programme in Compostela Valley. The Philippines lodged a candidature application in April 2013.



## Ukraine

The Government of Ukraine committed to implement the EITI in September 2009 and established an MSG in October 2012. Ukraine aims to reach energy independence as soon as possible and is soliciting investors for exploiting shale gas and liquefying coal. The government and companies consider EITI implementation important to create a better general understanding of the sector, underpin long-term investment stability, and make visible the benefits of the recently overhauled and simplified taxation system through transparency and simpler rules.

Ukraine is preparing to lodge a candidature application in 2013. The MSG has decided to include revenue from international gas transit from suppliers in Russia to consumers in Europe. Ukrainian civil society has long lobbied for EITI implementation and has now the support of both the government and company constituencies through a well-functioning MSG.



## United States of America

As part of its National Action Plan for the Open Government Partnership, the United States has committed to implement the EITI. President Barack Obama stated that the objective is to "help ensure that American taxpayers are receiving every dollar due for the extraction of these valuable public resources". The National Action Plan states that, "the Administration has already made important strides in reforming the management of our natural resources....Signing onto the EITI will further these objectives by creating additional 'sunshine' for the process of collecting revenues from natural resource extraction....and enhancing the accountability and transparency of our revenue collection efforts.

The MSG held its first meeting in February 2013. It will oversee implementation and act as a forum for consultation amongst EITI stakeholders. A candidature application is expected in the second half of 2013.

## COUNTRY PROGRESS

Country	EITI Implementation Status	Admitted as a candidate	Next Validation deadline	EITI legal framework
Albania	Compliant	16.02.2009	05.05.2018	Presidential Order No 71, 2011
Azerbaijan	Compliant	27.09.2007	15.02.2014	Ordinance No. 2224, 2003
Burkina Faso	Compliant	15.05.2009	27.02.2018	Decree No. 810 and 811, 2008
Central African Republic (Suspended)	Compliant	21.11.2008	29.02.2016	Presidential decree No. 08-260, 2008
Republic of the Congo	Compliant	27.09.2007	26.02.2018	Decree 2012-1123, 2012
Ghana	Compliant	27.09.2007	18.10.2015	Mineral and Mining Act 703, 2006. Petroleum Revenue Management Act 815, 2011
Iraq	Compliant	10.02.2010	12.12.2017	
Kyrgyz Republic	Compliant	27.09.2007	28.02.2015	Resolutions No. 361-2004; 382 -2008; 317-2010
Liberia	Compliant	27.09.2007	13.10.2014	Mandated by a dedicated EITI law: LEITI Act of 2009
Mali	Compliant	27.09.2007	29.08.2016	Ministerial Decree No7/180, 2007
Mauritania (Suspended)	Compliant	27.09.2007	14.02.2017	Ministerial Decree No2009-231, 2009
Mongolia	Compliant	27.09.2007	18.10.2015	Mineral Law of Mongolia (\$48.10). Resolution 80-2007; Resolution 19, 2010
Mozambique	Compliant	15.05.2009	25.10.2017	
Niger	Compliant	27.09.2007	29.02.2016	Ministerial Decrees. Constitution of Niger 2010 (Art.150)
Nigeria	Compliant	27.09.2007	26.02.2016	Mandated by a dedicated EITI law: NEITI Act 2007
Norway	Compliant	11.02.2009	28.02.2016	Mandated by law: FOR-2009-06-26-856
Peru	Compliant	27.09.2007	14.02.2017	Decree DS No 027-2006 EM; Decree DS No 028-2011-EM
Tanzania	Compliant	16.02.2009	12.12.2017	
Timor-Leste	Compliant	22.02.2008	30.06.2015	
Yemen (Suspended)	Compliant	27.09.2007	28.02.2015	
Zambia	Compliant	15.05.2009	19.09.2017	
Afghanistan	Candidate	10.02.2010	09.02.2013 <sup>a</sup>	
Cameroon	Candidate	27.09.2007	15.08.2013	Decree No2005/2176/PM, 2005
Chad	Candidate	16.04.2010	23.05.2013	Presidential Decree N° 1074 /PR/PM/MP/2007
Côte d'Ivoire	Candidate	12.05.2008	25.04.2013 <sup>b</sup>	Presidential Decree No. 2008-25
Democratic Republic of Congo (Suspended)	Candidate	27.09.2007	01.03.2013 <sup>a</sup>	Ministerial Decree 09/27, 2009. Ministerial Decree No. 0186, 2012
Guatemala	Candidate	01.03.2011	28.08.2013	Presidential Decree No 96, 2012
Guinea	Candidate	27.09.2007	26.04.2014	Presidential Decree D/2012/014/PRG/SGG
Indonesia	Candidate	19.10.2010	18.04.2013 <sup>a</sup>	
Kazakhstan	Candidate	27.09.2007	15.08.2013	Law on Suboil and Suboil Use No. 291-IV, 2010
Madagascar (Suspended)	Candidate	22.02.2008	TBA	
São Tomé and Príncipe	Candidate	26.10.2012	25.04.2015	
Sierra Leone (Suspended)	Candidate	22.02.2008	09.12.2013 <sup>b</sup>	Minerals and Mineral Act of 2009
Solomon Islands	Candidate	28.06.2012	29.12.2014	
Tajikistan	Candidate	26.02.2013	26.08.2015	Presidential Decree No. 449
Togo	Candidate	19.10.2010	18.04.2013 <sup>a</sup>	
Trinidad and Tobago	Candidate	01.03.2011	28.08.2013	

### Notes

a) Validation undergoing

b) Board decision expected on 22 May 2013

c) Liberia 2011 Report expected during May 2013

d) Guatemala EITI Report covering 1 October 2010 - 30 September 2011 expected in second quarter of 2013

e) Indonesia 2009 report has been published in Bahasa

TBA stands for To Be Announced



	EITI Report covering										Total years
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009	2011	
								✓	✓		2
		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	9
							✓	✓	✓		3
					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		5
			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	8
			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	8
								✓	✓		2
			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	8
							✓	✓	✓	✓	4 <sup>c</sup>
					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		5
				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			5
					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	6
							✓	✓	✓		3
				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		6
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	13
							✓	✓	✓	✓	4
			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		7
								✓	✓		2
							✓	✓	✓	✓	4
				✓	✓	✓					3
							✓	✓	✓		3
							✓	✓	✓		3
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		10
							✓	✓	✓		3
					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	6
							✓	✓	✓		4
									✓	✓	2 <sup>d</sup>
				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		6
								✓			1 <sup>e</sup>
				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7
							✓	✓	✓		4
	Reporting has not started yet.										
					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		5
	Reporting has not started yet.										
	A scoping study has been commissioned.										
									✓	✓	2
	Report covering 1 October 2010 – 30 September 2011 expected in second quarter 2013.										

## EXTRACTING DATA

# Over 160 reports published

*The number of reports that are now published has more than doubled over the past two years, with the total revenues disclosed adding up to over US \$1 trillion.*

Since January 2011, 90 EITI Reports have been published. Each EITI Report discloses the government's revenues from the country's extractive companies. During this period, more than US \$700bn in revenues from mining, oil and gas, were disclosed to citizens in 33 countries. For the first time citizens in Afghanistan, Albania, Chad, Iraq, Indonesia, Madagascar, Tanzania, Togo and Zambia can see how much their government is receiving from their countries' natural resources.

The International Secretariat has launched a new version of an online tool where all the EITI Reports are available and key figures can be compared: [data.eiti.org](http://data.eiti.org)



## How the data is being used

*EITI data contributes to improving the management of a country's natural resources and examples of how the data is being used are found across the globe.*

Audits in Nigeria have found discrepancies from production and contested interpretations of different taxes. The first EITI Report in Togo has identified a series of weaknesses in the country's collection systems which were addressed to improve the subsequent reporting cycle. In the Democratic Republic of Congo, the integration of EITI data into other information systems has allowed a more comprehensive monitoring of mining licenses. Tanzania's EITI Reports have provided useful data about tax and contracts, sparking a debate about taxation levels, with the MSG as a constructive forum for all parties to present their views. The introduction of a new mining tax in Peru in 2012, after the expiration of the five year voluntary social programme for all companies, was informed by the five years of payments and revenues reconciled in EITI Reports. Civil society in Timor-Leste has integrated EITI data into a comprehensive web-based platform designed to monitor its oil sector.



## How the data can be used

*More regular, timely-published and reliable EITI data is creating a comprehensive and continuous body of data with expanding potential.*

EITI data is being published on a more regular and timely basis, creating a comprehensive and continuous body of data with expanding potential. The increased availability of this data will enable extractive stakeholders, analysts, journalists and citizens themselves to engage in debate about the management of natural resources, the impact this has on the economy, the medium and long term perspectives of the extractives sector, and how revenues are shared between owners, operators and all levels of government. EITI data will also create a better understanding of the volatility of the sector, optimal taxation regimes and, crucially, how mineral wealth translates into social benefits.

follow  
the data

A decorative graphic consisting of several overlapping geometric shapes in shades of yellow and orange. The shapes include a large pentagon, a smaller pentagon, and several circles of varying sizes. They are arranged in a horizontal line, with the largest pentagon on the left and the smallest shapes on the right.



# Overview of payments and revenues

EITI Reports disclose what the company reports to have paid to the government, and what the government reports to have received. Here are the total figures for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011.

Country	2009		2010		2011	
	Government	Companies	Government	Companies	Government	Companies
Afghanistan	7.79	13.96	23.38	24.97	N/A	N/A
Albania	33.29	33.96	62.52	61.32	N/A	N/A
Azerbaijan <sup>1</sup>	1 712.40	2 033.56	1 992.17	1 987.91	3 041.72	3 035.42
Burkina Faso	23.11	27.54	47.17	46.95	N/A	N/A
Cameroon	1 230.65	1 228.50	1 119.45	1 117.82	N/A	N/A
Central African Republic	14.06	14.26	19.90	20.38	N/A	N/A
Chad	614.88	638.65	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Côte d'Ivoire	281.40	288.58	240.43	273.03	329.46	434.59
Democratic Republic of Congo	255.22	293.45	875.94	773.02	N/A	N/A
Ghana	83.13	83.13	212.47	192.64	942.70	897.71
Guinea	204.96	213.70	218.56	218.62	N/A	N/A
Guatemala	N/A	N/A	156.99 <sup>2</sup>	N/A	216.89 <sup>2</sup>	N/A
Indonesia	25 000.00 <sup>3</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Iraq	41 249.00	40 156.00	52 202.65	52 387.73	N/A	N/A
Kazakhstan	12 728.88	12 976.88	20 196.09	20 228.31	27 870.30	27 946.68
Kyrgyz Republic	96.24	96.32	150.43	144.85	260.78	261.01
Liberia	35.43	35.28	71.90	69.72	113.81 <sup>4</sup>	N/A
Madagascar	20.90	21.00	144.68	144.02	N/A	N/A
Mali	358.91	378.65	346.55	350.27	N/A	N/A
Mauritania	191.16	195.38	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mongolia	516.26	516.30	943.18	943.18	1 716.86	1 716.80
Mozambique	39.60	39.57	58.52	58.06	N/A	N/A
Niger	143.13	143.13	109.50	107.54	N/A	N/A
Nigeria	30 129.49	30 129.49	44 945.00	44 945.00	68 442.33	68 442.33
Norway	42 349.87	42 349.87	44 013.89	44 013.89	60 421.72	60 421.72
Peru	3 402.00	2 956.00	5 154.00	4 358.00	N/A	N/A
Republic of the Congo	2 294.00	2 343.00	3 195.00	3 414.00	5 529.54	5 526.93
Sierra Leone	5.88	6.09	7.59	8.27	N/A	N/A
Tanzania	102.11	138.76	309.41	305.76	N/A	N/A
Timor-Leste	1 763.90	1 763.90	2 149.72	2 149.27	3 453.29	3 453.29
Togo	N/A	N/A	60.13	63.57	31.16	31.16
Yemen	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Zambia	533.78	540.31	758.83	757.06	N/A	N/A
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>136 896.78</b>	<b>136 083.72</b>	<b>175 471.60</b>	<b>174 633.34</b>	<b>166 841.02</b>	<b>166 640.71</b>

## Beyond financial disclosure

Azerbaijan, Ghana and Republic of the Congo reconcile in-kind payments by volumes. In the case of Azerbaijan, reconciled figures are given in volumes and are not consolidated on the financial reconciliation.

Nigeria, Timor-Leste and Kazakhstan provide monetized figures of the in-kind payments. Iraq reconciles its oil exports; and Chad informs about the government's take from the transit fees of the Chad-Cameroon pipeline.

Azerbaijan, in kind payments		2010		2011	
Resource	Units	Government	Companies	Government	Companies
Crude oil	mboe	215	216	181	182
Associated gas	million m <sup>3</sup>	3 482	3 235	3 406	3 188
Natural gas	thousand m <sup>3</sup>	1 907	1 907	6 806	6 806

<sup>1</sup> Excludes in-kind payments and revenues

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary figures. Guatemala 2010-2011 EITI Report expected during second quarter 2013

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary figures from Indonesia 2009 EITI Report published in Bahasa

<sup>4</sup> Preliminary figures. Liberia 2011 EITI Report expected during May 2013

N/A stands for Not Available as EITI Report has not been published yet

## IMPLEMENTING COUNTRIES BY THE NUMBERS

Country	Last year reported <sup>1</sup>	Extractive Industry revenue (million US\$) <sup>2</sup>	Government revenue (million US\$) <sup>3</sup>	EI revenue as percentage of government revenue <sup>4</sup>	Government expenditure (million US\$) <sup>5</sup>	EI revenue as percentage of government expenditure <sup>6</sup>
Afghanistan	2010	\$23.38	\$3,463	0.7 %	\$3,325	0.7 %
Albania	2010	\$62.52	\$3,128	2.0 %	\$3,636	1.7 %
Azerbaijan	2011	\$23,796.81 <sup>b</sup>	\$29,513	80.6 %	\$22,192	107.2 %
Burkina Faso	2010	\$47.17	\$1,810	2.6 %	\$2,235	2.1 %
Cameroon	2010	\$1,119.46	\$3,994	28.0 %	\$4,706	23.8 %
Central African Republic	2010	\$19.90	\$347	5.7 %	\$376	5.3 %
Chad	2009	\$614.88	\$1,348	45.6 %	\$2,246	27.4 %
Republic of the Congo	2011	\$5,529.54	\$6,266	88.3 %	\$3,842	143.9 %
Côte d'Ivoire	2011	\$329.46	\$4,598	7.2 %	\$5,135	6.4 %
Democratic Republic of Congo	2010	\$875.94	\$4,467	19.6 %	\$3,799	23.1 %
Ghana	2011	\$942.70	\$7,533	12.5 %	\$9,140	10.3 %
Guatemala	2011	\$216.89 <sup>c</sup>	\$4,724	4.6 %	\$6,821	3.2 %
Guinea	2010	\$218.56	\$770	28.4 %	\$1,455	15.0 %
Indonesia	2009	\$25,000.00 <sup>c</sup>	\$102,117	24.5 %	\$113,013	22.1 %
Iraq	2010	\$52,202.65	\$62,216	83.9 %	\$69,768	74.8 %
Kazakhstan	2011	\$27,870.30	\$52,465	53.1 %	\$41,352	67.4 %
Kyrgyz Republic	2011	\$260.78	\$1,975	13.2 %	\$2,259	11.5 %
Liberia	2011	\$113.81 <sup>c</sup>	\$346	32.9 %	\$426	26.7 %
Madagascar	2010	\$144.68	\$1,089	13.3 %	\$1,124	12.9 %
Mali	2010	\$346.55	\$2,169	16.0 %	\$1,996	17.4 %
Mauritania	2009	\$191.16	\$744	25.7 %	\$944	20.3 %
Mongolia	2011	\$1,716.86	\$3,513	48.9 %	\$3,825	44.9 %
Mozambique	2010	\$58.52	\$2,818	2.1 %	\$3,193	1.8 %
Niger	2010	\$109.50	\$1,060	10.3 %	\$1,201	9.1 %
Nigeria	2011	\$68,442.33	\$72,137	94.9 %	\$71,536	95.7 %
Norway	2011	\$60,421.72	\$281,872	21.4 %	\$215,082	28.1 %
Peru	2010	\$5,154.00	\$31,174	16.5 %	\$31,622	16.3 %
São Tomé & Príncipe <sup>a</sup>	N/A		\$80	N/A	\$102	N/A
Sierra Leone	2010	\$7.59	\$397	1.9 %	\$530	1.4 %
Solomon Islands <sup>a</sup>	N/A		\$465	N/A	\$419	N/A
Tajikistana	N/A		\$1,195	N/A	\$1,349	N/A
Tanzania	2010	\$309.41	\$4,779	6.5 %	\$6,251	5.0 %
Timor-Leste	2011	\$3,453.29	\$3,597	96.0 %	\$1,206	286.3 %
Togo	2011	\$31.16	\$765	4.1 %	\$107	29.1 %
Trinidad & Tobago <sup>a</sup>	N/A		\$7,148	N/A	\$8,624	N/A
Yemen	2007	\$4,668.00	\$6,607	70.6 %	\$9,253	50.4 %
Zambia	2010	\$758.83	\$3,214	23.6 %	\$3,718	20.4 %

### Methodological notes

N/A stands for not available

a) Country has yet to produce an EITI Report. Data for indicators correspond to 2010.

b) Revenues for Azerbaijan (2011) includes US \$3 041.72 million corresponding to taxes reported as received in cash; and an estimate of the monetary value of the in-kind government revenues of US \$20 138.32 million. The estimation was calculated based on: a) converting the reported associated and natural gas to 22 185 915 barrels of oil equivalent (1 million m<sup>3</sup>= 6 500 barrels of oil equivalent); b) using a referential price of UK Brent Dtd oil (which was equal to the price of Azeri light oil for 2011-OPEC Spot crude oil prices US\$/b); c) assuming that gas prices were 25% of the oil price. See a detailed overview at <http://eiti.org/report/azerbaijan/2011>.

c) Preliminary figures provided to the EITI International Secretariat.

d) Used the poverty head count ratio at US \$1.25 (PPP) % of population, World Bank Development Indicators, latest year available.

e) 2010 figures were used given that information for 2011 was not available.



## IMPLEMENTING COUNTRIES BY THE NUMBERS

Economic indicators						
Population (million) <sup>7</sup>	GDP (million US\$) <sup>8</sup>	GNI per capita (US\$) <sup>9</sup>	EI revenue per capita (US\$) <sup>10</sup>	Population below poverty line (percentage) <sup>11</sup>	EI exports as percentage of total exports <sup>12</sup>	
35.32	\$15,940	\$420	\$0.7	N/A	N/A	
3.22	\$11,893	\$3,980	\$19.4	8 %	33%	
9.17	\$64,819	\$5,290	\$2,595.6	12 %	96%	
16.97	\$8,966	\$560	\$2.8	81 %	N/A	
20.03	\$22,468	\$1,190	\$55.9	58 %	53%	
4.49	\$1,986	\$470	\$4.4	82 %	N/A	
11.53	\$7,100	\$650	\$53.3	83 %	N/A	
4.14	\$15,713	\$2,250	\$1,335.6	74 %	N/A	
20.15	\$22,964	\$1,170	\$16.4	47 %	22%	
67.76	\$13,124	\$180	\$12.9	80 %	N/A	
24.97	\$38,394	\$1,410	\$37.8	54 %	59%	
14.76	\$41,341	\$2,740	\$14.7	24 %	14%	
10.22	\$4,929	\$390	\$21.4	87 %	64%	
242.33	\$538,764	\$2,160	\$103.2	20 % <sup>d</sup>	42%	
32.96	\$84,078	\$2,380	\$1,583.8	3 % <sup>d</sup>	100%	
16.56	\$186,199	\$8,260	\$1,683.2	17 %	86%	
5.51	\$5,920	\$900	\$47.4	52 %	12%	
4.13	\$1,292	\$260	\$27.6	95 %	N/A	
21.32	\$8,733	\$430	\$6.8	90 %	14%	
15.84	\$9,440	\$600	\$21.9	77 %	2%	
3.54	\$3,031	\$1,030	\$54.0	44 %	55%	
2.80	\$8,709	\$2,310	\$613.2	49 %	87%	
23.93	\$9,548	\$440	\$2.4	90 %	54%	
16.07	\$5,421	\$360	\$6.8	86 %	54%	
162.47	\$244,050	\$1,280	\$421.3	84 %	90%	
4.95	\$485,404	\$88,870	\$12,201.5	0 %	74%	
29.40	\$153,884	\$4,630	\$175.3	19 %	50%	
0.17	\$201	\$1,240	N/A	28 % <sup>d</sup>	N/A	
6.00	\$2,548	\$440	\$1.3	76	N/A	
0.55	\$682	\$1,030	N/A	N/A	N/A	
6.98	\$5,642	\$810	N/A	51 %	N/A	
46.22	\$22,901	\$530	\$6.7	97 %	N/A	
1.17	\$4,539	\$2,730	\$2,951.5	78 %	N/A	
6.15	\$3,700	\$570	\$5.1	69 %	N/A	
1.34	\$20,855	\$15,840	N/A	14 %	N/A	
24.80	\$21,651	\$870	\$188.2	47 %	N/A	
13.47		\$1,110	\$56.3	82 %	N/A	

1) Last fiscal year disclosed in EITI Report. Used throughout table unless specified otherwise below.

2) Reported government revenue from the Extractive Industries (EI) as disclosed in EITI Reports.

3) Total government revenue (billion in local currency). IMF, World Economic Outlook Database. Converted to USD using an average exchange rate ([www.oanda.com](http://www.oanda.com)) for the year of study.

4) EI revenue divided by the total government revenue.

5) General government expenditure (billion in local currency). IMF, World Economic Outlook Database. Converted to USD using an average exchange rate ([www.oanda.com](http://www.oanda.com)) for the year of study.

6) EI revenue divided by the general government expenditure.

7) Population. World Development Indicators, World Bank (WB), latest year available.

8) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (current prices, US \$). IMF, World Economic Outlook Database.

9) Gross National Income per capita (atlas method, current US\$). WB, World Development Indicators.

10) EI revenue per capita divided by Income per capita.

11) Percentage of population below poverty at US \$2 a day. UNDP, Human Development Index 2009.

12) Fuel and Mining Exports divided by Total Exports. WTO, Statistics Database.

## Technical assistance

*Supporting countries, international agencies and NGOs work directly with national stakeholders to support EITI processes.*

The World Bank administered Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) is supported by 15 development agencies and provides the financial and technical support to EITI processes in 35 countries around the world.

The International Secretariat has facilitated “Friends of” groups in outreach and implementing countries to coordinate technical and political support. For example, in Myanmar, interested agencies, companies and civil society organisations have identified ways to support the government’s efforts to implement the EITI by coordinating visits, sharing information and sending support messages.

Companies in the Democratic Republic of Congo have provided funding, training and materials to support the EITI process. International partners, such as the World Bank, have financed feasibility studies on whether Brazil and Colombia should implement, leading to

a commitment from Colombia in 2011. Partners have financed scoping studies to identify the sectors and companies an EITI process might cover, such as by the European Union in Chad. The Revenue Watch Institute (RWI) and other international civil society organisations provide technical and financial support to national civil society, with training on sector, governance arrangements and advancing the EITI agenda. RWI has opened regional knowledge hubs to leverage this support. The German government has funded development of a communications strategy and dissemination of EITI Reports in Guinea.

Many EITI Reports are co-funded by supporters (e.g., the World Bank) and in some countries supporters have cofinanced Validation processes.

The International Secretariat has organised annual roundtables for EITI technical assistance providers to ensure the continuation of exchange and

strengthening of networks to support EITI processes. In June 2011 and June 2012, the International Secretariat and World Bank staff discussed country priorities and international EITI technical and political developments. Increasingly, the Inter-American Development Bank, the African Development Bank, Norwegian Oil for Development, RWI,

UK DFID and German GIZ are brought into these efforts.



Photo from EITI Communications seminar organised by GIZ and the World Bank.

## EITI workshops and training

*The International Secretariat provides training and builds capacity for its partners to implement the EITI.*

EITI training workshops have been held in cooperation with development partners from the World Bank, GIZ, , bilateral agencies and international civil society organisations (RWI and Publish What You Pay (PWYP)). Specific aspects of EITI implementation covered include civil society participation and communicating the EITI. Trainings and workshops in 2012 and 2013 included:

When	Where	Who
23-25 April 2013	Bad Honnef, Germany	EITI communication staff from all EITI implementing countries
19-20 November 2012	Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago	17 participants from Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, and Suriname
22-24 October 2012	Lusaka, Zambia	13 participants from Kenya, Malawi, South Africa, South Sudan, Uganda, Zimbabwe
24-28 September 2012	Cologne, Germany	23 participants from Albania, Azerbaijan, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Island, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Ukraine
10-12 July 2012	Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire	26 participants from Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauretania, Niger, Senegal, Togo
12-15 March	Bangui, Central African Republic	40 participants from Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Chad, Central African Republic and CEMAC

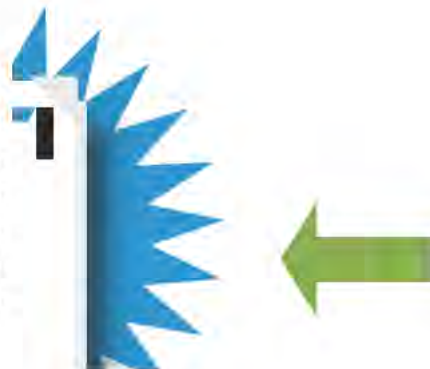


# Governments, companies, civil society and international organisations

*A broad coalition of governments, companies, civil society and international organisations support countries implementing the EITI.*

## Governments

Governments supporting the EITI include: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. They provide technical and financial support to the EITI internationally and implementing countries directly or through the World Bank/Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF). However, supporting governments have made the most difference at the political level. For example, the US has been using its chairing of the G8 to promote extractive industry transparency backed up by commitments to implement the EITI. All supporting governments have promoted this message in diplomatic dealings across the world.



## Companies

Extractive companies are at the core of EITI implementation by annually reporting payments to the government in implementing countries and helping to govern the EITI process at the local and international levels. Company advocacy has resulted in several countries beginning EITI implementation. Seventy-six companies publicly support the EITI, including international, state owned, extractive and non-extractive. The EITI is supported by over 80 institutional investors with total assets under management of more than US \$19 trillion. A revised Business Guide for managers liaising with the EITI, launched in May 2013, explains ways companies can support EITI implementation.



## Civil society

Pressure from international civil society organisations such as Global Witness and the Publish What You Pay coalition led to the creation of the EITI. Civil society organisations remain a driving force behind the EITI, playing three key roles: advocacy, analysis and capacity building. As well as encouraging a broadening agenda for the EITI, civil society organisations are increasingly making active use of the data to draw out lessons for governance of the extractive sector. At the country level, they provide technical and financial support to local civil society in the areas of training, advocacy media and analysis. Civil society has been represented on the international EITI Board by: ASADHO (DRC), Center for Economic and Political Research (Azerbaijan), Global Witness, Luta Hamutuk Institute (Timor-Leste), Open Society Forum (Mongolia), Publish What You Pay, Revenue Watch Institute and WACAM (Ghana).



## International organisations

The EITI is now supported by all major international financial institutions (IFI). IFIs are key suppliers of technical and financial support in many countries implementing the EITI and serve to promote the EITI Principles in their project-financing and country programmes. A number of IFIs have committed to mainstreaming the EITI in their lending and technical assistance activities, while some have adopted compulsory disclosure requirements for projects in the extractive industries. The World Bank is the main technical assistance provider to implementing countries through its MDTF which spends about US \$10m per year in grants in 35 countries.



# Sources and allocation of funding

*Funding of the international management of the EITI reflects its multi-stakeholder nature.*

EITI supporters fund according to the following formula:

1. The private sector and supporting countries share principle responsibility for the international management costs of the EITI, with support from civil society organisations and the host government, Norway. The private sector and supporting countries should pay the same.
2. The EITI Board ensures that no single constituency or single stakeholder dominates the level of funding.

Based on these two funding principles, in 2012, the EITI received funding from 59 organisations, companies and countries. The number of supporting organisations has grown every year. The charts below show how the costs of the EITI international management were funded and allocated during 2011– 2012.

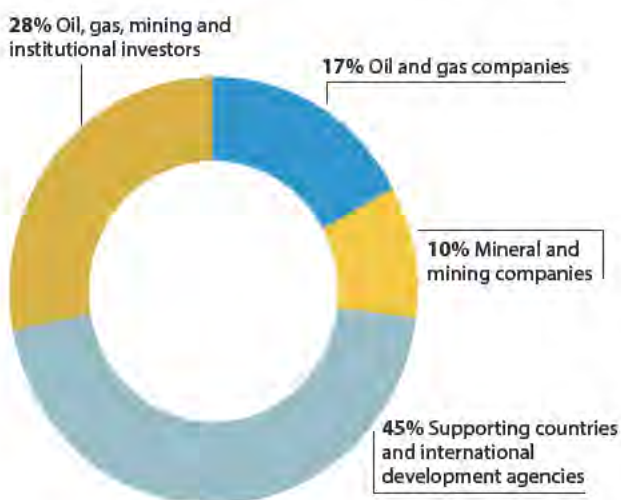
The 2013 budget of the international management of the EITI is US \$4.1m, which covers salaries and associated costs for about 15 staff (including part-time staff, advisors and seconded staff), Board meetings, travel, consultants and communications.

It also covers part of the costs for a biennial Global Conference. With the adoption of the new EITI Standard, the EITI international management is now charged with paying for and procuring Validation and the future budget will reflect this. Until 2013 Validation had been the responsibility of implementing countries.

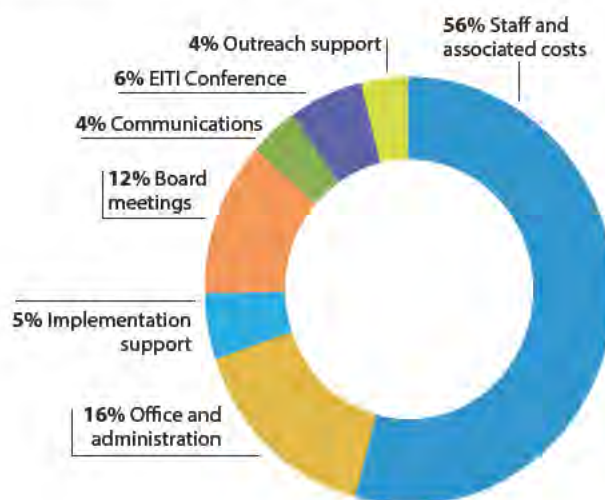
The EITI international management also receives considerable support for specific projects, such as funding of a meeting of the National Coordinators in Lusaka in October 2012, training seminars for the implementing countries’ MSGs, and many of the activities around the Global Conference. In-country efforts are funded from a wide range of sources, including the implementing country governments themselves, the WorldBank/MDTF and other multilateral and bilateral development agencies.

All of the EITI International Secretariat’s income, including off-budget support, expenditure and audited accounts is found at [www.eiti.org/about/funding](http://www.eiti.org/about/funding).

## Source of funding 2012



## Allocation of funding 2012





# Members of the EITI Board 2011-2013

*Between the Global Conferences, the international EITI Board oversees the activities of the EITI. The respective constituencies agree amongst themselves how they are represented on the Board. The Board has 20 members, including an independent chair. Since the Global Conference in Paris in 2011, the Board has convened seven times. In addition, its committees have met many times to prepare recommendations for the Board. Through Board circulars the Board remains active and takes decisions between its meetings. The EITI International Secretariat supports the Board.*

## Chair

The Rt Hon Clare SHORT

## Countries

### Implementing Countries

**Mr Abdoul Aziz ASKIA**,  
EITI Permanent Secretary, Niger  
**Alt: Mr Sidi OULD ZÉÏNE**,  
Chairman of EITI National Committee, Mauritania

Mr Christian MAMBU, EITI National Coordinator,  
Democratic Republic of Congo

Replaced by **Alt: Mr Florent Michel OKOKO**,  
Chairman of the EITI Executive Committee, Republic  
of Congo

Replaced by **Alt: Mr Robert MOÏDOKANA**,  
EITI National Coordinator, Central African Republic

**Mr Ibrahim DANKWANBO**,  
Governor of Gombe State, Nigeria  
**Alt: Mr Sayon Henry YAIDOO**, EITI National  
Coordinator, Liberia  
Replaced by **Alt: Mr Roosevelt Gasolin JAYJAY**,  
former Minister of Lands, Mines & Energy, Liberia

Mr Dashdorj ZORIGT,  
Minister for Mineral Resources and Energy, Mongolia  
Replaced by **Alt: Mr Alfredo PIRES**,  
Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources,  
Timor-Leste

Replaced by **Alt: Mr Davaajav GANKHUYAG**,  
Minister of Mining, Deputy Chairman of Mongolia  
EITI National Council, Mongolia

**Mr Erry Riyana HARDJAPAMEKAS**,  
Chair, Independent Team of National Bureaucracy  
Reform, Indonesia, Indonesia  
**Alt: Mr Shahmar MOVSUMOV**,  
Executive Director, State Oil Fund, Azerbaijan

### Supporting Countries

Mr Stephen GALLOGLY,  
Director for International Energy and Commodity  
Policy, State Department, United States

Replaced by: **Mr Robert CEKUTA**,  
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, State  
Department, United States

**Alt: Mr Mark PEARSON**,  
Director General, External Relations, Science and  
Policy Integration, Natural Resources Canada

Mr José María Fernández LOPEZ de TURISO,  
Director General of Planning and Evaluation of  
Development Policies, Ministry for Foreign Affairs  
and Cooperation, Spain

Replaced by **Alt: Ms Sarah COOKE**,  
Head of the Growth and Resilience Department,  
Department for International Development,  
United Kingdom

Replaced by: **Mr Donal BROWN**,  
Head of Africa Regional Policy and Programmes,  
Department for International Development, United  
Kingdom

**Alt: Mr Harald TOLLAN**,  
Senior Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway

Mr Jelte VAN WIEREN,  
Head Good Governance Division,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands  
**Alt: Mr Jean-Luc BERNASCONI**,  
Head of Operations and Deputy Head, Economic  
Cooperation and Development, SECO, Switzerland  
Replaced by **Alt: Mr Olivier BOVET**,  
Senior Programme Manager, Trade Promotion,  
Economic Cooperation and Development, SECO,  
Switzerland

**Alt: Mr Marcello DELL'ORSO**,  
Directorate-General for Mineral and Energy  
Resources, Ministry of Economic Development, Italy  
Replaced by: **Ms Elda FIORILLO**,  
Executive, Directorate General for Mineral and  
Energy Resources Department of Energy, Italy

## Civil Society Organisations

**Mr Dorjdari NAMKHAIJANTSAN**,  
Manager, Open Society Forum, Mongolia  
**Alt: Mr Mericio J. DOS REIS "Akara"**,  
Director, Luta Hamutuk Institute, Timor-Leste

**Ms Hannah OWUSU-KORANTENG**,  
Associate Executive Director, Wacam, Ghana  
**Alt: Mr Sabit BAGIROV**,  
Director, Centre for Economic and Political Research,  
Azerbaijan

**Mr Jean Claude KATENDE**,  
Président National de l'ASADHO, Association  
Africaine de Défense des Droits de l'Homme,  
coordinateur PCQVP, Democratic Republic of Congo  
**Alt: Mr Ali IDRISSE**,  
Coordinateur National du ROTAB PCQVP, Niger

Mr Diarmid O'SULLIVAN,  
Global Witness, United Kingdom  
Replaced by: **Ms Corinna GILFILLAN**,  
Head, Global Witness, USA  
**Alt: Mr Eelco DE GROOT**,  
Senior Policy Officer, Cordaid, the Netherlands

**Mr Anthony RICHTER**,  
Chairman, Revenue Watch Institute (RWI), USA  
**Alt: Mr Epifanio BACA TUPAYACHI**,  
Grupo Propuesta Ciudadana, Peru

## Companies including Investors

**Ms Baiba RUBESA**,  
Manager of Corporate Social Responsibility, Statoil  
ASA  
**Alt: Mr Ignacio QUESADA MORALES**,  
Chief Financial Officer, Pemex

**Mr Stuart BROOKS**,  
Manager, International Relations, Chevron  
**Alt: Mr Michael D. MAHER**,  
Coordinator, Upstream Public Policy Issues, Public  
Affairs, ExxonMobil  
Replaced by **Alt: Guillermo GARCIA**,  
Head of Revenue Transparency, ExxonMobil

Dr R. Anthony HODGE,  
President, International Council on Mining and  
Metals  
Replaced by: **Mr Jim MILLER**,  
Vice President, Environmental Affairs, Freeport-  
McMoRan, Copper&Gold Inc  
**Alt: Mr Edward BICKHAM**,  
Advisor, International Council on Mining and Metals

Mr Olivier LOUBIÈRE,  
Corporate Business Ethics Advisor, AREVA  
Replaced by: **Ms Debra VALENTINE**,  
Group Executive, Legal & External Affairs, Rio Tinto  
**Alt: Mr Andrew BONE**, Director of International  
Relations, De Beers

Mr Keith RUDDOCK,  
General Counsel, Exploration & Production, Royal  
Dutch Shell  
Replaced by: **Mr Alan McLEAN**,  
Executive Vice President, Tax and Corporate  
Structure, Royal Dutch Shell  
**Alt: Ms Elodie GRANT GOODEY**,  
Head of Societal Issues and Relationships, BP

Ms Julie McDOWELL,  
Head of SRI, Standard Life Investments  
Replaced by **Alt: Mr David DIAMOND**,  
Head of SRI, Allianz GI Europe

## Board Secretary

**Mr Jonas MOBERG**, Head of EITI International  
Secretariat, Oslo

# Board committees

## Governance Committee

The Governance Committee addresses issues relating to the Governance of the EITI. This includes a Governance Review in 2013, the development of an EITI Code of Conduct and an Openness Policy (access to EITI information), policies on how to treat governments with a lack of political recognition and how to treat countries and their Board members that are suspended from the EITI, the functioning of EITI Board committees, and guidelines for EITI constituencies.

Constituency	Governance Committee
Countries	Abdoul Aziz Askia Olivier Bovet Florent Michel Okoko
Companies/Investors	Alan McLean (Chair since October 2012) Baiba Rubesa (resigned in March 2013, previously Chair)
Civil society	Anthony Richter Epifanio Baca Tupayachi
Secretariat: Jonas Moberg & Tim Bittiger	

## Finance Committee

The Finance Committee advises the EITI Board on strategic issues relating to the financing of the international management of the EITI (Board and Secretariat). This includes advising on securing funding to the levels agreed by the EITI Board when approving EITI Secretariat workplans and budgets, financial reporting, investment of liquidity and accepting of financial operations. In 2012, the Finance Committee provided an assessment of the EITI cash profile, showing typical expenditure patterns. It also undertook a detailed funding assessment, and elaborated a strategy for funding to provide guidance to the Board on how to consolidate, strengthen and expand funding for the EITI.

Constituency	Finance Committee
Countries	Harald Tollan
Companies/Investors	David Diamond (Co-Chair) Andrew Bone (Co-Chair)
Civil society	Dorjari Namkhajantsan
Secretariat: Wouter Biesterbos, Leah Krogsund & Eddie Rich	

## Validation Committee

The Validation Committee is one of the most active Board committees. It reviews draft Validation reports on behalf of the EITI Board and makes recommendations on compliance based on final Validation reports and "Secretariat Reviews" undertaken by the EITI International Secretariat. The work of the committee and the Board emphasises the need for comparable treatment between countries and protecting the integrity of the EITI brand. Since the Paris Conference in 2011, the committee has processed 12 final Validation reports and 10 Secretariat Reviews. The committee also processed several extension requests, and in 2012-13 undertook a wide ranging review of the effectiveness of Validation as part of the strategy review process.

Constituency	Validation Committee
Countries	Abdoul Aziz Askia Justine Davila Shahmar Movsumov Sidi Ould Zeine Mark Pearson
Companies/Investors	Edward Bickham David Diamond Elodie Grant-Goodey Julie Mc Dowell (resigned in 2013, previously Chair)
Civil society	Eelco De Groot (Chair) Corinna Gilfillan Ali Idrissa Hannah Owusu-Koranteng
Secretariat: Sam Bartlett & Dyeveke Rogan	

## Rapid Response Committee

The Rapid Response Committee is called to address urgent issues generally related to in-country implementation of the EITI. In 2011-13, the Rapid Response Committee met less frequently than in 2009-11. It only convened to discuss the cases of the Democratic Republic of Congo in 2012, Mali in 2012-13, and Azerbaijan and the Central African Republic in 2013. It is critically important that all stakeholders are well represented on the Rapid Response Committee.

Constituency	Rapid Response Committee
Countries	Robert Cekuta Florent Michel Okoko
Companies/Investors	Edward Bickham Jean-François Lassalle
Civil society	Eelco De Groot Jean Claude Katende Hannah Owusu-Koranteng Anthony Richter
Secretariat: Jonas Moberg & Tim Bittiger (no chair, Secretariat facilitating)	

## Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is required to discharge the audit function of the international management of the EITI. The Committee holds one telephone conference a year together with the EITI's auditor, and presents the audited accounts to the Board.

Constituency	Audit Committee
Countries	
Companies/ Investors	Elodie Grant-Goodey (Chair) Alan McLean
Civil society	Sabit Bagirov
Secretariat: Wouter Biesterbos & Leah Krogsund	

## Outreach and Candidature Committee

The Outreach and Candidature Committee was established in 2011 to oversee the EITI's outreach to prospective implementing countries and to make recommendations to the EITI Board on candidature applications. The committee developed criteria for prioritising outreach activities and established several "friends of" groups to mobilise and coordinate this work. Since the Paris Conference, applications from São Tomé e Príncipe, Solomon Islands and Tajikistan were reviewed, with all three admitted as candidates. Applications from Honduras and the Philippines were assessed and will be considered by the Board in Sydney. Candidature applications from Ukraine, the United States of America and Papua New Guinea are expected in 2013.

Constituency	Outreach and Candidature Committee
Countries	Abdoul Aziz Askia Robert Cekuta Erry Riyana Hardjapamekas Shahmar Movsumov
Companies/ Investors	Jim Miller
Civil society	Mericio Dos Reis "Akara" Jean Claude Katende Anthony Richter (Chair) Epifanio Baca Tupayachi
Secretariat: Sam Bartlett & Chantal Spit	





# THE EITI INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

**Jonas Moberg**

Head of Secretariat

**Eddie Rich**

Deputy Head and Regional Director

**Sam Bartlett**

Technical Director

**Aida Aamot**

Programme Coordinator

**Kjerstin Andreasen**

Administrator

**Bady Mamadou Baldé**

Country Manager

**Wouter Biesterbos**

Strategic Advisor

**Mary Jo Bishop**

Assistant to the Chair

**Tim Bittiger**

Regional Director

**Peter Eigen**

Special Representative

**Siri Farstad**

Regional Director

**Souad Harvey**

Programme Coordinator

**Helene Johansen**

Communications Officer

**Shemshat Kasimova**

Communications and Country Researcher

**Leah Krogsund**

Executive Manager

**Anders Tunold Kråkenes**

Communications Manager

**Esben Marcussen**

Conference Intern

**Francisco Paris**

Regional Director

**Jürgen Reitmaier**

Special Advisor

**Dyveke Rogan**

Regional Director

**Chantal Spit**

Conference Manager

**EITI** Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative  
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EITI brings together stakeholders from government, civil society, oil, gas and mining companies and investors.  
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**Latest news, blog and events**

- [EITI Chair welcomes African Progress Panel report on extractives](#)  
It highlights how countries' EITIs have helped build a new culture of openness.
- [Charting the next steps for transparency in extractives](#)  
The Sydney conference will be a defining moment for the EITI.
- [Invitation to the EITI Members meeting](#)  
See the list of nominees to the EITI Board for the next period.

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**EITI in the news**  
New report highlights benefits of transparency, challenges of translating it into accountability, and the scope of EITI  
1 May 2013 | Nancy Green-Watson  
Diarmid O'Sullivan, Open Society Foundation research fellow and ex-Global Witness campaigner has released a report on how transparency helps identify problems in the governance of natural resources, as well as the challenges in ensuring that this is.  
[See all EITI in the news](#)

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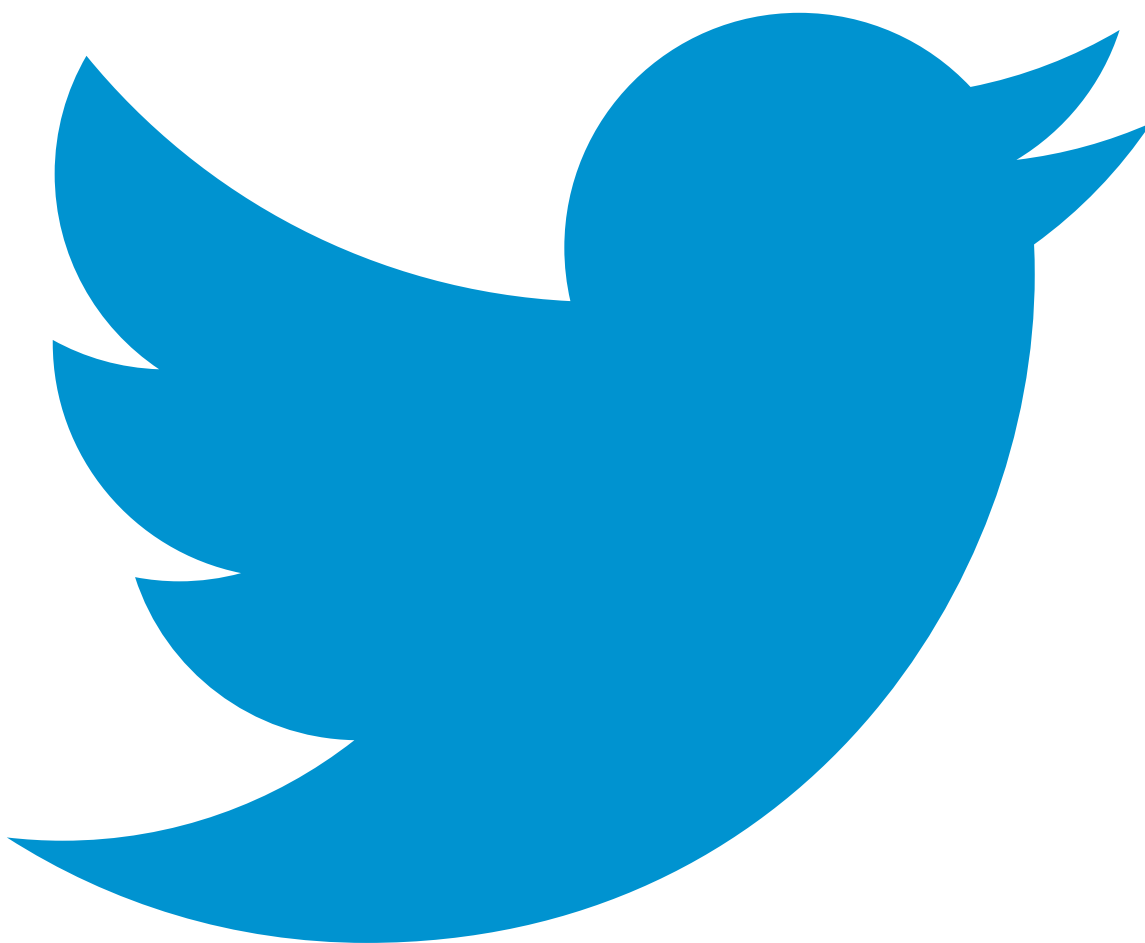
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The EITI (Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative) Standard is an international standard that ensures transparency around countries' oil, gas and mineral resources. It is developed and overseen by a coalition of governments, companies, civil society, investors and international organisations. All of these groups are represented on the EITI Board which is supported by the EITI International Secretariat. The EITI Standard has robust yet flexible methodology, which countries adapt to address the specific issues they are facing. When implemented, the EITI ensures more transparency in how the country's natural resources are governed, and full disclosure of government revenues from its extractive sector.