

EITI Candidature Application Form

EITI CANDIDATURE APPLICATION FORM

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INTRODUCTION

A government intending to implement the EITI is required to undertake a number of steps before applying to become an EITI Candidate country (See EITI Requirements 1-5¹). **When the country has completed the “sign-up” steps and wishes to be recognised as an EITI Candidate country, the government, with the support of the MSG, should formally submit a Candidate application in writing to the EITI Chair². The application should describe the activities undertaken to date and provide evidence demonstrating that each of the five sign-up requirements have been fully met. Applicant countries may wish to refer to the evidentiary requirements for the “sign-up” phase listed in the Validation Guide³. The application should include contact details for government, civil society and private sector stakeholders involved in the sign-up process. Application materials will be published on the EITI website and available for public comment.**

On behalf of the EITI Board, the Outreach and Candidature Committee will work with the EITI International Secretariat to review the application and assess whether the five sign-up requirements have been met. The International Secretariat will contact stakeholders at the national level to ascertain their views on the sign-up process and seek comments from supporting governments, international civil society groups, supporting companies, and supporting organisations and investors. The International Secretariat will work closely with the senior individual appointed to lead on EITI implementation in order to clarify any outstanding issues. The Outreach and Candidature Committee of the EITI Board will make a recommendation to the Board on whether a country’s application should be accepted.

The EITI Board will take the final decision on application for EITI Candidature. The Board has stated a preference to take decisions on admitting a Candidate country at the regular EITI Board meetings. Where there is a long period between meetings, the Board will consider taking a decision via Board Circular. The International Secretariat will communicate the Board’s decisions to applicant countries⁴.

When the Board admits a Candidate, it also establishes deadlines for publishing the first EITI Report and submitting a final Validation Report, endorsed by the MSG, to the EITI Board. A country’s first EITI Report must be published within 18 months from the date that the country was admitted as a Candidate. The final Validation Report must be submitted within two and a half years from the date that the country was admitted as a Candidate.

Box 1 – Main steps in the Candidature application process

- 1. Country submits application for EITI Candidature.** The government should submit a formal application in writing to the EITI Chair via the International Secretariat.
- 2. The International Secretariat assesses the application.** The International Secretariat will ensure that the application is complete and will contact stakeholders at the national and international level to ascertain their views and seek comments. The International Secretariat will publish the application on the EITI international website.
- 3. The Outreach and Candidature Committee reviews the application and provides recommendations to the EITI Board.** The recommendation will stipulate whether a country’s application should be accepted or not.
- 4. The EITI Board will take a decision on admitting the applicant as a Candidate country** in accordance with the

¹ The requirements are provided in the *EITI Rules*: <http://eiti.org/document/rules>

² Applications should be lodged via the EITI International Secretariat.

³ See EITI Rules: <http://eiti.org/document/rules>, p. 42-44.

⁴ Applicant countries should not that the application review process can take up to 8 weeks.

EITI Rules.

APPLICANT COUNTRY INFORMATION

Please complete fields in blue

Applicant

Tajikistan

Government Contact Point

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Date of Application

20 December 2012

EITI SIGN UP REQUIREMENTS

EITI REQUIREMENT 1

The government is required to issue an unequivocal public statement of its intention to implement the EITI.

- a) The statement should be made by the head of state or government or an appropriately delegated government representative.
- b) Public statements can be made at a formal launch event, publicised through the national media, placed on a dedicated EITI website.
- c) Beyond endorsement of the EITI, the statement should also indicate the measures and actions the government intends to take to meet the EITI Criteria, including ensuring sustained high-level political support.
- d) A copy of the statement should be sent to the EITI International Secretariat.

1) On 12 July 2011, a high-level seminar on the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) was held in partnership with the World Bank, the Republic of Tajikistan Finance Ministry and the State Committee on Investments and State Property Management. Representatives of the Republic of Tajikistan and of other countries, such as Mongolia and Kyrgyzstan, took part, as did international organizations and civil society. The seminar looked at the history of the origins and development of the EITI, the development of Tajikistan's mining sector, the experience of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and Mongolia in implementing the EITI and the specific role of each interested party in that process. First Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan Asadullo Gulomov and First Deputy Chairman of the State Committee on Investments and State Property Management Shuhratjon Rahmatboev, speaking on behalf of the RT Government, delivered statements about the RT Government's study of EITI initiatives and the RT beginning the process of signing up to the EITI. (<http://news.tj/ru/news/v-dushanbe-obsudili-kandidaturu-tadzhikistana-na-vstuplenie-v-ipdo>). (World Bank press release and schedule of events appended).

On 11 July 2011, the day before the seminar, a training session was held for representatives of civil society, which sought to enhance their awareness of the basic principles of the EITI and to create a civil coalition in favour of the EITI in Tajikistan. (www.tfd.tj).

2) In his annual message, President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon clearly indicated that Tajikistan's signing up to international transparency initiatives and its adoption of the standards envisaged by these initiatives was one of the priority tasks of the RT Government.

3) On 23 September 2011, Deputy Finance Minister Mr. Jamshed Norinov had a meeting at the RT Finance Ministry with representatives of the World Bank, the Open Society Institute and other international organizations to discuss matters to do with introducing the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) in Tajikistan. At the meeting the parties discussed the outcome of the seminar held to promote the EITI in Tajikistan as well as the possibility of the Republic of Tajikistan signing up to the initiative. Deputy Finance Minister Jamshed Norinov noted that in recent years the Government of Tajikistan has been making great efforts to carry out economic reforms and to integrate increasingly into the world economy. As a result, there have been significant improvements in business and the investment environment. EIT implementation is extremely important if the Republic of Tajikistan is to bring about economic and social development. At the end of the meeting the head of the Executive Apparatus of the President of Tajikistan issued Instruction No. 9988 (12.2-6) of 18 October 2011 (appended) on setting up a working group to look into the possibility of Tajikistan introducing the EITI. Tajikistan's Finance Ministry was instructed to set up the working group, made up of representatives of the state structures, the private sector and civil society.

4) At the beginning of October, a government instruction set up a working group on the introduction of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). This included representatives of ministries and departments,

together with representatives of the coalition of civil society organizations and of the private sector. On 28 October 2011, the working group held its first sitting at the RT Finance Ministry. It was chaired by Deputy Finance Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan Jamshed Norinov.

5) On 26 November 2011, a training session was held for the members of the interdepartmental working group on Tajikistan signing up to the EITI. The objective of the session was to draft the legal documents regulating EITI activities, the procedures of a permanent multilateral group and an EITI work plan taking into account the requirements of the EITI International Board and both Kyrgyzstan's and Kazakhstan's experience of EITI implementation. At the end of the session, the trainers helped draft a precise work plan with set deadlines for the country to obtain candidate status and validation. (<http://minfin.tj/index.php?newsid=352>) (*programme appended*).

6) From March-April 2012, fact-finding tours to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Azerbaijan were organized as part of the East East Programme and with the support of the Open Society Institute so that members of the working group could study these countries' experience of EITI introduction. Each delegation comprised five representatives of civil society, two representatives of the state structures and one from the private sector. The concluding stage of the project was a "round table" held in Dushanbe to disseminate information about the other countries' experience and the possibility of EITI introduction in Tajikistan. This was paid for by the East East programme. The round table, attended by representatives of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, examined the experience gained and discussed the existing state of affairs and the possibilities for the Republic of Tajikistan to sign up to the initiative. The second half of the round table considered the CSO Coalition's strategy for the next five years.

7) On 30 May 2012, head of the International Secretariat of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Jonas Moberg and Dyveke Rogan, the EITI International Secretariat's Regional Manager for the Caucasus and Central Asia, took a business trip to Tajikistan. During the visit, meetings were held with First Deputy Prime Minister of Tajikistan Matlubkhon Davlatov, Finance Minister of Tajikistan Safarali Najmiddinov and Chairman of Tajikistan's State Committee on Investments and State Property Management Davlatoli Saidov. There was also a meeting with members of the multilateral working group. This trip gave great impetus to taking EITI introduction forward in Tajikistan.

8) On 30 August 2012, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, in his role as Chairman of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, signed an RT Government Decree on the country signing up to the EITI, which, like the other such decrees, is a regulatory legal act, released to the public and included in all legal databases (Adliya etc). Pursuant to the EITI rules and regulations which took legal effect in April 2012, this constituted Tajikistan's public announcement that the country had signed up to the EITI (*Republic of Tajikistan Government Decree No. 449 of 31 August 2012, appended*).

9) On 13 September 2012, the first session of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Council in Tajikistan was held at the republic's Finance Ministry and chaired by RT Deputy Finance Minister Rukhulo Khakimov. An EITI Council in Tajikistan was created on the basis of RT Government Decree No. 449 of 31 August 2012 "On the signing up of the Republic of Tajikistan to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative". The Council includes representatives of ministries and departments of the Republic of Tajikistan, of civil society and of the country's extractive industries. (<http://minfin.tj/index.php?newsid=409>).

The session was attended by representatives of the following international organizations: the World Bank, the Open Society Institute Assistance Foundation-Tajikistan and the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ). The report was presented by RT Deputy Finance Minister Rukhulo Khakimov who noted that the process of EITI introduction in Tajikistan was an important step enabling the country's wealth of natural resources to be used for sustainable economic growth. Targeted work by government structures, civil society and the private sector, with the active involvement of international organizations, would be required to achieve the set objectives. The session discussed issues related to the council's formation and the approval of its members, the drawing up of a work plan on EITI implementation for the period 2012 – 2014 and the drafting of an application to obtain EITI candidate status.

Summing up the results of the working group's first organizational session, its chairman, RT Deputy Finance Minister Rukhulo Khakimov, noted the importance and significance of Tajikistan introducing the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative and urged all members of the EITI Council to carry out all the measures planned in good time

and to a high standard.

The EITI Council in Tajikistan has held three sessions to date (*session minutes appended*).

7) On 13 November 2012, in order to accelerate the process of Tajikistan signing up to the EITI and to disseminate information more widely and more promptly to companies in the mining, fuel and energy sectors, the media and civil society, RT Deputy Finance Minister Shavkat Sakhilov, speaking on behalf of and as instructed by the RT Government, briefed those present once again on the government's signing of the decree on signing up to the EITI, the creation on a parity basis of a multilateral EITI Council in the Republic of Tajikistan etc. and, on behalf of and as instructed by the RT Government, he delivered the official announcement that Tajikistan had signed up to the EITI.

In the afternoon of 13 November and the following day, the Eighth Annual Regional Meeting of Publish What You Pay (PWYP) was held, to which participants from six countries had been invited. This working meeting discussed issues of close regional cooperation between representatives of civil society on matters related to ensuring that information on revenues and contracts in the extractive industries are made public. It also discussed the action strategy of this social network as regards increasing the involvement of civil society at the national and international level in promoting the international standards of the EITI and the Open Government Partnership (OGP). The sessions of the working meeting discussed issues related to budget monitoring, social spending, local revenues and revenues from transit operations. In accordance with the working meeting's findings, recommendations were drafted on increasing the effectiveness of work by this global network. (Press release, schedule of events and newspaper article appended),

<http://eiti.org/news/tajikistan-s-president-eiti-will-improve-governance-our-natural-resources>;

<http://minfin.tj/index.php?newsid=423>

8) On 12 November 2012, a one-day training session on EITI issues was held for mining company representatives. Representatives of 25 mining companies took part and training was provided by experienced trainers, invited in from the Eurasia Hub Training Centre (Ingalib Akhmadov, Galib Efendiev and Fuad Rasulov). They conduct training sessions every year for participants from countries in the region on issues relating to the extractive industries. A representative of the Kumtor gold-mining company (Kyrgyzstan), who works closely with reporting procedures as part of EITI requirements, also took part in the training session as an expert. (*programme appended*)

EITI REQUIREMENT 2

The government is required to commit to work with civil society and companies on implementation of the EITI.

- a) EITI implementation requires a sustained commitment to multi-stakeholder dialogue and collaboration. Companies and civil society organisations must be substantively engaged in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the EITI process, contributing to public debate.
- b) The government must ensure there are no obstacles to civil society and company participation in the process.
- c) The government must ensure that there is an enabling framework for civil society organisations and companies, with regard to relevant laws, regulations, and administrative rules as well as actual practice in implementation of the EITI.
- d) The government must refrain from actions which result in narrowing or restricting public debate in relation to the implementation of the EITI.
- e) Civil society and company representatives can speak freely on transparency and natural resource governance issues.
- f) Civil society and company representatives who are substantively engaged in the EITI process, including but not limited to members of the multi-stakeholder group, have the right to communicate and cooperate with each other.

Applicants should also take note of Policy Note #6 regarding the participation of civil society⁵

1) On 13 September 2012, the first sitting of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Council in Tajikistan was held at the republic's Finance Ministry and chaired by RT Deputy Finance Minister Rukhulo Khakimov. An EITI Council in Tajikistan was created on the basis of RT Government Decree No. 449 of 31 August 2012 "On the signing up of the Republic of Tajikistan to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative". The Council includes representatives of ministries and departments of the Republic of Tajikistan, of civil society and of the country's extractive industries.

2) The Coalition of Civil Society Organizations carried out an analysis entitled "The practice of civil society's participation in the work of various government working groups" and a "Case study on the freedom of Public Organizations in the Republic of Tajikistan to perform their statutory activities" (*appended as two separate documents*).

3) In order to establish effective communication channels and facilitate the process of drawing up the most important documentation, the Open Society Institute Assistance Foundation (OSIAF) arranged, funded and did all it could to facilitate the holding of a number of training sessions for members of the Working Group. In addition, the OSIAF helped attract experts involved in cooperation with the OSIAF and its partners to the Republic of Tajikistan and contributed to the Working Group's consultation process at all stages of its work.

The government has made a commitment to work with public organizations and companies on EITI introduction (*Appendix 1 to RT Government Decree No. 449 of 31.01.2012, appended*);

⁵ EITI Rules, pages 68-70.

EITI REQUIREMENT 3

The government is required to appoint a senior individual to lead on the implementation of the EITI.

- a) It is recommended that this appointment is publicly announced.
- b) The individual leading on EITI implementation should have the confidence of all stakeholders and be situated in relevant ministries or agencies.
- c) The appointee should have the authority and freedom to coordinate action on EITI across relevant ministries and agencies and be able to mobilise resources for country implementation.

The government has appointed the RT Finance Ministry to lead the introduction of EITI pursuant to Government Decree No. 449 of 31.08.2012 (appended);

The Tajikistan Government Decree states that:

"2. The Finance Ministry of the Republic of Tajikistan shall be made the authorized authority of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan for issues related to implementing the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative in the Republic of Tajikistan."

The Provision on an EITI Council in Tajikistan, approved by the Government of Tajikistan, notes:

"III. Composition of the Council and the Procedure for its Formation

5. Under Provision 3 of this decree, the Council shall be composed of representatives of the state authorities and, in line with established procedure, of representatives of the Coalition of Civil Society Organizations, representatives of the extractive industries and openly and transparently selected representatives of the private sector and of civil society.

6. The Council Chair shall be a serving Deputy Finance Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan."

Under Tajikistan Finance Ministry Order No. 59 of 13 September 2012, Deputy Finance Minister of Tajikistan R. A. Khakimov is appointed Chairman of the EITI Council in Tajikistan (*Finance Ministry Order appended*).

This order assigns the functions of executive secretary of the EITI Council in Tajikistan to T. Avgonov, Head of the Finance Ministry Department of Budget Policy for Sectors of the Economy, until such time as an EITI Secretariat is created (*Finance Ministry Order appended*).

EITI REQUIREMENT 4

The government is required to establish a multi-stakeholder group to oversee the implementation of the EITI.

- a) It is a requirement that implementation of the EITI is overseen by a multi-stakeholder group comprising appropriate stakeholders, including – but not limited to – the private sector, civil society (including independent civil society groups and other civil society, such as the media and parliamentarians) and relevant government ministries (including government leads).
- b) EITI implementation requires an inclusive decision-making process throughout implementation, with each constituency being treated as a partner.
- c) Each stakeholder group should have the right to appoint their own representatives, bearing in mind the desirability of pluralistic and diverse representation.
- d) Civil society groups involved in the EITI as members of the multi-stakeholder group must be operational, and, in policy terms, independent of government and/or companies.
- e) Members of the multi-stakeholder group should be able to operate freely without restraint or coercion, including by liaising with their constituency groups.
- f) Members of the multi-stakeholder group should have the capacity to carry out their duties.
- g) The multi-stakeholder group is required to agree clear public Terms of Reference (TORs) and keep written records of their discussions and decisions. These TORs should, at a minimum, include provisions on the endorsement of the Country Work Plan and allow for revisions to the Country Work Plan following comments by the MSG, as well as procedures for choosing an organisation to undertake the reconciliation. Once the group has been formed, members should agree internal governance rules and procedures. This might include voting procedures.
- h) In establishing the multi-stakeholder group the government should:
 - i. ensure that senior government officials are represented on the multi-stakeholder group;
 - ii. ensure that the invitation to participate in the group was open and transparent;
 - iii. ensure that stakeholders are adequately represented (this does not mean that they need to be equally represented); and
 - iv. ensure that there is a process for changing group members which does not include any suggestion of coercion or attempts to include members who will not challenge the status quo.

The government may also wish to:

- v. undertake a stakeholder assessment; and
- vi. establish the legal basis for the group.

Applicants should also take note of policy note #6 regarding the participation of civil society⁶

As proposed by CSO Coalition Transparency for Development, acting as the prototype for a future EITI Council, together with the RT Finance Ministry as EITI champion, work immediately began on setting up a Working Group in the early stages. Included in the Working Group on a parity basis were representatives of civil society, the mining companies and RT state agencies responsible for the economic sector of the RT economy. At regular meetings, the Working Group drew up a series of documents that went on to form the basis of a packet of documents, which when analysed and studied became the basis for the RT Government's adoption of a Decree on Tajikistan Signing Up to the EITI.

⁶ EITI Rules, pages 68-70.

To enable the Working Group to operate effectively, the RT Finance Ministry as the EITI champion, headed by the RT Finance Minister, provided Working Group members with a conference room for their meetings, office equipment, presentation and copying equipment and other essential technical facilities. In addition, there were coffee breaks during the Working Group's meetings.

In order to establish effective communication channels and facilitate the process of drawing up the most important documentation, the OSIAF arranged, funded and did all it could to assist the holding of a number of training sessions for members of the Working Group. In addition, the OSIAF helped attract experts involved in cooperation with the OSIAF and its partners to the Republic of Tajikistan and contributed to the Working Group's consultation process at all stages of its work.

It should be noted separately that at every stage all members of the Working Group, especially the representatives of the state authorities, showed immense commitment to the successful outcome of its work. The state authorities were directly represented by individuals who had been authorized by the leaders of ministries and departments to represent their interests (all were at least heads of the relevant departments). Members of the Working Group from the mining companies either ran or owned the companies or represented industrialists' associations (AmCham), while those from civil society were the heads of the main NGOs in the Republic of Tajikistan. Working Group sessions were attended by journalists from the Republic of Tajikistan.

Moreover, the OSIAF arranged for Working Group members to travel to Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan to familiarize themselves with the experience of signing up to the EITI and the implementation of transparency and accountability initiatives.

Combining practical tasks with Working Group team-building, all delegations included on a parity basis representatives of mining companies, CSOs, the media and the state authorities, making it possible to create a tight-knit, like-minded team, representing all parties interested in the EITI, within a short space of time.

The principled position of the Working Group that representatives of the media should take part in all sessions, trips and undertakings linked to the signing up process and to further EITI implementation in the Republic of Tajikistan made it possible for the media to cover the complex process of embarking on EITI introduction in the Republic of Tajikistan and to gain the interest of all EITI participants in the Republic of Tajikistan.

Advice to the Working Group from the heads of the National Councils and from civil society activists from Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Mongolia made it possible to avoid a great many mistakes at the initial stage and to draw up a packet of documents within a shorter space of time and to submit it to the RT Government.

That Tajikistan's initial creation of a Working Group on beginning the process of the country signing up to the EITI and its formation on a parity basis was a positive and productive experience has been demonstrably confirmed once again by the rapid formation of the EITI Council on a parity basis immediately after the RT Government passed its Decree on Tajikistan Signing Up to the EITI on the basis of the Working Group, which ceased to exist when the council was formed, by the well-coordinated work of EITI Council members and by the parties' mutual understanding and respect for one another's opinions. In our view, this can serve as an example to those countries which will opt to sign up to the EITI in future.

A multilateral group of interested parties is set up with the key EITI interested parties (*RT Government Decree No. 449 of 31.08.2012*); *minutes of the meeting also appended.*

EITI REQUIREMENT 5

The multi-stakeholder group, in consultation with key EITI stakeholders, should agree and publish a fully costed work plan, containing measurable targets and a timetable for implementation and incorporating an assessment of capacity constraints.

a) The work plan is the foundation for the implementation of the EITI. The sixth EITI Criterion requires that a work plan be produced that is agreed with key EITI stakeholders, including government, extractive companies and civil society. The MSG should endorse the work plan.

b) The work plan must:

- i. be made widely available, for example, published on the national EITI website and/or other relevant ministries and agencies websites, in print media or in places that are easily accessible to the public;
- ii. include measurable and time bound targets and objectives, and set out the specific actions that are required to meet these objectives;
- iii. incorporate an assessment of any potential capacity constraints in government agencies, companies and civil society that may be an obstacle to effective EITI implementation and set out how these will be addressed (for instance through training); and
- iv. establish the scope of EITI reporting and include a list of all operating oil, gas and mining companies. The multi-stakeholder group may wish to extend EITI reporting to other sectors.

c) During this phase, due consideration should be paid to identifying domestic sources of funding for timely implementation of the agreed work plan. Sufficient funding for Validation should be budgeted. The government should also formulate strategies to access technical and financial assistance from donors and international partners. The MSG is encouraged to address this issue as soon as practicable and to take account of the administrative requirements and lead times in mobilising funding from external sources.

d) In addition to the five sign-up requirements, governments should review the legal framework to identify any potential obstacles to EITI implementation. The EITI should fit comfortably within the legal framework alongside fiscal control mechanisms. The EITI should not involve extraordinary demands on the government. However, in some cases it may be necessary to incorporate EITI requirements within national legislation or regulation.

e) Implementing countries are required to produce their first EITI Report within 18 months. Thereafter, implementing countries are required to produce EITI Reports annually. EITI Reports should cover data no older than the second to last complete accounting period (e.g., an EITI Report published in calendar/financial year 2010 should be based on data no later than calendar/ financial year 2008). Should the MSG wish to deviate from this norm, this should be clearly indicated in the EITI work plan and the reasons for this communicated to the EITI Board. Countries that have not produced a report for more than two years may be subject to the temporary suspension mechanism set out in Policy Note #5. In the event that EITI reporting is significantly delayed, the multi-stakeholder group should take steps to ensure that EITI Reports are issued for the intervening reporting periods so that every year in the series is subject to reporting.

f) MSGs are encouraged to update the work plan on an annual basis. Implementing countries should inform the Board if there are any material changes to the scope of EITI implementation. Where it is manifestly clear that the EITI Principles and Criteria are not in a significant aspect adhered to and honoured by an implementing country, the EITI Board may temporarily suspend or delist that country.

On 26 November 2011, a seminar was held at the Finance Ministry of the Republic of Tajikistan for members of the multilateral working group on Tajikistan's introduction of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). Taking part in the seminar were representatives of ministries and departments, international organizations and civil society, as well as representatives of the private sector and of extractive and geological companies. With the support

of international experts, the seminar produced a draft work plan, drawn up by the Multilateral Group of interested parties in accordance with EITI requirements (*appended*). The work plan was sent to working group members for consideration and further work, which was endorsed at a Tajikistan EITI Council session on 26 November 2012.

The only unusual feature of the working plan is the lack of funding from Tajikistan's state budget when measures are being implemented. Tajikistan's budget is approved for the medium term and changes cannot be made to it at present. In future, we shall look into the possibility of allocating state budget funds. For this to happen, it is essential that Tajikistan obtain EITI candidate status and the Tajikistan EITI Council will do all it can to ensure that the Government of Tajikistan makes a financial or material contribution to putting the work plan into effect.

Currently, all expenditure for putting the work plan into effect, including the validation process, funding for the National Secretariat and for holding a series of round tables, training sessions and information campaigns will be covered by the World Bank and the Open Society Institute. Preliminary talks on funding these measures have been held with the World Bank and the Open Society Institute.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE MULTI-STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Provide a list of members from the national Multi-Stakeholder Group, their organisational affiliation and contact details. If appropriate, attach information regarding additional government, civil society and private sector stakeholders involved in the sign-up process.

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ANNEXES
