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

Based on the principle that a country’s natural resources belong to its citizens, the EITI Standard promotes the open and accountable management of oil, gas and mineral resources.

As a multi-stakeholder organisation, the EITI builds trust between governments, companies and civil society. The EITI requires the disclosure of information along the extractive industry value chain, from licensing to extraction, to how revenue makes its way through to government, to how it contributes to the economy and wider society. In doing so, the EITI strengthens public and corporate governance, promotes transparent and accountable natural resource management, and provides data that informs debate and reform in the extractive sector.

3.5 billion people live in countries rich in oil, gas or minerals. With good governance, the revenues from extractive industries can have a significant impact on reducing poverty and boosting shared prosperity.

2.96 trillion USD in revenues have been disclosed in EITI Reports. Estimate from 492 financial years

90% of EITI data is publicly available in open data format

56 countries implement the EITI Standard

Stronger institutions and governance frameworks help reduce the scope for corruption and mobilise domestic resources for sustainable development.

RT HON. HELEN CLARK
Chair, International EITI Board

International Management

The International Secretariat, based in Oslo, supports countries and the international EITI Board, which assesses countries’ progress in meeting the EITI Standard.
Data disclosed under the EITI

THE EITI STANDARD COVERS

Natural resources
- Contracts and licences
- Exploration activities
- Production figures
- Export data

Contracts and licences
- Tax revenues
- Sales by governments and state-owned enterprises
- Infrastructure and barrier agreements
- Revenue management
- Distribution of revenues
- Subnational transfers

Production
- CSR payments
- Quasi-fiscal expenditures
- Contribution to national economy
- Employment figures on gender
- Environmental impact

Revenue collection
- Social and economic spending

Revenue allocation
- Public benefit

Social and economic spending

How the EITI works and how it achieves impact

1 The EITI is implemented at the national level, where local multi-stakeholder groups (MSGs) oversee implementation and ensure it’s aligned with national priorities.

2 MSGs are responsible for publishing, analysing, and communicating data required by the EITI Standard to wider audiences, from ministers and parliamentarians to local communities and civil society groups.

3 Data is leveraged by stakeholders and wider society to curb corruption, strengthen governance and support inclusive development.

Opening data, building trust

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

Timeline

2002 The EITI is launched
2003 EITI Principles are agreed
2009 EITI Rules are agreed and first EITI countries are assessed
2013 The EITI Standard replaces the EITI Rules, moving requirements beyond revenue transparency
2016 The EITI Standard is revised to include beneficial ownership disclosure requirements
2019 The EITI Standard is revised to include disclosure on contracts, gender, environment and commodity trading

The EITI enables better governance of public finances and expenditures, while providing a forum for stakeholders to debate public policy and development.

LUCIANO CARATORI
Undersecretary of Energy Planning, Argentina

Promoting systematic disclosure of government and industry data

Mainstreaming

Enabling public access, analysis and debate

To learn more, visit eiti.org