Board decision on the Validation of Ethiopia

Номер решения: 2019-21/BM-42
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Решение Правления

Following the conclusion of Ethiopia’s Validation, the EITI Board decided that Ethiopia has made meaningful progress overall in implementing the EITI Standard. In accordance with requirement 8.3c, Ethiopia will be requested to undertake corrective actions before the second Validation on 27 August 2020.

The Board congratulated the Government of Ethiopia and Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) on the progress made in improving transparency and accountability in the extractive industries. Ethiopia’s EITI implementation has targeted issues of national importance, such as artisanal and small-scale mining, social expenditures and mining licensing by different tiers of government. However, the focus on reconciliation, licensing and social expenditures has not been matched by an equivalent attention to detail in areas such as state participation or subnational transfers, despite public interest in such issues.

The strong country ownership on the part of the government has not been matched by an equivalent engagement from industry or civil society. The Board noted that, while trust has gradually been built amongst stakeholders directly involved in EITI implementation, divisions have emerged within civil society between those directly involved in EITI implementation and those outside.

Constraints on civil society operation in Ethiopia have weakened civil society engagement in EITI implementation. The Board took note of the Validator’s findings regarding requirement 1.3 on civil society engagement and adherence to the civil society protocol. The Board agreed that in the period between March 2014 - April 2018 there were significant legal and administrative constraints that impacted the ability of civil society organisations to operate and express themselves freely. The Board agreed to consider developments subsequent to the commencement of Validation, noting the efforts by the country’s new leadership to improve the space for civil society. The Board welcomed the government efforts to repeal or amend laws that restricted civil society’s freedom of expression, operation and association.

The Board commended ongoing reforms to shift the mandate of government agencies from control and monitoring to supporting and enabling civil society to contribute in public debate. The Board called on the government and stakeholders to continue working together to improve civil society engagement in extractive sector governance. The Board has determined that Ethiopia will have 18 months, i.e. until 27 August 2020 before a second Validation to carry out corrective actions regarding the requirements relating to civil society engagement (1.3), MSG governance (1.4), license allocations (2.2), license register (2.3), policy on contract transparency (2.4), state-participation (2.6), export data (3.3), comprehensiveness (4.1), SOE transactions (4.5), direct subnational payments (4.6), data quality (4.9), subnational transfers (5.2), social expenditures (6.1), SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2), and documentation of outcomes and impact (#7.4), with the environment for and engagement of civil society and state participation being the main areas of concern. Failure to achieved meaningful progress with considerable improvements across several individual requirements in the second Validation will result in suspension in accordance with the EITI Standard. In accordance with the EITI Standard, Ethiopia’s MSG may request an extension of this timeframe, or request that Validation commences earlier than scheduled.

The Board’s decision followed a Validation that commenced on 1 April 2018. In accordance with the 2016 EITI Standard, an initial assessment was undertaken by the International Secretariat. The findings were reviewed by an Independent Validator, who submitted a draft Validation report to the
MSG for comment. The MSG’s comments on the report were taken into consideration by the
independent Validator in finalising the Validation report and the independent Validator responded to
the MSG’s comments. In addition, the Board considered an update from the International Secretariat
on the engagement of civil society following the commencement of Validation. The final decision was
taken by the EITI Board.

Общая информация

The Government of Ethiopia first committed to implement the EITI in February 2009. An interim
multi-stakeholder group (MSG), the EEITI National Steering Committee (ENSC), was formed in July
2009. After deferments of the EITI Board’s decision on Ethiopia’s 2009 EITI Candidature application
several times, the government restructured the ENSC to the Multi-Stakeholder Board (MSB) and re-
applied in October 2013. The country was accepted as an EITI Candidate in March 2014 at the EITI
Board’s meeting in Oslo.

The Validation process commenced on 1 April 2018. In accordance with the Validation procedures,
an initial assessment was prepared by the International Secretariat [English]. The Independent
Validator reviewed the findings and wrote a draft Validation report [English] [French]. Comments
from the MSG [English] and from civil society MSG members [English] were received on 19
November 2018. The Independent Validator reviewed the comments and responded to the MSG
[English], before finalising the Validation report [English] [French].

The Validation Committee reviewed the case on 10 October 2018, 30 October 2018 and 23 January
2019.

[In addition, on 27 February, the Validation Committee considered whether the Board should
exercise its discretion to consider developments related to the environment for civil society
engagement since the commencement of Validation in the April 2018-February 2019 period, as
requested by the MSG. The Committee considered that the proposal to consider new developments
complied with the four criteria for considering developments after the commencement of Validation,
namely that it had the MSG’s support, that it was specific and verifiable, it had material significance
and it was timely.]

The Committee reviewed the following updates from the International Secretariat on developments
related to civil society engagement subsequent to the commencement of Validation, in the April
2018-February 2019 period.

Expression: The initial assessment and Validation report found that, while there was evidence that
civil society representatives on the MSG freely expresses their opinions at MSG meetings, there
were legal and practical constraints on public advocacy, including on extractives issues, by foreign-
funded CSOs. Several recent developments point towards a gradual easing of these constraints,
including:

- Curbs on media: While the government has continued to block Internet access in specific
  instances of violent protests and unrest for a matter of weeks (in August 2018 in the eastern
  Somali region[1] and in September 2018 amid clashes in Addis Ababa[2]), the level of Internet
censorship appears to have generally declined since April 2018. In June 2018, the government
allowed access to 264 previously-blocked websites, including diaspora-based media such as
the Oromia Media Network and Ethiopian Satellite Television and Radio.[3] The government has also released all incarcerated journalists in 2018, for the first time in 13 years according to the Committee to Protect Journalists’ 2018 annual prison census.[4] Freedom House’s highlighted “[p]ositive developments (...) in growing access to the Internet and censored content, decreasing online self-censorship, and the release of imprisoned bloggers. (...) Under [Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed’s] short tenure, the internet has become more accessible, as networks were less disrupted and content became less censored. (...) While Ethiopian citizens have become optimistic about the direction their country is heading, repressive laws that have enabled authoritarianism remain on the books, including laws designed to constrain freedom of expression and enable unchecked surveillance.”[5] The Attorney General’s Legal Reform Advisory Council established in June 2018 has been developing revisions to the Freedom of the Mass Media and Access to Information Proclamation, expected to be submitted to Parliament in 2019.[6]

- Civil society representatives consulted highlighted the easing of restrictions on freedom of the media and of expression. They emphasised that the removal of the bans on previously-restricted newspapers, radio and television stations had brought about a significant change in the media landscape since April 2018. There was consensus among civil society, government and industry stakeholders consulted that restrictions on freedom of the media and of expression had effectively been lifted since April 2018. Nonetheless, several CSOs consulted noted that local journalists’ capacity constraints remained a challenge to ensuring fair and balanced reporting.

- Anti-terror legislation: The government’s easing of restrictions on the media has been accompanied by a broader effort to lift the state of emergency and reform the 2009 Anti-Terror Proclamation. In June 2018, the government lifted the state of emergency imposed since February 2018 and released thousands of political prisoners incarcerated over the 2014-2017 period.[7] There have been incidents of violent dispersal of peaceful demonstrations have continued, for instance in Addis Ababa in September 2018[8] and the Afar and Tigray regions in October 2018[9]. These do not appear to have been linked to demonstrations related to extractive industry governance or public financial management, but rather to broader calls for democratic reforms. The Legal Reform Advisory Council established by the Attorney General in June 2018[10] has been developing revisions to the 2009 Anti-Terror Proclamation (ATP), under which arrests of these political prisoners had been based.[11] Attorney General Berhanu Tsegaye announced in January 2019 that a draft bill amending the Anti-Terror Proclamation would be submitted to Parliament (House of People’s Representatives) in 2019.[12] On 12 December 2018, the US Millennium Challenge Corp. (MCC) selected Ethiopia to receive “threshold program assistance”[13], notably recognizing “a series of significant reforms, including releasing thousands of political prisoners, apologizing for past state-led human rights abuses, and easing restrictions on media outlets.”[14]

- Self-censorship: While the initial assessment and Validation report highlighted a certain level of self-censorship in relation to certain mining issues amidst a state-controlled media in the period of 2014 - April 2018, there is growing evidence of open and critical discussion of issues previously considered “too sensitive” for public discussion. Prime Minister Ahmed has announced his support for freedom of expression on several occasions, including in his
inaugural address where he welcomed dissenting opinions.[15] There is now evidence in Ethiopian media of public criticism of the three key topics identified as “off limits” in the initial assessment, namely of MIDROC[16], Metals and Engineering Corp. (METEC)[17] and the Endowment Fund for the Rehabilitation of Tigray (EFFORT).[18] Several CSOs consulted considered that there were no longer any issues “too sensitive” for public discussion and highlighted that the issues of MIDROC and METEC had been openly discussed at a January 2019 MSG meeting. These representatives also highlighted that discussions on the MSG had evolved from being focused narrowly on EITI reporting to more sensitive issues, including extractives policy reforms.

- **Curbs on advocacy:** The February 2019 amendment of the 2009 Charities and Societies Proclamation (see operation) has effectively removed the curbs on CSOs’ ability to engaged in public lobbying and advocacy on issues of transparency and good governance. By removing restrictions on individual CSO membership based on nationality and residence, the amended CSP effectively allows all CSOs to engage in public advocacy.[19] Several CSOs consulted expressed satisfaction that civil society’s input to the drafting of the legal amendments had effectively removed curbs on CSOs’ ability to freely engaged in public advocacy. While there is little evidence of public civil society advocacy and lobbying in relation to EITI issues specifically in the short period since the CSP’s amendment, the removal of legal curbs on CSOs’ advocacy work addresses a key breach to the Civil Society Protocol identified in the initial assessment and Validation report.

**Operation:** The initial assessment and Validation report found that evidence gathered showed a regressive trend in the 2014-2018 period when it came to an enabling legal framework for NGOs. Several regulations since 2009 had weakened civil society’s capacity to engage fully and proactively in EITI implementation. The 10% cap on foreign funding for CSOs able to engage in advocacy had led to a reduction in the number of such charities since 2009. The 30% cap on ‘administrative’ costs, defined broadly to include all capacity-building and coordination activities, has forced CSOs to dedicate most attention to pure ‘project’ costs. Evidence was found of one CSO directly involved in the informal EITI network (PANE) having lost its registration from the Charities and Societies Agency in 2015. However, several recent developments point towards the prospect of reforms that could ease these constraints in future, including:

- **Civil society input to legal reforms:** In June 2018, the Attorney General established a Legal Reform Advisory Council[20], composed of 13 independent legal professionals, to develop recommendations for comprehensive revisions to restrictive laws including the 2009 CSP and restructuring of institutions such as the Charities and Societies Agency.[21] Several CSOs consulted highlighted the extensive consultations with both Ethiopian and international civil society in drafting legal amendments, including through public and bilateral consultations. The Legal Advisory Council approved submitted a draft CSP bill to the Office of the Federal Attorney General on 21 October 2018.[22] Following a further round of public hearings in January 2019[23], the amended CSP was approved by Parliament on 5 February 2019.[24]

- **Key legal reforms:** Independent analysis of the reforms, including a review of the draft bill by Amnesty International in December 2018[25], has lauded several improvements over the 2009 CSP. Key reforms include the removal of funding restrictions on CSOs that promote human
rights, good governance, and related themes such as anti-corruption and conflict resolution; conversion of the Charities and Societies Agency into a CSO Board with minority civil society participation; removal of restrictions on individual CSO membership based on nationality and residence; and guaranteeing the right of CSOs, including foreign CSOs, to challenge the new CSO Board’s decisions on registration applications, including in courts of law. The amended CSP also transitioned from a strict “authorisation” model of CSO registration to a “declaration” model, where CSOs are only required to notify government of their ongoing operations on an annual basis rather than seeking re-registration every three years. Government officials consulted highlighted the significance of these reforms and expected a flurry of new registrations from CSOs in coming months. The officials explained that they were considering measures to streamline the logistics of registration, although capacity constraints hindered their ability to launch an automated online registration system. A senior government official emphasised the paradigm shift in the government’s approach to civil society, from a focus on control and enforcement to one on support and monitoring. Even ahead of implementation of the amended CSP, several CSOs consulted considered that there had already been important changes in the government’s approach to enforcing existing regulations, noting the lack of audits of CSOs in the past nine months.

- **Access to funding:** While the amended CSP maintains a cap of 20% on CSOs’ administrative costs, it has significantly narrowed the definition of administrative costs to exclude staff salary and capacity-building activities, among others. While there is little evidence of new foreign funding of CSOs in the short period since the amended CSP was enacted, the removal of legal constraints on CSOs’ ability to raise foreign funding addresses a key breach to the Civil Society Protocol identified in the initial assessment and Validation report.

**Association:** The initial assessment and Validation report found that there did not appear to be any regulatory or practical barriers to CSOs’ ability to communicate with each other in relation to EITI, aside from the logistical challenges of operating in a vast, predominantly rural, country. While the constituency had established an informal EITI network and agreed a charter to coordinate its activities however, there were questions regarding the degree of representativeness and independence of organisations involved. There is little new evidence of improved civil society association in relation to EITI implementation since April 2018. While the government and industry constituencies refreshed their MSG membership in 2018, there is no evidence that the civil society constituency has yet started the process of renewing its MSG membership, which was scheduled to take place in April 2018 according to the EITI CSO Charter but has since been postponed to April 2019. Several CSOs consulted explained that their activities related to EITI implementation were still coordinated by the EEITI National Secretariat. They lamented what they perceived as poor communication between the EEITI and civil society, which hindered their ability to effectively associate and engage in all aspects of EITI implementation.

**Secretariat’s assessment of recent developments:** There is evidence, in both review of publicly-accessible documents and views of stakeholders (both in-country and overseas), that significant developments in the April 2018-February 2019 period indicate a positive direction of travel in the environment for civil society engagement in EITI implementation. The November 2018 CIVICUS Monitor noted: “In Ethiopia (…), following years of popular unrest and the severe repression of all forms of dissent, 2018 has witnessed a remarkable about-turn. New Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed has released political prisoners, eased restrictions on electronic communication and made important
progress towards reforming some the country's most repressive laws.”[27] There is evidence of removal of barriers to freedom of expression and of the media, combined with easing self-censorship on EITI-related issues previously considered “too sensitive” for public discussion. The amendment of the 2009 Charities and Societies Proclamation in February 2019 has removed the legal restrictions on civil society’s ability to operate, including raising funding, for their EITI-related activities. While the timeframe has been too short to assess the implementation of these legal reforms in practice, the removal of legal restrictions on civil society addresses key breaches to the Civil Society Protocol identified in the initial assessment and Validation report. There is however still little evidence of civil society using this growing space to more fully, actively and effectively associate with each other and engage in all aspects of EITI implementation. As such, the Secretariat’s view is that developments related to civil society engagement in EITI in the April 2018-February 2019 period indicate a positive direction of travel that would warrant an upgrade in the assessment of Requirement 1.3 from “inadequate progress” to “meaningful progress”.

Based on the findings above, the Validation Committee agreed to recommend the assessment card and corrective actions outlined below.

The Committee also agreed to recommend an overall assessment of “meaningful progress” in implementing the 2016 EITI Standard. Requirement 8.3.c. of the EITI Standard states that:

ii. Overall assessments. Pursuant to the Validation Process, the EITI Board will make an assessment of overall compliance with all requirements in the EITI Standard.

... 

iv. **Meaningful progress.** The country will be considered an EITI candidate and requested to undertake corrective actions until the second Validation.

The Validation Committee agreed to recommend a period of **27 August 2020** to undertake the corrective actions. This recommendation takes into account that the challenges identified are relatively significant and seeks to align the Validation deadline with the timetable for Ethiopia’s 2016/17 and 2017/19 EITI Reports.


February 2019.


Ibid.


Amnesty International (December 2018), ‘Ethiopia: commentary on Ethiopia’s draft CSO law’, op.cit..

Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (November 2018), op.cit..

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**Overall Progress**
Корректирующие действия

The EITI Board agreed the following corrective actions to be undertaken by Ethiopia. Progress in addressing these corrective actions will be assessed in a second Validation commencing on 27 August 2020:

1. In accordance with Requirement 1.3.b, the government should ensure an enabling environment for civil society to freely express opinions with regards to natural resource governance. In accordance with Requirements 1.3.c and d, the government must ensure that there are no obstacles to civil society participation in the EITI process and must refrain from actions which result in narrowing or restricting public debate in relation to implementation of the EITI. In accordance with Requirement 1.3.a, civil society must demonstrate that it is fully, actively and effectively engaged in the EITI process. In accordance with requirement 8.3.c.i, the civil society constituency should develop and disclose an action plan for addressing the deficiencies in civil society engagement documented in the initial assessment and Validator’s report within three months of the Board’s decision, i.e. by <Board Decision + 3 months>.

2. In accordance with Requirement 1.4, the MSG should ensure that each constituency has clear procedures for the selection of MSG members and channels of communication between the MSG representatives and their constituencies. The MSG could task each stakeholder group to clarify their internal nominations and representation procedures to improve the transparency and participation in the process. The MSG should also agree a process to ensure greater accountability of MSG representatives to the constituencies. This should include establishing mechanisms of consultation and reporting between MSG representatives and their wider constituencies.

3. In accordance with Requirement 2.2, Ethiopia should clearly define the number of mining, oil and gas licenses awarded and transferred in the year(s) under review, describe the statutory allocation and award procedures, including specific technical and financial criteria, and
highlight any non-trivial deviations in practice. In addition, Ethiopia may wish to comment on
the efficiency of the current license allocation and transfer system as a means of clarifying
procedures and curbing potential non-trivial deviations, particularly related to Regional
Governments’ licensing activities.

4. In accordance with Requirement 2.3, Ethiopia is required to maintain a publicly available
register or cadastre system(s), including comprehensive information on all active oil, gas and
mining licenses. In the interim, the MSG should ensure that information set out under
Requirement 2.3.b be publicly-accessible for all mining, oil and gas licenses held by companies
included in the scope of EITI reporting.

5. In accordance with Requirement 2.4, Ethiopia should ensure that the government’s policy on
contract disclosure is publicly clarified for both mining contracts and oil and gas PSAs. Where
applicable, Ethiopia should provide an overview of the contracts and licenses that are publicly
available, and include a reference or link to the location where these are published or
guidance on how to access them.

6. In accordance with Requirement 2.6, Ethiopia should disclose a comprehensive list of state
participations in the extractive industries, including the terms associated with state equity,
and publicly clarify the prevailing rules and practices regarding the financial relationship
between the government and state-owned enterprises (SOEs), e.g., the rules and practices
governing transfers of funds between the SOE(s) and the state, retained earnings,
reinvestment and third-party financing. This should include a comprehensive overview of loans
and guarantees extended by the state or SOEs to any extractives company.

7. In accordance with Requirement 3.3, Ethiopia should ensure that the export volumes and
values of each mineral commodity exported in the year(s) under review are publicly available.

8. In accordance with Requirement 4.1, Ethiopia should ensure that future EITI reporting clearly
explain all unreconciled discrepancy and provide a clear assessment of whether discrepancies
materially affect the comprehensiveness of the reconciliation. In addition, Ethiopia should
ensure that full unilateral government disclosure of material revenues, including from non-
material companies, is provided disaggregated per material revenue stream.

9. In accordance with Requirement 4.5, Ethiopia should ensure that all material company
payments to SOEs and all transactions between SOEs and government entities be
comprehensively disclosed and reconciled.

10. In accordance with Requirement 4.6, Ethiopia should establish whether direct subnational
payments, within the scope of the agreed benefit streams, are material ahead of future EITI
reporting. Where material, the MSG is required to ensure that reconciled information on
company payments to subnational government entities and the receipt of these payments be
publicly accessible.
11. In accordance with Requirement 4.9.a, the EITI requires an assessment of whether the payments and revenues are subject to credible, independent audit, applying international auditing standards. In accordance with requirement 4.9.b.iii and the standard Terms of Reference for the Independent Administrator agreed by the EITI Board, the MSG and Independent Administrator should:

12. examine the audit and assurance procedures in companies and government entities participating in the EITI reporting process, and based on this examination, agree what information participating companies and government entities are required to provide to the Independent Administrator in order to assure the credibility of the data in accordance with Requirement 4.9. The Independent Administrator should exercise judgement and apply appropriate international professional standards in developing a procedure that provide a sufficient basis for a comprehensive and reliable EITI Report. The Independent Administrator should employ his/her professional judgement to determine the extent to which reliance can be placed on the existing controls and audit frameworks of the companies and governments. The Independent Administrator’s inception report should document the options considered and the rationale for the assurances to be provided.

13. ensure that the Independent Administrator provides an assessment of comprehensiveness and reliability of the (financial) data presented, including an informative summary of the work performed by the Independent Administrator and the limitations of the assessment provided.

14. ensure that the Independent Administrator provides an assessment of whether all companies and government entities within the agreed scope of the EITI reporting process provided the requested information. Any gaps or weaknesses in reporting to the Independent Administrator must be disclosed in the EITI Report, including naming any entities that failed to comply with the agreed procedures, and an assessment of whether this is likely to have had material impact on the comprehensiveness and reliability of the report.

15. In accordance with Requirement 5.2, Ethiopia is required to ensure that material subnational transfers of extractives revenues are publicly disclosed, when such transfers are mandated by a national constitution, statute or other revenue sharing mechanism. Ethiopia should also disclose any discrepancies between the transfer amount calculated in accordance with the relevant revenue sharing formula and the actual amount transferred between the central government and each relevant subnational entity. Ethiopia may wish to consider whether publishing the detailed calculations of subnational royalty transfers as a means of achieving this objective. Ethiopia is encouraged to reconcile subnational extractives transfers.

16. In accordance with Requirement 6.1, Ethiopia should ensure that information on mandatory social expenditures, clearly disaggregated between cash and in-kind and by non-government beneficiary, is publicly accessible.

17. In accordance with Requirement 6.2, Ethiopia should undertake a comprehensive review of all expenditures undertaken by extractives SOEs that could be considered quasi-fiscal. Ethiopia
should develop a reporting process for quasi-fiscal expenditures with a view to achieving a level of transparency commensurate with other payments and revenue streams.

18. In accordance with Requirement 7.4, Ethiopia should annually assess and document progress made by Ethiopia against the EITI requirements or recommendations from the EITI Report.

The government and the MSG are encouraged to consider the other recommendations in the Validator’s Report and the International Secretariat’s initial assessment, and to document the MSG’s responses to these recommendations in the next annual progress report.

Новости

Внедряющие страны ИПДО достигают прогресса на пути к прозрачным и подотчетным добывающим секторам

Правление ИПДО оценило внедрение ИПДО в восьми странах

Правление ИПДО провело оценку статуса восьми внедряющих стран, включая Гану, Гвинею, Мавританию, Малави, Нигерию, Норвегию, Тринидад и Тобаго, Эфиопию на заседании в Киеве 27-28 февраля. Правление согласилось с тем, что Нигерия и Норвегия в целом достигли удовлетворительного прогресса во внедрении Стандарта ИПДО. В других случаях Правление отметило прогресс и наметило корректирующие действия, необходимые для соблюдения Стандарта.

Зачем ИПДО проводит Валидацию стран

Статус страны, внедряющей ИПДО, определяется при помощи Валидации – механизма обеспечения качества, используемого ИПДО. В рамках этого процесса оцениваются результаты страны в сравнении с требованиями Стандарта ИПДО посредством анализа документации и консультаций с представителями правительства, компаний и гражданского общества. В процессе Валидации происходит выявление и описание слабых и сильных сторон соответствующей страны и определение набора исправительных мер, подлежащих осуществлению в течение периода длительностью 12-18 месяцев, после чего страна проходит вторую Валидацию с целью оценки прогресса. Карта оценки Валидации обеспечивает обзор достигнутых страной результатов. Правление ИПДО принимает окончательное решение о статусе ИПДО соответствующей страны.

Председатель Правления ИПДО Фредрик Рейнфельдт прокомментировал, что «более половины всех стран ИПДО уже прошли Валидацию в соответствии со Стандартом ИПДО. Общее направление движения является положительным, и правительства, компании и гражданское общество в разных регионах демонстрируют твердую приверженность привнесению прозрачности и подотчетности в управление своими природными ресурсами, а также использованию данных ИПДО для инициирования реформ. Валидация показала, что многие страны ИПДО перевыполняют Стандарт ИПДО, осуществляя инновационное
раскрытие информации в отношении контрактов в добывающих отраслях, лицензирования и продажи государственной доли нефти, газа и минеральных ресурсов».

Валидации: отображение данных о секторе, оценка сильных и диагностика слабых сторон

Гвинея, Малави, Тринидад и Тобаго, Эфиопия недавно прошли свои первые Валидации, при этом все достигли значимого прогресса в выполнении Стандарта ИПДО.

Гвинея, обладающая быстро развивающимися сектором бокситов и богатыми запасами железной руды, достигла улучшений в отношении полноты и качества отчетности ИПДО. Правление обозначило восемь исправительных мер, включая раскрытие большего объема информации касательно соглашений по инфраструктуре, прямых субнациональных платежей и квазифискальных расходов. Правление отметило, что ИПДО должна играть определенную роль в контроле нового Фонда местного экономического развития (FODEL).

Малави учредила многостороннюю группу заинтересованных сторон в качестве платформы для основанных на фактах дебатов и обеспечила возможность изучения данных добычи и экспорта через опубликование второго Отчета ИПДО. Несмотря на то, что страна имеет значительные месторождения боксита, угля, известняка, фосфатов и урана, добывающий сектор все еще находится в стадии развития. Чтобы сделать условия осуществления деятельности доступными для общественности, Малави опубликовала все контракты в соответствии с рекомендациями Стандарта ИПДО. Эти контракты используются гражданским обществом для создания финансовых моделей и разъяснения точных терминов, связанных с соглашениями. Необходимо провести дополнительную работу в целях обеспечения ясности касательно внебюджетных нефтяных фондов Малави – это пробел в среде, являющейся прозрачной в иных отношениях. Также имеет место обеспокоенность касательно качества данных и получателей социальных взносов.

Тринидад и Тобаго получил признание за построение динамической платформы для сбора, опубликования и обсуждения информации касательно того, как осуществляется управление природными ресурсами страны. Отчеты ИПДО выявили пробелы в сборе доходов, добыче, постоянном контроле расходов и информации по кадастр. В перспективе есть возможности для усиления контроля над управлением лицензиями на горную добычу, для обеспечения публичной доступности информации о бенефициарах, а также для повышения доверия общественности к официальным данным о добыче и экспорте. Виктор Харт, председатель руководящего комитета ИПДО Тринидада и Тобаго, заявил, что страна будет «продолжать инновации в рамках ИПДО путем продвижения прозрачности контрактов, отчетности в сфере охраны окружающей среды и обращения к компаниям «мидстрим» и «даунстрим» для участия во внедрении ИПДО».

Правление поприветствовало усилия Эфиопии в отношении отчетности по вопросам национальной значимости, таким как кустарная и малкомасштабная добыча и социально-экономическая отчетность. Правление высоко оценило проводимые реформы, направленные на то, чтобы изменить мандр государственных учреждений с контроля и мониторинга на поддержку и предоставление возможности гражданскому обществу участвовать в общественных дебатах. В дальнейшем ИПДО может сыграть ключевую роль в улучшении отношений между компаниями и местным населением. Валидация также показала, что еще необходимо провести работу по обеспечению полного раскрытия информации касательно
участия государства в секторе и отчетности на уровне субнациональных органов власти. Это будет важно, поскольку страна начинает добычу нефти и газа в бассейне Огаден и продолжает прилагать усилия для формализации горнодобывающего сектора. Принимая это решение, Правление учило значительные правовые и административные ограничения для общественных организаций, влияющие на их способность участвовать в процессе ИПДО. Тем не менее, Правление высоко оценило усилия по включению групп гражданского общества в проводимые реформы.

Вторые Валидации: от диагностики к прогрессу

«Несколько стран ИПДО сейчас проходят вторые Валидации и достигли большого прогресса в привнесении прозрачности в свои нефтегазовые и горнодобывающие секторы, – заявил Марк Робинсон, Исполнительный директор Международного Секретариата ИПДО. – Вторые Валидации показали, что страны успешно реформируют свои секторы и достигают прогресса в выполнении Стандарта».

Гана, Мавритания, Нигерия и Норвегия прошли свои вторые Валидации и были оценены на основе предписанных исправительных мер.

Было установлено, что Гана достигла значимого прогресса и полностью выполнила шесть из восьми исправительных мер. Выполнение Ганой рекомендаций ИПДО способствовало реформам, увеличившим доходы правительства от сектора, что является приоритетом для правительства, желающего уменьшить свою зависимость от иностранной помощи. Страна получила одобрение за опубликование всех своих контрактов по горной добыче, добыче нефти и газа, а также за обеспечение их доступности посредством интернет-порталов. Тем не менее, остается провести работу по обеспечению полного раскрытия информации всеми крупнейшими нефтегазовыми компаниями.

Ведется разработка нескольких крупных нефтегазовых проектов в Мавритании, являющейся ведущим производителем железной руды. Страна достигла значимого прогресса в выполнении Стандарта ИПДО, обеспечив улучшение контроля над внедрением ИПДО со стороны правительства, отрасли и гражданского общества. Правление признало усилия Мавритании касательно использования отчетности ИПДО в качестве инструмента диагностики с целью продвижения реформ в управлении лицензиями в добывающих отраслях и участия государства в горнодобывающем секторе. Был назначен набор исправительных мер с целью улучшения раскрытия информации о предоставлении лицензий и реестре лицензий, улучшения раскрытия информации об участии государства в горнодобывающем секторе и усиления оценки влияния ИПДО. Правление положительно восприняло предпринимаемые усилия по обеспечению систематического раскрытия данных ИПДО, что укрепит государственные системы и сделает внедрение ИПДО более значимым в дальнейшем.

Норвегия, поддерживающая ИПДО с момента ее возникновения, достигла удовлетворительного прогресса. Получив широкое одобрение как история успеха в сфере управления нефтяными богатствами, она была первой страной ОЭСР, внедрившей ИПДО, опубликовав восемь Отчетов ИПДО с 2008 по 2015 гг. В 2017 году Норвегия стала первой страной, подавшей в ИПДО заявку на интегрирование внедрения ИПДО. Своевременная, полная и достоверная информация публикуется на правительственном веб-сайте Norwegian Petroleum и в отчетах компаний по странам. Соответственно, Правление ИПДО согласилось, что больше нет необходимости в изолированных Отчетах ИПДО, и
Норвегия подала заявку на роспуск своей многосторонней группы заинтересованных сторон ИПДО. Прозрачность и всеобъемлющее управление обеспечиваются при помощи ряда форумов, используемых отраслью и гражданским обществом для продвижения надлежащего управления, включая ежегодные заседания заинтересованных сторон, на которых рассматривается прогресс во внедрении ИПДО.

Подробнее:

- Обзор решений касательно Валидации и страниц документации
- Карты оценки Валидации:
  - Гана
  - Гвинея
  - Мавритания
  - Малави
  - Нигерия
  - Норвегия
  - Тринидад и Тобаго
  - Эфиопия
- Процесс Валидации ИПДО