

EITI Candidature application form

ANGOLA

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List of Abbreviations

ACC: Associação Construindo Comunidades (Association Building Communities).

ACDA: Acção Comunitária para o Desenvolvimento de Angola (Community Action for Development of Angola).

ACEPA: Association of Exploration and Production Companies of Angola which comprises the following member companies: ExxonMobil, TotalEnergies, BP, ENI, CABGOC, Sonangol P&P, ALNG, Pluspetrol, Equinor and Somoil.

ADRA: Action for Rural and Environmental Development

AFD: Agence Française de Développement (French Development Agency).

AJUDECA: Youth Association for Community Development of Angola.

ANPG: National Oil, Gas and Biofuels Agency.

ANRM: National Agency for Mineral Resources

BNA: National Bank of Angola

BP: British Petroleum.

CABGOC: Cabinda Gulf Oil Company Limited

CEA-UCAN: Centre for African Studies of the Catholic University of Angola

CEA- CICA: Angola Council of Christian Churches.

CIAROSP: Interministerial Commission for Adjustment of the Oil Subsector

CIAROSP: Interministerial Commission to support the reorganization of the Oil Subsector

NCC: National Coordination Committee (MSG)

EPAGE: Institute for Management of State Assets and Investments.

FMJIG: Forum of Women Journalists for Gender Equality.

IRDP: Oil Derivatives Regulatory Institute.

EITI: Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

EITI-AO: Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative in Angola

IGEO: Angolan Geological Institute

JEA: Ecological Youth of Angola.

KPCS: Kimberley Process Certification Scheme

MAPTSS: Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and Social Security

MCTA: Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment

ME: Minister of State

MINDCOM: Ministry of Industry and Trade

MINFIN: Ministry of Finance

MINTTICS: Ministry of Telecommunications, Information Technologies and Social Communication

MIREMPET: Ministry of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas

MIREX: Ministry of Foreign Relations

MSG: (Multi-Stakeholder Group)

Mosaiko: Institute for Citizenship

Mwana Pwo: Civil Society Association

CSO: Civil Society Organization

NGO: Non-Governmental Organization

Effective/Beneficial Owner: Natural person who directly or indirectly ultimately possesses and/or exercises significant control of, and/or has a significant economic interest in, and/or obtains significant economic benefits from a business entity.

SITCABGOSEPP: Union of Workers of Cabinda Gulf Oil and Petroleum Sector Servicing Companies.

SMC: Catoca Mining Company

SSIMA: Independent Union of Maritime and Related Workers of Angola .

SONANGOL E.P.: National Fuel Society of Angola, Public Company

ToR: Terms of Reference

UFOLO: Centre of Studies for Good Governance.

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Introduction

A country intending to implement the EITI is required to undertake a number of steps before applying to become an EITI country. These steps relate to government commitment (1.1), company engagement (1.2), civil society engagement (1.3), the establishment of a multi-stakeholder group (1.4) and agreement on an EITI work plan (1.5).

When the country has completed the sign-up steps and wishes to be recognised as an EITI implementing country, the government should submit an EITI Application, endorsed by the multi-stakeholder group. The application should describe the activities undertaken to date and provide evidence demonstrating that each of the sign-up steps have been completed. The application should include contact details for government, civil society and private sector stakeholders involved in the EITI.

Once submitted, the application will be made publicly available on the EITI website. The EITI Board will review the application and assess whether the sign-up steps have been completed. The International Secretariat will work closely with the senior individual appointed by the government to lead on EITI implementation in order to clarify any outstanding issues. Based on this and any other available information, the EITI Board's Outreach and Candidature Committee will make a recommendation, within a reasonable time period, to the EITI Board on whether a country's application should be accepted. The EITI Board will make the final decision.

The EITI Board aims to process applications within eight weeks of receiving the application. The EITI Board prefers to make decisions on admitting an EITI country during EITI Board meetings, although may consider taking a decision via Board circular between meetings where appropriate.

When the EITI Board admits an EITI implementing country, it will also establish deadlines for publishing the first EITI Report and undertaking Validation. An implementing country's first EITI disclosures must be made available within 18 months from the date that the country was admitted.

Validation will commence within two and a half years of becoming an EITI implementing country. Further information on reporting and Validation deadlines – and the scope for extensions of these deadlines – is outlined in section 4 on EITI Board oversight of EITI implementation.

Countries preparing to join the EITI are encouraged to identify potential barriers to systematic disclosures from the outset, for instance by conducting a systematic disclosure feasibility study or addressing opportunities for systematic disclosures as part of the preparations for becoming an EITI implementing country.

Table 1. Main steps in the candidature application process

1. The country submits a candidature application to the EITI. The government should submit a formal written request, with the support of the multi-stakeholder group, to the EITI Chair through the EITI International Secretariat.
2. The EITI Board, through its Outreach and Candidature Committee, will review the request and assess whether the sign-up criteria are met. The International Secretariat will ensure that the application is complete and will be in touch with national and international stakeholders to understand their views and gather their opinions. The International Secretariat will publish the candidature application on the EITI website.
3. The Outreach and Candidature Committee will make a recommendation to the EITI Board. The recommendation will be whether or not to accept the candidature application.
4. The EITI Board will make a decision on whether or not to accept the country as an Implementing Country, in accordance with the EITI Standard.

Information about the candidate country

Please fill in the fields in blue

Candidate	Republic of Angola
Government point of contact	Dr Diamantino Pedro Azevedo Minister of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas and President of the National Coordinating Committee of the EITI Ministry of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas Avenida 4 de Fevereiro, No. 105, Caixa Postal 1279 Luanda – Angola Telephone landline: Secretary of Minister (+244) 226 421307 Mobile: (+244) 925 725 090 email: Diamantino.azevedo@mirempret.gov.ao geral@mirempret.gov.ao Fax:
Date of application	28 March 2022

Criteria for joining the EITI

EITI Requirement 1.1

Government engagement

a) *The government is required to issue an unequivocal public statement of its intention to implement the EITI. The statement must be made by the head of state or government, or an appropriately delegated government representative.*

b) *The government is required to appoint a senior individual to lead the implementation of the EITI. The appointee should have the confidence of all stakeholders, the authority and freedom to coordinate action on the EITI across relevant ministries and agencies, and be able to mobilize resources for EITI implementation.*

c) *The government must be fully, actively and effectively engaged in the EITI process.*

d) *The government must ensure that senior government officials are represented in the multi-stakeholder group.*

a) *The government is required to issue an unequivocal public statement of its intention to implement the EITI. The statement must be made by the head of state or government, or an appropriately delegated government representative.*

The Government of Angola, through a communication from the President of the Republic, His Excellency Dr João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, publicly announced on 20 August 2020 its intention to seek Angola's adhesion to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)¹. The Minister of MIREMPET, Dr Diamantino Pedro de Azevedo is the person designated as responsible for leading the process and establishing the country's link with the international organization, EITI². The communication was published through various social communication channels.

The Government stated that Angola decided to join the EITI in order to provide the maximum transparency to the process of exploitation of mineral resources and

¹ Angola announces adhesion to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative – Letter from Manhã Canadá <https://www.verangola.net/va/en/082020/Energy/21591/Angola-announces-joining-the-Extractive-Industries-Transparency-Initiative.htm>

² Angola will adhere to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative – Minister Diamantino Azevedo is the person chosen by JLo to chair the Committee. <https://energycapitalpower.com/angola-to-join-extractive-industries-transparency-initiative>

hydrocarbons considering the vast potential in this sphere. It is important that everyone is aware of the exploitation processes and the process of management of the related revenues.

“With the appointment of the Chairman of the National Coordination Committee of the EITI, the country expressly assumes the political will to strengthen the national instruments of good governance, which include accountability to the citizens so that they have access to information relating to the revenues from the extractive industries”, the communication states, and concludes that this step “goes in the direction of constantly improving the business environment and the investment climate in these important sectors of the national economy”.

Angola showed clearly its commitment to promote open and responsible management of its natural resources for the benefit of its people, said Mr Tete Antonio, Minister of Foreign Relations of Angola.

We emphasize that the appointment of a Minister to head up this process shows that the Government’s commitment to joining and implementing the EITI is at the highest level. We highlight the fact that the Minister appointed oversees the mining, oil and gas sectors which ensures that the disclosures relating to EITI are all-embracing.

The Minister of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas (MIREMPET) has a seat on the Council of Ministers and regularly interacts and works with the other relevant ministries, including the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of the Environment, etc.

Considering his vast experience in the sector, the Minister of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas (MIREMPET) is recognized and accepted by the mining, oil and gas industries and Civil Society for presiding over and heading the process of Angola’s adherence to the EITI. The Minister has assumed commitments to Civil Society and the industries concerned to ensure the engagement of these sectors.

b) The government is required to appoint a senior individual to lead the implementation of the EITI. The appointee should have the confidence of all stakeholders, the authority and freedom to coordinate action on the EITI across relevant ministries and agencies, and be able to mobilize resources for EITI implementation.

The announcement of Angola’s intention to submit its candidature for membership of the EITI was channelled through various national communication media, including the National Public Television and various newspapers, as well as various

information platforms.

The President of the Republic, His Excellency João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço issued Presidential Order No. 117/20 of 1 September to appoint Dr Diamantino Pedro Azevedo³ (See Annex 1 for more details), Minister of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas, to cumulatively exercise the functions of Chairman of the EITI National Coordination Committee.⁴

“Angola decided to join the EITI to confer the maximum transparency on the process of exploitation of mineral resources and hydrocarbons, bearing in mind their vast potential in this sphere”, highlighting that it is “important for everyone to know about the processes of their exploitation and the process of managing the related revenues”.

Adhesion to the EITI discussed with Civil Society.

Leaders of UFOLO, MOSAIKO and JEA met on 9 August 2020 with the Chairman of the National Committee for the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, Dr Diamantino Azevedo to be briefed on Angola’s adhesion to the organization.

Rafael Marques, Júlio Candeeiro and António Manuel, representatives of UFOLO, MOSAIKO and JEA respectively, said that they were delighted by the possible inclusion of these organizations in the EITI National Committee.

The EITI is a voluntary platform for the promotion of transparency and responsible management of revenues derived from the extractive industries, which is typically implemented by the countries concerned and which operate in this sector.

The Director-General of MOSAIKO responded to the initiative for Angola’s membership of the EITI.

The Director-General of Mosaiko, Frei Júlio Candeeiro of the Angolan Organization for the Promotion of Human Rights, said today that it is necessary to increase and enhance the sharing of information between the Government, companies and citizens when speaking about the extraction of natural resources.

³ Dr Diamantino Pedro Azevedo has a Doctorate in Mining Engineering from the Technical University of Berlin; a Master’s Degree in Mining Engineering, Academy of Mining, Freiberg – Federal Republic of Germany; Degree in Mining, Oil and Gas Engineering, Academy of Mining, Freiberg. From 2020 to the present, he has been Minister of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas, and previously held the post of Minister of Mineral Resources and Oil. In his career, he worked as Chairman of the Board of FERRANGOL E.P., Chairman of the Board of AEMR and of the General and Supervisory Board of SOMEPA, he was Secretary-General of the African Network for the Promotion of the Mining Industries and Director-General of Mining Resources of Southern and East Africa, Tanzania.

⁴ <https://expansao.co.ao/angola/interior/cidadaos-vao-ter-acesso-as-contas-e-receitas-provenientes-das-industrias-extractivas-atraves-de-plataforma-da-transparencia-93401.html>

“On the vision of Civil Society concerning the process of Angola’s adhesion to the EITI (Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative), Júlio Candeeiro welcomed Angola’s candidature for the Initiative, hoping that membership would not be “merely a charm offensive”, but that the country “is really making an effort to implement the standards and principles of this initiative, because it is very good”.

Angola’s accession to the EITI has the support of the EITI International Organization⁵ and the Embassy of Norway in Angola⁶.

EITI International wrote to the Minister of Mining Resources, Oil and Gas, Dr Diamantino Azevedo, expressing the Organization’s satisfaction at the fact that Angola had announced its intention to become an implementing country of the Initiative.

The Institution then expressed its support for Angola’s candidature and congratulated Dr Diamantino Azevedo on his appointment as Chairman of the National Coordination Committee. The introduction of the EITI assumes observance of the procedures, and the creation of a group composed of the various stakeholders, the preparation of budgeted work plans and a timetable of implementation of objectives, to mention but a few.

It should be mentioned that Dr Diamantino Azevedo has already held meetings with public and private companies in the sector, as well as representatives of Civil Society.

The Ambassador of Norway in Angola, Kikkan Haugen, offered the following words: “We were pleased to see the steps that have been taken for Angola’s adhesion to this international standard, which confirms the commitment of the Angolan authorities to increasing transparency”.

c) The government must be fully, actively and effectively engaged in the EITI process

We emphasize that since the announcement of the adhesion to the EITI, the Minister, Dr Diamantino Azevedo, has undertaken various actions which show total and active engagement to adhesion throughout the registration process.

⁵ Angola’s access to the EITI with the support of the organization – Rough

<https://www.rough-polished.com › news>

<https://opais.co.ao/vice-presidente-do-banco...>

[http://kollob10.com/endiama/itie-apoia-adesao-de-angola/.](http://kollob10.com/endiama/itie-apoia-adesao-de-angola/)

<https://observador.pt/2020/08/28/angola-anuncia-adesao-a-iniciativa-de-transparencia-nas-industrias-extrativas/>

⁶ <https://www.angonoticias.com/Artigos/item/69590/noruega-apoia-angola-para-a-transparencia-das-industrias-extrativas>

[Adesão à ITIE debatida com a sociedade civil – Endiama](https://www.club-k.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=46109:director-da-ong-mosaiko-defende-mais-partilha-de-informacao-na-industria-extrativa&catid=5:economia&lang=pt&Itemid=1070)

https://www.club-k.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=46109:director-da-ong-mosaiko-defende-mais-partilha-de-informacao-na-industria-extrativa&catid=5:economia&lang=pt&Itemid=1070

At the start of the process, Minister Diamantino Azevedo, designated a contact point for the start of implementation of the NCC (MSG) until the members took office, Dr Luís Baptista António, Director of the Liaison Office of MIREMPET.

At the first meeting of the NCC (MSG), the Chairman of the NCC (MSG) proposed the composition of the national secretariat of the NCC (MSG), which was approved unanimously by the proposed members. The secretariat currently has two officials, Mr Sr. José Malanga, Executive Director (National Coordinator) and Mrs Beatriz Catomi, Director of Administration and Finance. The Executive Director has experience of coordination of international transparency initiatives, as he previously coordinated the implementation of the KPCS in Angola. Beatriz Catomi is a senior official, with experience in the Oil and Gas industry, following a career in SONANGOL E.P.

The Government representatives on the NCC (MSG) are engaged in the preparation of Angola for membership of the EITI, designating its representatives to participate in the action plan, which involves the creation of rules of procedure (terms of reference), elaboration of a work plan and elaboration of a provisional budget with the respective indications of sources of financing.

The following is a description of the Government representatives on the NCC (MSG), who are represented by ministries or secretariats of state:

Effective members: 1. Representative of the Ministry of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas (MIREMPET); 2. Representative of the Ministry of Finance (MINFIN); 3. Representative of the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment (MCTA) 4.; Representative of the Ministry of the National Oil, Gas and Biofuels Agency (ANPG); 5. Representative of the Ministry of the National Mineral Resources Agency (ANRM);

Alternate members: 1. Representative of the Ministry of Foreign Relations (MIREX); 2. Representative of the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MINDCOM); 3. Representative of the Ministry of Telecommunications, Information Technologies and Social Communication (MINTTICS); 4. Representative of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESCTI); 5. Representative of the Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and Social Security.

The presence of these institutions in the NCC (MSG) has been active. The ministries concerned have technical experts and/or specific areas for permanent interaction with the NCC (MSG).

For further details, see: Annex 2, Minutes of meeting with the Secretariat of State for Budget and Public Investment of MINFIN; Annex 3 MINFIN letter confirming engagement; Annex 4, Report of visit of Mr

Marck Robinson.

Exchanges between Mozambique and Angola

A meeting took place on 14 December 2021, the principal objective of which was sharing experiences between the national secretariats of EITI Mozambique and EITI Angola.

For further details, see: Annex 27, Report of the Exchange Meeting with the Executive Secretariat of Mozambique.

Mozambique was represented in the meeting by its independent consultant, Mr Valerio Bie, contracted by the International Secretariat, to assist Angola in the preparation of its candidature, and by Mrs Isabel Chuvambe, head of the Executive Secretariat of the EITI in Mozambique and Mr Jordão Maitimula, Secretariat of the National Civil Society Platform of the Extractive Industries.

Angola was represented by the Executive Director of the Secretariat and Civil Society, members of the NCC (MSG).

The meeting saw active participation by both parties, when Mozambique began by welcoming Angola's decision to sign up to the EITI, and described the implementation process, the different stages which they went through and their composition and administrative organization to support the functioning of the secretariat, and making the following recommendations:

1. There is a need at this level of civil society to organize to ensure that, post-adhesion, it is in a position to support the NCC (MSG), and must demonstrate technical and analytical capacity;
2. For the NCC (MSG) secretariat, it recommended preparing two management documents (rules of procedure and work plan) and a guarantee to share information for the benefit of all members of the CNC (MSG);
3. In general, the NCC (MSG) of Mozambique expressed its readiness to provide its support to the NCC (MSG) of Angola, to ensure adhesion, and throughout the process of preparation of reports, which must always be presented in accordance with the requirements which are dynamic.

Exchange between NCC of Angola and NCC of Uganda

On 16 November 2021, a webinar took place on the elaboration of the plan of activities, promoted by the International Secretariat. For Angola, members of the Secretariat and Civil Society took part.

The webinar was most interactive, with each requirement described in detail,

For Angola, the meeting was led by the Director of Liaison of MIREMPET, Mr Luís Antonio, with the participation of Mr José Malanga, Executive Director of EITI Angola, and Mrs Beatriz Catomi, Director of Administration and Finance, and for the EITI International Secretariat, Mrs Inês Marques, Head of coordination of EITI implementation for the English-speaking African countries and Mrs Lyddia Kili, officer responsible for supporting the involvement of Civil Society. The following conclusions were reached and recommendations made:

Conclusions: The parties agreed to continue to work together on creating the conditions to ensure the viability of Angola’s candidature for membership of the EITI.

Recommendations for the NCC of EITI Angola:

- a) Send to the International Secretariat of the EITI the list of members of the NCC (MSG) of EITI Angola. See Annex 39, Ministerial Order 000030/2021 approving the composition of the NCC of the EITI.
- b) Send documents to the International Secretariat of the EITI to serve as the basis for the First Regular Meeting.
- c) Send to the International Secretariat of the EITI the Minutes of the First Regular Meeting.
- d) Revise the financing model for the plan of activities of the NCC (MSG) of EITI Angola, such that the entire responsibility for guaranteeing the resources to finance it belongs to the Angolan Government.
- e) Ensure that companies in the extractive sector contribute only the minimum amount (*cash*) specifically to cover the costs of hire of room and logistical support when meetings and events are held by the Secretariat.
- f) Ensure the involvement of Civil Society throughout the process of Angola’s candidature for membership of the EITI.
- g) Ensure that the contracting of services by the NCC (MSG) Secretariat is done in real time and in accordance with the law on public procurement; simplified award criteria may be used.

Recommendations for the EITI International Secretariat: Ensure the provision of subsidies for the elaboration of terms of reference for the contracting of the independent consultant (auditor) which will ensure that the extractive sector has all the information necessary for publication on the aggregator platforms or the EITI Angola website.

- On 3 November 2021, Mrs Inês Marques introduced Mr Gilbert Makore, Regional Director for English-speaking and Portuguese-speaking Africa of the EITI International Secretariat, who heads the implementation supervisory team in 12

countries of the region, and assisted Uganda in EITI support in 2020. Mr Valério Bie is the independent consultant who supported the EITI in Mozambique and also prepared Mozambique’s EITI reports. We were duly informed, and received the news that this group would work with the NCC (MSG) Secretariat up to March 2022, supporting its progress on the registration stages. We were asked to do the following: i) schedule a meeting for 5 November 2021; ii) it was determined that the purpose of the meeting would be to address the terms of reference and work plan of the NCC (MSG); iii) the NCC (MSG) Secretariat would share the most recent version of the work plan.

- On that date, a *WhatsApp* group was formed to allow greater interaction between the two secretariats, and up to now we have communicated daily on the various subjects related to the preparation of the adhesion process, and the meetings were frequent, dynamic and very productive, using the *WhatsApp* communication mechanism.

Both Mr Gilbert Makore and Mr Valério Bie proved tireless in their support given to the NCC (MSG). We added Mr Valério Bie to the *WhatsApp* group with Civil Society, to support the subjects.

- The NCC (MSG) Secretariat participated in a webinar for implementers and members of the NCC (MSG) in the English-speaking and Portuguese-speaking countries on the development of work plans. The invitation was extended to the other members of the NCC (MSG) which was organized by the EITI International Secretariat on 16 November 2021.

Engagement of the Ministry of Finance in the adhesion process

In the last four years, the Government of Angola has implemented, and continues to implement, various policy responses and structural reforms with the objective of improving macroeconomic stability. Substantial progress has been recorded with strengthening of the business environment in which companies in all sectors of the economy operate and, thus, increasing and exploiting Angola’s potential for economic growth.

For further details, see: Annex 5, MINFIN Report; Annex 2, Minutes of meeting with the Secretariat of State for Budget and Public Investment of MINFIN; Annex 4, Report of visit of Mr Marck Robinson

In particular, since 2018, the Government has made progress in public investment, the public finances management framework and the level of transparency in the management of oil resources. With the objective of accelerating economic growth and diversification by improving the governance and transparency of the oil industry, it contemplated the Extended Fund Facility of the International Monetary Fund with the objective pf promoting Angola’s adhesion to the EITI in 2022.

MINFIN directly supported the entire process of the country's compliance with the requirements for the conclusion of Angola's candidature for the EITI, and it is intended as a structural reform with a major impact for the country, in that membership will bring many benefits, notably the following:

1. Strengthening of the framework of public and corporate governance of the mineral resources, oil and gas extractive industries, aligning them with the best international standards, thereby strengthening Angolan institutions, providing markets with greater stability, reducing corruption and money-laundering and driving economic growth;
2. A more comprehensive understanding of the management of natural resources, based on a more inclusive platform for interaction between the Government, economic operators and Civil Society, to promote greater transparency and accountability, bringing major benefits to Angolan society.
3. Opportunities to promote greater transparency in the national extractive industries, through the absorption of good international practices in the sector and in all the principal stages of governance of oil, gas and mining revenues, including reserves, licences and contracts, production, generation and allocation of revenues and public benefit.

Reaffirmation of Angola's commitment to combat illegal exploitation of natural resources in the Great Lakes Region⁷

Angola reiterated its commitment to continue to work hard, to the extent of its objective reality, to implement in the country the six tools to combat illegal exploitation of natural resources in the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), as well as conclusions of the High Level Regional Workshop on Natural Resources.

The announcement was made on 29 November 2021 by the Minister of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas, Dr Diamantino Azevedo, at the opening of the 6th meeting of the Regional Interministerial Committee on Natural Resources (RINR), held by videoconference, to evaluate progress and challenges in the implementation of tools to combat the illegal exploitation of natural resources.

In his intervention, the Minister also asked for support from international development partners and financial institutions so that minerals can contribute in practice to the economic development of the region, instead of being a source of conflicts which lead to

⁷ Ministry of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas – News – Mineral Resources: Angola reiterates combating illegal exploitation in the Great Lakes.

Annex 2, Minutes of meeting with the Secretariat of State for Budget and Public Investment;

Annex 3, MINFIN letter confirming engagement;

Annex 4, Report of visit of Mr Marck Robinson;

Annex 5, MINFIN Report.

a vicious cycle of poverty.

d) *The government must ensure that senior government officials are represented in the multi-stakeholder group.*

We should highlight that the Government is represented by senior officials in the NCC (MSG), whose functions range from Minister, Secretariat of State, Chairperson of the Board of Directors.

In Ministerial Order No. 000030/2021, the Minister of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas approved the composition of the members of the NCC (MSG) of the EITI. The following ministerial departments are represented: MIREMPET; MIREX; MINFIN; MINDCOM; MCTA and the BNA⁸. Under its new statutes, the BNA ceases to be part of the Government representatives on the EITI NCC, and becomes an observer member. The representatives are now as follows:

1. Representative of the Ministry of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas (MIREMPET); 2. Representative of the Ministry of Finance (MINFIN); 3: Representative of the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment (MCTA); 4. Representative of the Ministry of the National Oil, Gas and Biofuels Agency (ANPG); 5. Representative of the Ministry of the National Mineral Resources Agency (ANRM); 6. Representative of the Ministry of Foreign Relations (MIREX); 7. Representative of the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MINDCOM); 8. Representative of the Ministry of Telecommunications, Information Technologies and Social Communication (MINTTICS); 9. Representative of the Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and Social Security; 10. Representative of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology (MESCTI).

No.	Effective Members	Alternate Members
1	MIREMPET	MIREX
2	MINFIN	MINDCOM
3	MTCA	MINTTICS
4	ANRM	MPTSS
5	ANPG	MESCTI

⁸ Legal nature of the National Bank of Angola (BNA). In the new framework, the BNA takes on the legal nature of Independent Administrative Authority (collective personality under public law, with administrative, financial and ownership autonomy). As an independent administrative authority, the BNA is independent in the exercise of its functions and in the exercise of the public powers assigned to it, under the terms of the Constitution and the law. Thus, at the second regular meeting of the EITI, the BNA ceased to be a representative of Government, because its new statutes do not allow that.

Annex 41: Minutes of second meeting; Annex 42: Minutes of third meeting; Annex 39: Ministerial Order 000030/2021 approving the composition of the NCC of the EITI.

The following Government representatives were added: 8. Representative of the Ministry of Telecommunications, Information Technologies and Social Communication (MINTTICS); 9. Representative of the Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and Social Security; 10. Representative of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology (MESCTI)⁹.

For further details, see: Annex 41: Minutes of second meeting; Annex 42: Minutes of third meeting; Annex 4: Report of visit of Mr Marck Robinson; Annex 29: Minute of the Government nominating its members.

The minutes of the second and third meetings show the contributions by the Government representatives in the meetings related to the development of the work plan of the NCC (MSG), the Terms of Reference and the engagement in the current activities of the NCC (MSG).

For further details, see: Annex 41: Minutes of second meeting; Annex 42: Minutes of third meeting; Annex 39: Ministerial Order 000030/2021, description of members of the NCC (MSG).

EITI Requirement 1.2

Company engagement

- a) Companies must be fully, actively and effectively engaged in the EITI process
- b) The government must ensure that there is an enabling environment for company participation with regard to relevant laws, regulations, and administrative rules as well as actual practice in implementation of the EITI. The fundamental rights of company representatives substantively engaged in the EITI, including but not restricted to members of the multi-stakeholder group, must be respected.
- c) The government must ensure that there are no obstacles to company participation in the EITI process.

a) Companies must be fully, actively and effectively engaged in the EITI process

⁹ Legal nature of the National Bank of Angola (BNA). In the new framework, the BNA takes on the legal nature of Independent Administrative Authority (collective personality under public law, with administrative, financial and ownership autonomy). As an independent administrative authority, the BNA is independent in the exercise of its functions and in the exercise of the public powers assigned to it, under the terms of the Constitution and the law. Thus, at the second regular meeting of the EITI, the BNA ceased to be a representative of Government, because its new statutes do not allow that.

Annex 41: Minutes of second meeting; Annex 42: Minutes of third meeting; Annex 39: Ministerial Order 000030/2021 approving the composition of the NCC of the EITI.

The extractive sector in Angola is composed of companies which represent public capital and the private sector. Both are required to submit accounts to their management bodies on the transparency of their processes and through accounts audited by independent auditors.

Public and private companies that participate in the extractive sector in Angola are making efforts to improve the transparency of their processes.

The public extractive companies which represent the interests of the Angolan State regularly submit accounts to EPAGE (Institute for Management of State Assets and Investments), a specialized agency whose mission is to regulate and monitor the Public Corporate Sector, the execution of the privatization and restructuring policy and programme, management and control of the State's financial investments, monitoring and supervision of the management of financial assets and public funds, and management of loans granted by the State.

The extractive industry in Angola encompasses the mining industry and the oil and gas industry.

Companies in the extractive sector in Angola participated formally in the process of Angola's adhesion to the EITI from 2 June 2021, after nomination of their representatives in the process.

For further details, see Annex 39, Ministerial Order 000030/2021 approving the composition of the NCC of the EITI.

Description of the participation of the Association of Exploration and Production Companies of Angola (ACEPA) in the actions of the NCC (MSG)

Represented in ACEPA are the major oil and gas exploration and production companies operating in Angola.

The ACEPA administration holds monthly meetings to update in various areas of the sector, including the EITI Angola initiative. ACEPA holds an annual general meeting of the ACEPA administration.

On 8 September 2020, MIREMPET, through Minister Diamantino Pedro Azevedo, mandated by the President of the Republic, in Presidential Order No. 17/20 of 1 September, to head the process of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), as Chairman of the EITI National Coordination Committee, invited companies in the extractive industries and other relevant stakeholders to a meeting.

The purpose of the meeting was to officially announce Angola's intention to submit its candidature to the EITI. During the meeting, Minister Azevedo emphasized the importance of the initiative, stressing the serious commitment assumed by Angola to the promotion of transparent and responsible management of the country's natural resources, considering the value on aligning and standardizing policies and procedures among the different participants in the initiative, Government agencies, companies extracting mineral and oil resources, and Civil Society. Minister Azevedo also highlighted the importance of creating a space for dialogue and convergence between the extractive

industries, Civil Society and the Government, which will take place in the framework of the NCC (MSG).

The initiative was welcomed and discussed in ACEPA with its General Directors and in its subcommittees (primarily the financial and legal), and it was agreed that to be effective, the support provided by ACEPA to the implementation of the initiative would be collective and a joint effort.

Given the importance attached by ACEPA to this initiative, its Board of Administration decided to form an EITI-AO subcommittee specially devoted to the study and support of all matters related to this initiative.

Actions undertaken by the Industry, through ACEPA, in the NCC (MSG). For further details see Annex 7: ACEPA Report.

Many interactions took place with the Ministry, through its Executive Director and the Finance Department, with the Ministry, which were always ready and determined to listen to questions and consider comments by ACEPA, providing the necessary clarification on various topics which arose as the initiative progressed.

ACEPA was also present in the meetings of the NCC (MSG) Multisectoral Group, and acervately discussed topics relating to (i) the EITI Standard, (ii)the constitution of the NCC (MSG), and (iii) review of the ToR and elaboration of the work plan, and voting on the relevant documents.

ACEPA also had the opportunity to participate in a session with the EITI International Secretariat on 7 October 2023¹, which essentially addressed (i) the principles of the EITI Standard, (ii) the role of the Oil and Gas Industry, (iii) the consultative framework of the process, specifically in the framework of the NCC (MSG), (iv) the importance of regular and efficient communication between the various stakeholders in the process, (v) the importance of producing clear ToRs, aligned with the EITI Standard, (vi) a work plan which defines specific objectives and activities, and (vii) the impact of implementation of the Standard for the country and its contribution to appropriate mobilization of Angola's natural resources.

On 19 November 2021, the EITI International Secretariat made a technical visit to Luanda, where it held a clarification session with ACEPA members. In the framework of this session, it was possible to discuss questions relating to the EITI Standard, receive recommendations for the success of the candidature, be aware of the expectations and understand the role of ACEPA in the process of implementation of the initiative.

It was also an opportunity to learn about the fundamental criteria for the evaluation of candidatures, the implementation timetable, relevant topics to be considered in the work plan, and how beneficial ownership (i.e. creation of a register and elaboration or revision the relevant legislation), transparency and contractual confidentiality and the requirements related to financial reports and taxes.

ACEPA participated at the level of its management and subcommittees in this meeting with the EITI International Executive Secretariat, represented by Messrs Mark Robinson,

Gilbert Makore and Valério Bie, which shows the commitment of the oil and gas industry. Various companies represented in ACEPA have a long history of participation and contribution to the EITI processes in their countries of origin, such as, for example, Equinor, Eni, Chevron, ExxonMobil, Total Energies, BP, which are involved in and support contractual transparency.

On 17 January 2022, representatives of the Extractive Industries (Oil and Mining) met in the framework of the second meeting of the NCC (MSG) to review the Rules of Procedure of the EITI-AO CNC (MSG) and the Plan of Activities for the triennium 2022-2024 and agreed that of the five effective members allocated to the Extractive Industries, there would represent the oil sector and two from the mining sector, and of the five alternates allocated to those industries, three would represent the oil sector and two from the mining sector (Annex 41, Minutes of second meeting).

It was also agreed that the Extractive Industries would designate their representatives, and this was done on 19 January 2022.

The mining industry members are also engaged in the activities of the CNC (MSG). See Annex 41, Minutes of second meeting.

During the five-year period 2018-2022, a series of reforms were introduced in the Extractive Industries sector. The Executive embarked on a major transformation in both the Oil and Gas Sector and the Mining Sector. Two Presidential Decrees were published which created new entities and new responsibilities for others.

REFORMS IN THE EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

Reforms in the Mining Sector

In the context of the reorganization of the Mineral Resources Sector in Angola, through Presidential Decree No. 161/20 of 5 June, the National Mineral Resources Agency (ANRM) was created, with the objective of overseeing and promoting the mining sector in Angola, as well as ensuring compliance with the mining code and the applicable legislation, through monitoring of the exercise of mining rights granted by the State.

MIREMPET, which exercises oversight by delegation of the Executive Power of the Mining Sector bodies to ensure intersectoral harmonization of the application of policies in the Oil Sector, coordinating, supervising, monitoring and controlling the Sector's activities, ensuring long-term management, promoting local content, approving pluriannual and annual plans for the Sector, prospection, exploitation, development and production of minerals.

- i). ANRM: the State agency for indirect administration whose mission is to plan, prepare and issue mining concessions, negotiate and manage mining concession contracts;
- ii). ENDIAMA-EP: concentrating its action on activities within its corporate objective, specifically diamond mining operator;

- iii). SOCIAM-EP: maintains the function of public diamond marketing agency and operator of the diamond exchange;
- iv). Diamond Exchange: this is the entity responsible for securing diamond transactions in Angola;
- v). Geological Institute of Angola (IGEO): a public body whose fundamental functions are the execution and coordination of geological cartography and the study of the country's mineral resources, in line with the character and policy on mining established by the Government.
- vi). Kimberley Process Secretariat without consensus - ANGOP

See link: <https://www.jornaldeangola.ao/ao/noticias/ministro-anuncia-mudancas-no-sector-mineiro-em-angola/>

- b) The government must ensure that there is an enabling environment for company participation with regard to relevant laws, regulations, and administrative rules as well as actual practice in implementation of the EITI. The fundamental rights of company representatives substantively engaged in the EITI, including but not restricted to members of the multi-stakeholder group, must be respected.*

In the last four years, the Government of Angola has implemented, and continues to implement, various policy responses and structural reforms with the objective of improving macroeconomic stability. Substantial progress has been recorded with strengthening of the business environment in which companies in all sectors of the economy operate and, thus, increasing and exploiting Angola's potential for economic growth.

In particular, since 2018, the Government has made progress in public investment, the public finances management framework and the level of transparency in the management of oil resources. With the objective of accelerating economic growth and diversification by improving the governance and transparency of the oil industry, it contemplated the Extended Fund Facility of the International Monetary Fund with the objective of promoting Angola's adhesion to the EITI in 2022.

Considering the necessity of improving competitiveness in attracting private investment and establishing the general principles and bases for private investment in Angola, the Private Investment Act was passed, Act No. 10/21 of 22 April, setting out the benefits and facilities that the Government grants to private investors.

Further considering that there is no practical mechanism to allow investors priority access to the services of the Public Administration, the Single Investment Window (*Janela Única do Investimento - JUI*) was created by Decree No. 167/20 of 15 June.

During the five-year period 2018-2022, a series of reforms were introduced in the extractive sector, prominent among them being:¹⁰

- In 2018, the legal framework of the oil sector was adjusted with the approval of new legislation for the revival of activity in the oil industry;
- The ANPG was created in 2019 by Presidential Decree No. 49/16 of 6 February under the programme reorganization of the oil sector in Angola;
- Among the actions taken to restructure the sector, the transfer of the functions of concessionaire, previously held by SONANGOL E.P., to the ANPG, so as to ensure greater policy coordination, increase the effectiveness of processes and create conditions for private investment in the national oil industry;
- The IRDP was created by Presidential Decree No. 133/18 of 18 May, responsible for regulating the oil derivatives sector (*downstream*), with the objective of protecting the rights and interests of consumers and guarantee quality standards of products and services in the sector;
- Still in the context of reorganization of the Mineral Resources Sector of Angola, the ANRM, with the objective of supervising and promoting the Mining Sector in Angola, as well as ensuring compliance of the mining code with the applicable legislation, through monitoring of the exercise of mining rights granted by the State.

Summary of the principal reforms in the extractive industries

During the five-year period 2018-2022, a series of reforms were introduced in the extractive industries. The Executive embarked on a major transformation in both the oil sector and the mining sector. Two presidential decrees were issued which created new entities and assigned new responsibilities to others.

1.- Reforms of the Oil and Gas Sector

Also approved were Presidential Decrees Nos. 54/19,55/19,56/19 and 58/19 of 18 February, which granted to the National Concessionaire the mining rights for prospection, research, development and production of liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons in the areas of Blocks 30, 45, 46, 47 and KON 49 respectively.

In 2018, the legal framework of the oil sector was adjusted with the approval of new legislation for the revival of activity in the oil industry.

In 2019, the following reforms were enacted:

¹⁰ For further details, see Memorandum on fiscal reforms in the extractive sector – MINFIN
Annex 7: ACEPA Report
Annex 5: MINFIN Report

- The restructuring of the oil sector has assumed a preeminent role in the national economy in recent years, seeking to foster transparency and efficiency in the sector, increasing the country's attractiveness to international oil operators and other potential investors. Presidential Order No. 307/17 of 21 December created the Interministerial Technical Working Group which analysed and updated the Model of Readjustment of the Organization of the Oil Sector, issued by Presidential Decree No. 109/16 of 26 May. The Working Group identified a series of significant constraints and defined the basic pillars of the new Model:

For further details, see Annex 8: Presidential Order No. 307/17 of 21 December 2017; Annex 9: Presidential Decree No. 109/16 of 26 May.

- Concentration in MIREMPET of the functions of superintendent of the sector;
- Creation of the ANPG to assume the function of National Concessionaire;
- Creation of the IRDP;
- Restructuring of SONANGOL E.P. focusing its core business on the oil and natural gas chain.

The constitution of CIAROSP was approved by the Holder of Executive Power, with the publication of Presidential Order No. 113/18 of 27 August. CIAROSP has the task of ensuring the implementation of the new Governance Model for the Oil Sector, which it then defined: (For further details, see Annex 10: Presidential Order No. 113/18 of 27 August)

- i). The Holder of Executive Power, as general superintendent who exercises all the powers conferred by the Constitution;
- ii) MIREMPET, which exercises oversight by delegation of the Holder of Executive Power over the entities in the oil sector, in accordance with the applicable legal and regulatory provisions, and the formulation of policies and draft legislation in the sector, formulation of a strategic vision for the oil sector, ensures intersectoral articulation in the application of oil sector policies, coordinates, supervises, monitors and controls the activities of the sector, ensures long-term management, fosters the local content, approves pluriannual and annual plans for the sector, etc.;
- iii) MINFIN, with responsibility for exercising oversight of the capital and tax assets relating to the activities in the oil sector;
- iv) The IRDP, responsible for regulating the oil derivatives sector (*downstream*), with the objective of protecting the rights and interests of consumers and guarantee quality standards of products and services in the sector;
- v) The ANPG, with specific attributions of regulating, controlling and promoting the execution of oil activities in the field of operations and contracting in the oil sector;

vi) SONANGOL E.P., acting as an integrated oil and gas company, assuming a centralizing operational holding role, made up of business units in its primary value chain.

SONANGOL E.P. assumed the role of Concessionaire from its creation in 1976 and ceased that function in 2019. For further details, see Annex 15: Report of SONANGOL E.P.

The SONANGOL E.P. restructuring programme lasted just under two years, starting on 15 November 2018 and ending on 31 December 2020, with the creation of the following entities:

- UNEP: composed of a group of companies whose principal activity is exploration, development and production of hydrocarbons (crude oil and gas);
- UNRP: comprises crude oil refining companies;
- UNGER: comprises companies involved in liquefaction of natural gas and renewable energies, as also includes the participation of Sonangol in similar companies;
- UNTS: comprises companies engaged in marketing and maritime transport of crude oil and refined products;
- UNDC: comprises the Sonangol E.P. companies engaged in the supply, storage, distribution and domestic marketing of refined products from crude oil;
- Sonangol Holdings (non-core businesses): comprising a set of subsidiary businesses whose principal activity is to support the core businesses of SONANGOL E.P., as also companies which engage in businesses of a social character and related to the development of human capital, or whose priority is support for the country's economic and social development.

Among the actions taken in the restructuring of the sector, the transfer of the Concessionaire functions, previously held by SONANGOL E.P. to the ANPG was approved, so as to ensure greater policy coordination, increase the effectiveness of processes and create conditions for private investment in the national oil industry.

2 – Reforms in the Mining Sector

Also in the context of the reorganization of the Mineral Resources Sector in Angola, the National Mineral Resources Agency (ANRM) was created, with the objective of overseeing and promoting the mining sector in Angola, as well as ensuring compliance with the mining code and the applicable legislation, through monitoring of the exercise of mining rights granted by the State.

MIREMPET exercises oversight by delegation of the Executive Power of the mining sector bodies to ensure intersectoral harmonization of the application of policies in the Oil

Sector, coordinating, supervising, monitoring and controlling the Sector's activities, ensuring long-term management, promoting local content, approving pluriannual and annual plans for the Sector, prospection, exploitation, development and production of minerals.

- i). ANRM is the State agency for indirect administration whose mission is to plan, prepare and issue mining concessions, negotiate and manage mining concession contracts;
- ii). ENDIAMA-EP: concentrating its action on activities within its corporate objective, specifically diamond mining operator;
- iii). SOCIAM-EP: maintains the function of public diamond marketing agency and operator of the diamond exchange;
- iv). Diamond Exchange: this is the entity responsible for securing diamond transactions in Angola;
- v). Geological Institute of Angola (IGEO): a public body whose fundamental functions are the execution and coordination of geological cartography and the study of the country's mineral resources, in line with the character and policy on mining established by the Government.
- vi). Kimberley Process Secretariat.

Thus, there are currently no legal or regulatory obstacles to the participation of companies in the EITI adhesion process.

Furthermore, the existing laws and regulations encourage transparency and accountability and provide a propitious environment for companies to engage in and implement the EITI.

- d) *The government must ensure that there are no obstacles to company participation in the EITI process.*

One of the Government's prime objectives to increase transparency and engagement in the sector through the implementation of the EITI is to improve the investment environment.

To that end, it is optimizing to the maximum the involvement of the private sector in the EITI. The Minister of State, Dr Manuel Júnior, made this statement when the members of the NCC (MSG) took up their posts: "*When we are in the business world, confidence is fundamental to investors, and operators in the country must have confidence in the regulatory process, tax matters which determine investment decisions*", he said, adding that "*the greater the transparency, the greater the confidence*".¹¹

For that reason, oil and mining companies were included in the invitation to participate in

¹¹ <https://mirempet.gov.ao/ao/noticias/membros-do-comite-nacional-de-coordenacao-da-itie-tomam-posse/>

the process of Angola's adhesion to the EITI and to nominate members of the NCC (MSG) The Government continues to work to ensure that any existing or new investor will be free to participate in the EITI process if interested, and there are channels open to the Chairman of the NCC (MSG), members of the NCC (MSG) and the Secretariat of the NCC (MSG) if they intend to collaborate and participate.

For details, see: Annex 8: Presidential Order No. 307/17 of 21 December 2017; Annex 9: Presidential Decree No. 109/16 of 26 May; Annex 10: Presidential Order No. 113/18 of 27 August

EITI Requirement 1.3

Civil society engagement

According to the protocol on [Civil Society](#):

- a) *Civil society must be fully, actively and effectively engaged in the EITI process*
 - b) *The government must ensure that there is an enabling environment for civil society participation with regard to relevant laws, regulations, and administrative rules as well as actual practice in implementation of the EITI. The fundamental rights of civil society substantively engaged in the EITI, including but not restricted to members of the multi-stakeholder group, must be respected*
 - c) *The government must ensure that there are no obstacles to civil society participation in the EITI process.*
 - d) *The government must refrain from actions that result in narrowing or restricting public debate in relation to implementation of the EITI.*
 - e) *Stakeholders, including but not limited to members of the multi-stakeholder group must: Be able to speak freely on transparency and natural resource governance issues; Be substantially engaged in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the EITI process, and ensure that it contributes to public debate; Have the right to communicate and cooperate with each other; and Be able to operate freely and express opinions about the EITI without restraint, coercion or reprisal.*
- a) *Civil society must be fully, actively and effectively engaged in the EITI process*

The TCHOTA Movement is a platform which brings together Civil Society Organizations and Ecclesiastical Institutions, created in 2016 to contribute to greater awareness in Angolan society of the challenges related to exploitation of natural resources in Angola, better management and distribution of revenues. TCHOTA is a space for dialogue and cooperation, whose actions consist of conferences, round tables, radio debates, municipal forums, talks, meetings with government authorities, companies in the extractive industries and local communities, seeking better interaction between the parties and active participation of local communities in the processes, for better

solutions and results, acting countrywide, with representation at national level.

Civil Society is always concerned with management and transparency of natural resources both at national and subnational level. See Annex 44: Report of the Civil Society Activities in the sphere of Extractive Industries Transparency (2021-January 2022)

Angolan Civil Society has always defended transparent management and sustainable exploitation of natural resources and respect for human rights, especially in communities which live in exploitation areas.

The action of NGOs has always been governed by respect for the country's laws, and their activity has been conducted individually, collectively or on a platform.

It is in the spirit of articulation and better management of resources that the TCHOTA Movement was formed in 2016 by Civil Society and ecclesiastical organizations with a view to organize a national platform for discussion and analysis of the social and economic situation affecting communities living in areas of exploitation of natural resources.

The following participate in the Movement: ADRA; MOSAIKO; MWANA PWO Association; *Associação Mãos Livres* (Free Hands Association); AJUDECA; ACDA; CEA-UCAN; CICA; FMJIG; AJPD.

Other organizations belong to the Movement and the cycle of conferences on natural resources in Angola began.

The Government's decision to seek adhesion to the EITI was welcomed by Civil Society, and they were invited to participate in the process of creation of the NCC (MSG) which comprised two stages, as described below.

Internally, TCHOTA defined the criteria and categories for nomination of the Civil Society representatives to the EITI NCC: i) Category 1: Transparency and accountability; ii) Category 2: Communities affected by extractive activities; iii) Category 3: Women's rights; iv) Category 4: Ecology and Biodiversity.

The respective categories were the subject of an election and yielded the following results:

See the following annexes for further details of the process, see Annex 13: Description of election of members of the SC on the NCC of the EITI; Annex 14: Record of votes for the election of Civil Society members to the NCC of the EITI; Annex 14.1: Record of votes for the election of Civil Society members to the NCC of the EITI.

Category 1: Transparency and accountability

ADRA: 33.3%; AJUDECA: 26.7%; MOSAIKO: 20%, Independent Union of Maritime Workers: 13.3%

Category 2: Communities affected by extractive activities

ACDA: 46.7%; ACC: 40%; Blank ballots: 13.3%

Category 3: Women's rights

MWANA PWO: 60%; Women and Action Platform: 26.7%; Blank ballots and abstentions: 13.3%

Category 4: Ecology and Biodiversity.

Kissama Foundation 80%; Blank ballots 40% [Translator's Note – figures as original]

We can duly certify the record of votes for election of Civil Society representatives to the EITI NCC for further details see Annex 14.1: Record of votes for the election of Civil Society members to the NCC of the EITI.

Considering the experience of the Movement, the Coordination of TCHOTA was invited to lead the selection phase of Civil Society Organizations to the NCC (MSG), a process which involved organization not affiliated to the Movement, or organizations participated which responded to the notice published by the Ministry in the *Jornal de Angola*. For further details see Annex 11: Notice published by MIREMPET in the *Jornal de Angola*.

The process culminated with the formal communication to MIREMPET of the Civil Society representatives to the EITI NCC (MSG).

Further details in Annex 12: Letter from the SC to MIREMPET to communicate the Civil Society representatives on the EITI NCC (MSG).

At the second meeting of the NCC (MSG), on 17 January 2022, the members of the NCC (MSG) were informed that the composition of the members should be restructured, to a total of 30 members, 15 effective members and 15 alternates, where each sector would be represented by 10 members, 5 effective and 5 alternates.

It was agreed that each sector would designate its effective and alternate members 15 days after the second meeting.

Thus, on 1 February this year, the Civil Society members of the committee held a meeting on the composition of their effective and alternate members.

Further details in Annex 16: Minute of the Civil Society members on the composition of its effective and alternate members.

The Civil Society sector was composed as follows:

Effective members: AJUDECA ; ACDA; MWANA PWO; ADRA; JEA;

Alternate members: MOSAIKO, Institute for Citizenship; KISSAMA FOUNDATION; SIMA; UFOLO, Centre for Studies in Good Governance; SITCABGOSESP.¹²

After the creation of the NCC (MSG), and with a view to ensuring maximum interaction

¹² Minutes of meeting of EITI-NCC Civil Society Group for selection of organizations/effective and alternate members of the EITI Angola NCC annexed.

between the Secretariat of the NCC (MSG) and Civil Society, the NCC (MSG) Secretariat formed a WhatsApp group.

For the Civil Society members, it was wonderful that the Government of Angola expressed its interest in becoming a member of an international institution related to transparency of the extractive industries, and this act was made public through Presidential Order No. 117/20 of 1 September 2020, and the Order unleashed a set of actions¹³ which sought to put into effect Angola's intention of adhering, as shown by the following:

On 25 January 2021, the Leste Regional Conference on Natural Resources took place in Saurimo, Lunda Sul Province. TCHOTA promoted the holding of the first Leste Regional Conference on natural resources, the theme of which was: "Natural Resources, a blessing for all" with the objective of contributing to awareness in society of the African and national vision of mining, for better management and fair distribution of the revenues generated by the mining industry. For further details, see Annex 17: Report of TCHOTA, on the Leste Regional Conference on Natural Resources, Saurimo, Lunda Sul Province.

1. Civil Society meeting for cooperation on participation in the process of adhesion to the EITI. ON 25 January 2021, from 10h00 to 14h30, via Zoom, a civil society meeting took place to cooperate on participation in the process of adhesion to the EITI.

The meeting saw the participation of 21 Angolan Civil Society organizations, with the following objectives: i) Introduction of the Civil Society members to the EITI standards and the criteria for the participation of Civil Society; ii) Define and Approve the criteria and procedure for nomination of Civil Society representatives on the EITI NCC; iii) Define the Code of Conduct¹⁴ of Civil Society representatives on the EITI National Coordination Committee; (iv) Select the working group to prepare the assembly for the election of the Civil Society representatives; For further details, see Annex 18: Code of Conduct and Rules of the Civil Society members of the NCC of the EITI

2. Round table on the impact of public debt on sustainable management of natural resources. On 25 January 2021, AJUDECA, in the context of the establishment and functioning of the Angolan Citizen Platform on Public Debt (PACDP), from 15h00 to 19h30, organized a round table on Zoom on the impact of public debt

¹³ For further details, see TCHOTA report annexed.

Annex 11. Notice published by MIREMPRET in the *Jornal de Angola*;

Annex 12. Civil Society letter to MIREMPRET to communicate the Civil Society representatives on the EITI NCC (MSG)

Annex 13. Description of election of Civil Society members to the NCC of the EITI

Annex 14. Record of votes for the election of Civil Society members to the NCC of the EITI

Annex 14.1. Record of votes for the election of Civil Society members to the NCC of the EITI

Annex 16. Minute of the Civil Society members on the composition of its effective and alternate members

Annex 17. Report of TCHOTA, on the Leste Regional Conference on Natural Resources, Saurimo, Lunda Sul Province

Annex 18. Code of Conduct and Rules of the Civil Society members of the NCC of the EITI

¹⁴ See Code of Conduct of the Civil Society members of the NCC of the EITI, Annex 18, <https://www.angonoticias.com/Artigos/item/47847/estamos-um-passo-a-frente-na-visao-mineira-africana>

on sustainable management of natural resources.

3. Advocacy campaign against amendment of Act No.8/20 of 16 April, the law on environmental conservation areas. Under Act No.8 on conservation areas, TCHOTA and other Civil Society organizations campaigned against the amendment of this Act, and produced a report and a position statement of TCHOTA. See Annex 19: Positioning of TCHOTA on the amendment of Act No. 8/20 of 16 April, Act on Environmental Conservation Areas.
4. Training on the EITI functioning mechanism and the involvement of Civil Society. After taking office and participation in the first regular meeting of the EITI NCC, on 9 June 2021, the Forum of Women Journalists for Gender Equality and the Free Hands Association organized a two-day training seminar (9 and 10 July 2021), with member organizations of the NCC (MSG), with the objective of addressing the following subjects: i) The EITI and Civil Society engagement; ii) The EITI Standard (as the focus of regulation of Civil Society participation); iii) How to coordinate the action of Civil Society on the EITI National Committee; iv) African experiences of Civil Society in the EITI NCC; v) How to involve the wider Civil Society group in the EITI process; vi) Angolan legislation, conventions and treaties signed by Angola and promotion of transparency in the extractive industries.
5. National Conference on natural resources¹⁵: a blessing for all. The city of Luanda hosted the National Conference on the problem of natural resources in Angola from 27 to 29 [Translator's Note: month missing in original], 2021, which discussed, among various issues, the Government's vision of the process of Angola's adhesion to the EITI.
6. On 5 October 2021, AJPD Angola, a Civil Society association, held a conference on human rights, with a panel that addressed mining exploitation and Angola's adhesion to the EITI; Challenges and opportunities for Companies and Civil Society.¹⁶

b) The government must ensure that there is an enabling environment for civil society participation with regard to relevant laws, regulations, and administrative rules as well as actual practice in implementation of the EITI. The fundamental rights of civil society substantively engaged in the EITI, including but not restricted to members of the multi-stakeholder group, must be respected.

¹⁵ Intervention of Frei Júlio Candeeiro via the link, <https://www.verangola.net/va/pt/102021/MateriasPrimas/27920/Director-da-ONG-Mosaiko-defende-mais-partilha-de-informa%C3%A7%C3%A3o-na-ind%C3%BAstria->

Annex 19: Positioning of TCHOTA on the amendment of Act No. 8/20 of 16 April, Act on Environmental Conservation Areas

¹⁶ To watch the video, access the following link: <https://youtu.be/PkjlDtFoBjw>

Annex 20: Act on Creation of Associations

Annex 21: Constitution of the Republic of Angola, Art.48 on Freedom of Association

Annex 22: Creation of the Economic and Social Council, an advisory body to the Executive

Annex 23: Practical Guide of the National Assembly, paragraph 1.1.1. Citizen involvement in the legislative process.

For better understanding, see: Annex 20: Act on Creation of Associations; Annex 21: Constitution of the Republic of Angola, Art.48 on Freedom of Association; Annex 22: Creation of the Economic and Social Council, an advisory body to the Executive; Annex 23: Practical Guide of the National Assembly, paragraph 1.1.1. Citizen involvement in the legislative process.

Angola is a sovereign and independent Republic, based on the dignity of the human person and the will of the Angolan people, whose fundamental objective is the construction of a free, just, democratic, compassionate society of peace, equality and social progress.

The Constitution of the Republic of Angola, in Article 40 (Freedom of Expression and Information, states *“Everyone shall have the right to freely express, publicize and share their ideas and opinions through words, images or any other medium, as well as the right and the freedom to inform others, to inform themselves and to be informed, without hindrance or discrimination”*. And Article 48 (Freedom of Association) states *“All citizens shall have the right to freely associate with one another without requiring any administrative authorization, on condition that such associations are organized on the basis of democratic principles, under the terms of the law”*.

Associations freely pursue their aims, without interference from the public authorities, and may not be dissolved or suspended, except in cases contemplated by law. No one may be forced to join an association or coerced by any means to remain in it. Associations or any groupings whose aims or activities are contrary to the constitutional order, incite and practice violence, promote tribalism, racism, dictatorship, fascism or xenophobia, and associations of a military, paramilitary or militarized character are prohibited.

The Government of Angola has a comprehensive legal and institutional framework for the involvement of Civil Society in political dialogue on various aspects of economic development, including extractive governance which will extend to the implementation of the EITI.

The Director General of ADRA, Carlos Cambuta, is one of the 45 members making up the Economic and Social Council (CES), created in September 2020 by the President of the Republic of Angola, João Lourenço.

Also part of this listening council are two members of ADRA, Sérgio Calundungo, Coordinator of the Political and Social Observatory of Angola (OPSA) and Belarmino Jelembi, currently Director General; of the Social Support Fund (FAS), both former directors of APSA from 2007 to 2012 and 2012 to 2019 respectively.

The central objective of the creation of this body is to receive contributions from the business community, cooperatives, the scientific and academic community, associations concerned with the socioeconomic development of women and young people, thereby ensuring their more active participation in programming and execution of the tasks of national development.

[João Lourenço creates the Economic and Social Council - The Apostolado](#)

<https://www.adra-angola.org/artigos/trio-de-directores-da-adra-integram-o-conselho-economico-e-social>

<https://e-global.pt/noticias/lusofonia/angola/angola-joao-lourenco-cria-conselho-economico-e-social/>

The following are laws/decrees which promote debate and participation of civil society in Angola:

1. Presidential Decree No. 220/12 of 15 [Translator's Note: month missing in original] which approves the Regime of the National Social Dialogue Council, whose principal attribution is to promote dialogue and social cooperation, with a view to concluding agreements. The Council is composed of the Government and Social Partners, i.e. representatives of Employers' Organizations and Trade Union Confederations;
2. Functioning of the Economic and Social Council (CES). The Economic and Social Council is a body for reflection focusing on macroeconomic, business and social issues, which is available to the Holder of Executive Power for consultation on matters of interest to the Executive. The CES is a space for dialogue and a forum for listening and interaction whose objective is to ensure more active participation in programming and execution of the tasks of national development;
3. Act No.6/12 of 18 January, Act on Private Associations¹⁷, establishes the legal regime for the exercise of activities and functioning of Non-Governmental Organizations. Article 17 of the Act highlights the total support of the State, acceptance and value of the contribution of NGOs to upholding human and economic rights and assistance to development. Thus, in accordance with this Act, State support takes concrete form through technical or financial assistance, to be established by agreement or contract-programme and does not limit the right of freedom of association. See Annex 20: Act on Creation of Associations.

c) The government must ensure that there are no obstacles to civil society participation in the EITI process.

In general, there are no obstacles to the participation of civil society in the EITI process in Angola, and there is a favourable legal, regulatory and administrative environment, including the political will to ensure the full participation of civil society (as described above).

The Angolan Government plays a strategic role in establishing the general constitutional and legal framework of fundamental rights and freedoms, so as to guarantee respect for or fulfilment of those fundamental rights and freedoms and promote the participation of civil society.

To that end, it approved the Press Act, Act No.1/17 of 23 January 2017¹⁸, which

¹⁷ https://www.icnl.org/wp-content/uploads/Angola_diario.pdf

¹⁸ <https://erca.co.ao/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/2017-DR-PACOTE-LEGISLATIVO-DA-CSOCIAL.pdf>.

establishes the general guiding principles and regulates the forms of exercise of press freedom which is one of the fundamental rights of citizens enshrined in the Constitution. In addition, Article 5 of this Act provides that freedom of the press means the right to inform, to obtain information and be informed through the free exercise of press activities, without hindrance or discrimination. See Annex 43, Press Act, Act No. 1/17 of 23 January 2017.

The law also states that the freedom of the press must not be subject to any prior censorship, specifically of a political, ideological or artistic nature.

Through the Mining Code, Article 39 on access to registered information, the Government allows access of the interested public to information recorded in the register of mines.

With regard to the Long-term Development Strategy for Angola (2025), it provides that Civil Society Organizations, and other different forms, are a family of non-state stakeholders closest to the defence of citizens' interests.

Description of certain challenges faced by Civil Society, including financing and capacity. For further details, see Annex 56.

Angolan Civil Society Organizations play a preeminent role in the development of Angola. And their role has increased significantly from the period of "democratic openness" which the country entered at the beginning of the 1990s.

On the one hand, we have technical, human, institutional and organizational challenges, such as recovery of the "volunteering spirit", legalization and professionalization of some organizations to secure their technical framework, lack of trained personnel for elaboration of projects, especially external financing, improving the framework for sharing of information and experience, raising the level of work in terms of networks or platforms or the level of internal education and training in organizations.

On the other hand, we have financial and material challenges in the implementation of activities which, unfortunately, is an obstacle to the development of Angolan civil society, or it is in the first phase, we had considerable international support, especially in the emerging period in which we are living, but once this phase was over, civil society organizations saw many development organizations and agencies ceasing to operate in Angola, and this forced us to seek new sources of financing and partnerships for the execution of projects. With the closing and opening up of sources, the processes became more demanding and competitive.

d) The government must refrain from actions that result in narrowing or restricting public debate in relation to implementation of the EITI.

The structured organization of Angolan civil society is still embryonic, but has been growing and offers new perspectives for more participatory development, involving formal

associations, organizations and institutions, as well as informal associations and groups. However, these organizations present their concerns freely and independently in different spaces for dialogue.

In an atmosphere of dialogue, participation and collaboration, the Angolan Government is seeking to enhance and increase the efficiency of its participation, promoting a permanent environment for dialogue with civil society, which fosters productive debate between the Government and civil society.¹⁹

Civil Society has participated actively as members of the NCC (MSG), expressing their opinions, comments, advice to the Secretariat and the other members.

Meeting of the EITI NCC (MSG) to approve the ToR and Plan of Activities 2022-2024

At the meeting of 17 January 2022, the Civil Society analysed the ToR (Rules of Procedure) of the National Coordination Committee (NCC) of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), and presented their observations/suggestions:

The proposed Rules are very well developed, but we would like to make a few suggestions:

- In Article two, it is fundamental to refine the concept of civil society as a wider term than CSOs. In this regard, we propose that the expression “Civil Society Organizations” should be deleted, but its content should be defined to give substance to the concept of Civil Society;
- Also in article two, we suggest deleting the expression “administrator” and insert independent “consultant”, and align paragraphs 9, 10 of the same article accordingly, as we are all part of the NCC (MSG);
- The group considers that the expression “MSG” should be deleted from the document, and leave only NCC, as we form a body without the need to resort to two names to designate the multi-party group;
- In terms of organs, the group proposes the following format:
 - NCC (MSG);
 - Chairperson
 - Executive Secretariat: consisting of an Executive Director, Finance Director and technical staff.
- With regard to the composition of members of the NCC (MSG), we propose that article 4 (**Translator’s Note: original Portuguese reads article 5**) should only set out the composition, or sections I, II and III. All the remaining content should be deleted and inserted in the article relating to the mandate...
- Have an article which defines what is meant by effective and alternate members

¹⁹ <https://www.jornaldeangola.ao/ao/noticias/pr-conversou-com-membros-da-sociedade-civil/>

(rights and duties);

- Page 6 presents a series of “invited members and observers”; it is suggested that this should be deleted, and that it should be included as one of the functions of the NCC to invite individuals or groups to participate in such activities as it deems appropriate (BNA, organizations and others);
- With regard to the functions of the Chairperson presented in article 10, we consider that paragraph 7 should be revised, to read as follows: “It is up to the Chairperson to propose to the NCC the contracting of various experts...”
- Also in article 10, it would be good to clarify “Management Board”, as it seems to us that it does not exist.

Evidence that civil society freely expresses its opinions on the actions of the Executive and companies can be found in several conferences which we have held, discussing subjects related to the social context in general and also the extractive industries. We can see this in Annex 44, [translator’s note: original incorrectly states Annex 41] Report of Civil Society Activities in the sphere of Extractive Industries Transparency (2021-January 2022).

Summarized below are the activities carried out by Civil Society, covering a variety of subjects:

- Leste Regional Conference on Natural Resources, Saurima, Lunda Sul
- Civil Society meeting on cooperation on participation in the process of adhesion to the EITI.
- Round Table on the impact of public debt on sustainable management of natural resources.
- Advocacy campaign against amendment of Act No.8/20 of 16 April, the law on environmental conservation areas.
- Training on the EITI functioning mechanism and the involvement of Civil Society.
- National Conference on natural resources: A blessing for all.
- Report of Activities undertaken by TCHOTA from January 2021 to January 2022.
- Meeting to elect organizations as effective and alternate members of the EITI Angola NCC

See Annex 45: Report of the meeting to approve the Rules of Procedure and Plan of Activities 2021-2023 of the NCC of the EITI

e) Stakeholders, including but not limited to members of the multi-stakeholder group must: Be able to speak freely on transparency and natural resource governance issues; Be substantially engaged in the design,

implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the EITI process, and ensure that it contributes to public debate; Have the right to communicate and cooperate with each other; and Be able to operate freely and express opinions about the EITI without restraint, coercion or reprisal.

To ensure that members of the multi-stakeholder group are able to speak freely on questions of transparency and governance of natural resources, there are two fundamental instruments in Angola as described above:

- The Constitution of the Republic in its Article 40 (Freedom of Expression and Information, states “Everyone shall have the right to freely express, publicize and share their ideas and opinions;
- The Long-Term Development Strategy for Angola (2025) has as its objective to promote the development of civil society, building an Angolan identity, national unity and cohesion based on ethnic and linguistic diversity, fostering active citizenship and participative democracy; develop institutional cooperation between civil society and the State and within civil society; promote participative democracy and social and civic dialogue to ensure greater transparency in citizens’ relations with civil society and the State.
- The Act on Private Associations, in its Article 5, provides guarantees of freedom of the press and states that the exercise of freedom of the press must ensure full and unimpeded information, democratic pluralism, non-discrimination and respect for the public interest.

EITI Requirement 1.4

Multi-stakeholder group

- a) The government is required to commit to work with civil society and companies, and establish a multi-stakeholder group to oversee the implementation of the EITI. In establishing the multi-stakeholder group, the government must:
- i. Ensure that the invitation to participate in the group is open and transparent.
 - ii. Ensure that stakeholders are adequately represented. This does not mean that they need to be equally represented numerically. The multi-stakeholder group must comprise appropriate stakeholders, including but not necessarily limited to: the private sector; civil society, including independent civil society groups and other civil society such as the media and unions; and relevant government entities which can also include parliamentarians. Each stakeholder group must have the right to appoint its own representatives, bearing in mind the desirability of pluralistic and diverse representation. The nomination process must be independent and free from any suggestion of coercion. The multi-stakeholder group and each constituency should consider

gender balance in their representation to progress towards gender parity.

iii. Consider establishing the legal basis of the group.

b) The multi-stakeholder group is required to agree clear public Terms of Reference (TOR) for its work. The TOR should, at a minimum, include provisions on:

The role, responsibilities and rights of the multi-stakeholder group:

- i.* Members of the multi-stakeholder group should have the capacity to carry out their duties.
- ii.* The multi-stakeholder group should undertake effective outreach activities with civil society groups and companies, including through communication such as media, website and letters, informing stakeholders of the government's commitment to implement the EITI, and the central role of companies and civil society. The multi-stakeholder group should also widely disseminate the public information that results from the EITI process.
- iii.* Members of the multi-stakeholder group should liaise with their constituency groups
- iv.* Members of the multi-stakeholder group are expected to abide by the EITI Association code of conduct

Approval of work plans and oversight of implementation:

- v.* The multi-stakeholder group is required to approve annual work plans in accordance with Requirement 1.5.
- vi.* The multi-stakeholder group should oversee the EITI reporting process and engage in Validation

Internal governance rules and procedures:

- vii.* The EITI requires an inclusive decision-making process throughout implementation, with each constituency being treated as a partner. Any member of the multi-stakeholder group has the right to table an issue for discussion. The multi-stakeholder group should agree and publish its procedures for nominating and changing multi-stakeholder group representatives, decision-making, the duration of the mandate and the frequency of meetings. This should include ensuring that there is a process for changing group members that respects the principles set out in Requirement 1.4(a). Where the multi-stakeholder group has a practice of per diems for attending EITI meetings, or other payments its members, this practice should be transparent and should not create conflicts of interest.
- viii.* There should be sufficient advance notice of meetings and timely circulation of documents prior to their debate and proposed adoption
- ix.* The multi-stakeholder group must keep written records of its discussions and decisions.

a) The government is required to commit to work with civil society and companies, and establish a multi-stakeholder group to oversee the implementation of the EITI. In establishing the multi-stakeholder group, the government must:

- i. Ensure that the invitation to participate in the group is open and transparent.*

The Government of Angola, through a communication from the President of the Republic, His Excellency Dr João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, publicly announced on 20 August 2020 its intention to seek Angola's adherence to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). The President of the Republic, His Excellency João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço issued Presidential Order No. 117/20 of 1 September to appoint Dr Diamantino Pedro Azevedo²⁰ (See Annex 1 for more details), Minister of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas, to cumulatively exercise the functions of Chairman of the EITI National Coordination Committee. See Annex 1: Presidential Order No. 117/20 of 1 September; Annex 39: Ministerial Order 000030/2021 approving the composition of the NCC of the EITI.

In Ministerial Order No. 000030/2021, the Minister of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas approved the composition of the members of the NCC (MSG) of the EITI.

On 8 September 2020, the Ministry of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas, through Minister Diamantino Pedro Azevedo, as Chairman of the EITI National Coordination Committee, invited companies in the extractive industries and other relevant stakeholders to a meeting.

The initiative was welcomed and discussed in the Association of Exploration and Production Companies of Angola (ACEPA) and by the mining companies, although they were not organized in a group, although they identified with the cause and designated their representatives.

The members of the EITI National Coordination Committee take up their posts

The Chairman of the EITI National Coordination Committee, Dr Diamantino Azevedo assigned posts to the members of the Committee representing various institutions, public, corporate and civil society organizations.

The first regular meeting of the National Coordination Committee of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) took place on 9 June 2021, at the Talatona Convention Centre, Luanda, and was attended by the Minister of State for Economic Coordination, Dr Manuel Nunes Júnior, representing the Holder of Executive Power, João

²⁰ Dr Diamantino Pedro Azevedo has a Doctorate in Mining Engineering from the Technical University of Berlin; a Master's Degree in Mining Engineering, Academy of Mining, Freiberg – Federal Republic of Germany; Degree in Mining, Oil and Gas Engineering, Academy of Mining, Freiberg. From 2020 to the present, he has been Minister of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas, and previously held the post of Minister of Mineral Resources and Oil. In his career, he worked as Chairman of the Board of FERRANGOL E.P., Chairman of the Board of AEMR and of the General and Supervisory Board of SOMEPA, he was Secretary-General of the African Network for the Promotion of the Mining Industries and Director-General of Mining Resources of Southern and East Africa, Tanzania.

Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço.

The Chairman of the EITI National Coordination Committee, Dr Diamantino Azevedo assigned posts to the members of the Committee representing various institutions, public, corporate and civil society organizations. The designated members then elected José Malanga as Executive Director of the EITI NCC.

Speaking to journalists, Manuel Júnior said that he had just attended “an event of the utmost importance for the country’s governance activities and improving the business environment” in Angola.

“When we are in the business world, confidence is fundamental to investments, and operators in the country must have confidence in the regulatory process, tax matters which determine investment decisions”, he said, adding that “the greater the transparency, the greater the confidence”.

For the Minister of State, the event showed Angola’s determination to adhere to the transparency initiative in the mineral resources and oil extractive sector.

“What we are now seeing is the constitution and formalization of the supervisory committee which will create the conditions to ensure that this adherence comes into effect in the near future”, he concluded.

The Chairman of the EITI NCC, Dr Diamantino Pedro Azevedo listed the principal attributions of the Committee, which include elaboration and approval of the annual plan of activities and the respective budget, defining sources of financing, identifying obstacles inherent in the implementation of the plan of activities, the measures to overcome them, decide the content of each EITI report, collaborate with the independent auditor in the preparation of the information forms to be used by government entities and companies, plan and execute the publication of the reports to be produced by the NCC (MSG), create technical committees, submit reports and other information and encourage Angola’s participation in EITI international organizations.

He also emphasized the need to make use of existing regulatory legislation in Angola to define the EITI Organizational and Operational Implementation Model, define the scope of implementation and the details of the Committee’s communication policy. For further details, see, Annex 1: Presidential Order No. 117/20 of 1 September; Annex 24: Press release of 1st meeting; Annex 25: Recommendations of the 1st meeting.

“We have just taken a very important step in our country’s adherence to the initiative, with the objective of contributing to a more transparent industry”, added the Ministry of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas.

With regard to civil society, he expressed his interest in a public announcement in the newspaper and they submitted their candidatures for the constitution of the NCC.

- ii. *Ensure that stakeholders are adequately represented. This does not mean that they need to be equally represented numerically.*

The NCC (MSG) consists of a multisectoral group which represents the Government,

private sector and civil society, as set out in the guidelines for the creation of NCC (MSG). To ensure that no relevant institution in each group was left out, the Chairman of the NCC²¹ opted for an all-embracing, transparent and inclusive approach from the outset.

This principle was applied chiefly to the level of civil society and the private sector, where each group nominated its members independently and free of any suggestion of coercion.

Gender issues were also respected with the nomination of the members, thus of the 15 effective members, 7 are women, distributed as follows:

- Two representing civil society: ADRA and MWANA PWO;
- Two representing the extractive industries: ENI Angola and Endiama;
- Three government representatives: Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation; and the Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and Social Security.

Of the 15 alternates, only one woman is from the extractive industries. Thus, in total, in the NCC (MSG) we have 8 women representatives.

However, to ensure greater flexibility in the handling of the procedures, it is envisaged to separate effective and alternate members as follows:

Members of the NCC (MSG) representing the Oil and Gas and Mining Industries

Effective members: 1. Sonangol EP; 2. ENI Angola; 3. BP Angola; 4. ENDIAMA EP; 5. SODIAM EP

Alternate members: 1. Total Energies; 2. Chevron; 3. Equinor; 4. PENSANA PLC; 5. TOSILAI ANGOLA

Members of the NCC (MSG) representing civil society

Effective members: 1. ACDA; 2. ADRA; 3. AJUDECA; 4. JEA; 5. MWANA PWO

Alternate members: 1. MOSAIKO; 2. KISSAMA Foundation; 3. SIMA, 4. SITCABGOSEPP; 5. UFOLO

Members of the NCC (MSG) representing government ministerial departments:

Effective members: 1. Representative of the Ministry of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas (MIREMPET); 2. Representative of the Ministry of Finance (MINFIN); 3. Representative of the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment (MCTA) 4.; Representative of the Ministry of the National Oil, Gas and Biofuels Agency (ANPG); 5. Representative of the Ministry of the National Mineral Resources Agency (ANRM);

²¹ Members of the National Coordination Committee take office, <https://mirempet.gov.ao>

Annex 1: Presidential Order No. 117/20 of 1 September

Annex 24: Press release of 1st meeting

Annex 25: Recommendations of the 1st meeting

Alternate members: 1. Representative of the Ministry of Foreign Relations (MIREX); 2. Representative of the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MINDCOM); 3. Representative of the Ministry of Telecommunications, Information Technologies and Social Communication (MINTTICS); 4. Representative of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESCTI); 5. Representative of the Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and Social Security..

iii. Consider establishing the legal basis of the group.

This question is currently under consideration and will be decided by the NCC (MSG) after a detailed study has been undertaken to identify possible obstacles to the implementation of the EITI in Angola and strategies to mitigate associated risks, as set out in activity number 26 of the Triennial Plan of Activities. One of the areas to be explored as part of this study will be the potential benefits of establishing a law which provides the legal basis for the implementation of the EITI in Angola, including its supervision in the process by the NCC (MSG). For further details, see Annex 35: Work plan 2022-2024 of the NCC (MSG)

b) The multi-stakeholder group is required to agree clear public Terms of Reference (TOR) for its work. The TOR should, at a minimum, include provisions on:

The role, responsibilities and rights of the multi-stakeholder group:

i. Members of the multi-stakeholder group should have the capacity to carry out their duties.

The members of the NCC (MSG) were selected on the basis of their experience, competence and capacity to fulfil their representative functions. Each of them is an expert in their professional fields, and bring a wealth of knowledge and experience to the discussion of the extractive industries during meetings of the NCC (MSG). Based on this, as part of the proposed three-year work plan, certain training activities were identified to take advantage of potential synergies in order to build a more cohesive NCC which collectively focuses on the same outcomes.

ii. The multi-stakeholder group should undertake effective outreach activities with civil society groups and companies, including through communication such as media, website and letters, informing stakeholders of the government's commitment to implement the EITI, and the central role of companies and civil society. The multi-stakeholder group should also widely disseminate the public information that results from the EITI process.

Since the creation of the NCC (MSG) and the members taking up office, Civil Society members of the NCC (MSG) have undertaken various activities to publicize the EITI and its importance for the development of the extractive sector in Angola. These activities are

described in Section 1.3, which details the involvement of civil society in the EITI process.

The Government has also undertaken various EITI dissemination activities through the social communication media, as documented in Section 1.1.

When the EITI Angola website is operational, the institutions and organizations represented on the NCC (MSG) will continue to use their websites and communication channels to publicize events, activities and developments throughout the implementation of the EITI in Angola.

Other dissemination activities, including dissemination and dialogue forums, are some of the actions which will be undertaken as part of the approved work plan 2022-2024, both at national and subnational level.

In terms of dissemination of information on the EITI, the EITI National Secretariat, through the Executive Director, participated in the first International Conference²² from 25 to 27 November 2021 in the city of Saurimo, in Lunda Sul Province²³.

The objective of this Conference was to publicize the quality of Angola's diamonds and attract more private investment in the country's diamond market. The Conference was organized by the Saurimo Diamond Development Centre (Lunda Sul).

At this Conference, the Executive Director of the NCC (MSG) participated in a subordinate round table on the subject of social responsibility and environmental sustainability of the diamond industry, where there was reflection on the challenges and impact on the stability on communities, energy solutions and its role in the viability of mining.

The Executive Director of the NCC (MSG) also participated in the meeting to report on semi-industrial mining activities on 22 October 2021. The main objective of the event was to evaluate the current situation in the activity of semi-industrial diamond exploitation, presentation of a report of activities of the working group on the legal conversion of mining cooperatives into commercial companies and present case studies relating to the transition from cooperative to a semi-industrial project.

On 26 October 2021, a seminar on gold mining in Angola took place on the subject of "towards a responsible, dynamic and productive mining sector" which was also attended by the Executive Director of the NCC (MSG). Annex 26: Official communique on the seminar on Gold Mining in Angola

The first seminar on gold mining in Angola proposed to evaluate the current situation and outlook for gold prospecting and production projects, divided into two panels: the first panel looked at the current state of development and prospects for gold project. The participants in the seminar were informed about the actual situation of gold projects in the provinces of Bengo, Cabinda, Cuanza-Norte, Huambo, Huíla and Zaire.

²² <https://www.voaportugues.com/a/diamantes-em-angola-neg%c3%b3cio-para-uma-elite-governamental/6305107.html>

²³ <https://www.voaportugues.com/a/diamantes-em-angola-neg%c3%b3cio-para-uma-elite-governamental/6305107.html>

Annex 26: Official communique on the seminar on Gold Mining in Angola

The second panel looked at marketing, support services and good practices in gold mining. Matters relating to the geological-mining potential of gold projects, provision of gold mining support services, the potential for refining and respective marketing system were examined.

The first seminar on gold mining in Angola included the intervention of a special guest who gave his talk from Brazil, sharing his experience of good practices in gold prospection and production.

Sixth Consultative Council of MIREMPET

N'Dalatando hosted, on 5 and 6 August 2021, the 6th Consultative Council of MIREMPET, on the subject of "Governance model for the sector: Implementation and Results", in which the Executive Director of the NCC (MSG) participated. An update was provided on the situation in the preparation of the process of Angola's adhesion to the EITI.

At the level of the Mining Resources Sector, matters were discussed relating to the economic and scientific benefit of the Precious Stones Laboratories and Valuation Centre, the implementation of the Diamond Marketing Policy, current procedures for granting mining rights, project at the prospection phase, mining development and production and events, utility and economic importance of rare earths.

As regards the Oil and Gas Sector, the agenda addressed subjects such as the Refining Strategy in Angola, update on the supply and storage capacity, forecast of oil production in 2021, update on the Barra do Dande Ocean Terminal (TOBD), programme of privatization and disposal of shares in blocks, and renewable energy programmes.

<https://mirempet.gov.ao/ao/noticias/n-dalatando-acolhe-6-conselho-consultivo-do-mirempet/>

History of actions taken in the context of Angola's adhesion to the EITI:

1. Elaboration and presentation to the Holder of the Executive Power of a memorandum on the process of Angola's accession to the EITI;
2. Elaboration by the Government of Angola of a statement on its decision to adhere to the EITI;
3. Signature and public of Order No. 117/20 of 1 September which created the EITI-AO NCC and appointed the chairperson;
4. Holding of the first dialogue meeting with representatives of the Government on their involvement in the process of Angola's adhesion to the EITI;
5. Holding of the first dialogue meeting with representatives of civil society on their involvement in the process of Angola's adhesion to the EITI;
6. Holding of the first dialogue meeting with representatives of industry on their involvement in the process of Angola's adhesion to the EITI;
7. Publication of the notice in the *Jornal de Angola* to invite interested parties to participate in the process of Angola's adhesion to the EITI;

8. Constitution of the EITI NCC (MSG) with the support of the EITI International Secretariat;
9. Constitution of the basic nucleus of the EITI NCC (MSG);
10. Elaboration with the support of the EITI International Secretariat of the draft plan of activities duly budgeted and the financing plan;
11. Holding of the 1st meeting of the EITI NCC (MSG), in which the members of the committee took office.

Actions implemented in the period between the 1st meeting of the EITI NCC (MSG) (9 June 2021) up to the 3rd meeting of the EITI NCC (MSG) (2 March 2022)

The Liaison Department headed the preparation process until the members of the NCC (MSG) took up office.

The start of preparation of the conditions for Angola's adhesion as a member of the EITI was under the coordination and leadership of Dr Ines Schjolberg Marques, on behalf of the International Secretariat, and for MIREMPET, it was headed by the Director of Liaison, Dr Luis António. The actions to be taken and the bases for the elaboration of the work plan, based on three principal points, were described:

- i) Ensure that the structure of the EITI is independent, well integrated with MIREMPET procedures. In the work plan, consider the rules related to the institutionalization of the EITI process.
- ii) It was recommended to consider the utility of adjusting some of the activities to align them with existing processes in the ministry. The objectives to be included in the work plan must have a national scope for implementation of the EITI, and there must be participation in the definition of specific objectives by representatives of government, industry and civil society.
- iii) Carry out an analysis of existing gaps and disclosures. The plan must have fairly specific activities, such as the creation of a flexible registry of the extractive industries. There are already various registry systems which it may be useful to consider, and there will be other areas which will need more consideration, such as disclosure of contracts (Requirement 2.4), effective/beneficial ownership of extractive enterprises (Requirement 2.5) and state participation and state-owned enterprises (Requirement 2.6). See Annex 46: Email from Inês Marques on the bases for the start of preparation of the Work plan.

Information sessions were organized by the Executive Management and Secretariat of the NCC (MSG) on the EITI process, in which lessons learned in the implementation of the Standard by other African countries were shared by EITI representatives. In the follow-up to these sessions, the EITI-AO paid particular attention to the following subjects and actions:

1. Revision of the proposed work plan of the EITI-AO NCC (MSG) concerning the budget and financing plan;
2. Finalization of the draft ToR of the EITI-AO NCC (MSG);
3. Participation in the webinar organized by Angolan civil society on 11 August 2021;

4. Participation in the meeting to report on semi-industrial mining activities on 22 October 2021;
5. Participation in the seminar on gold mining in Angola on the subject of “Towards a responsible, dynamic and productive mining sector” (26 October 2021);
6. Meeting with the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) on availability of financing of activities of the EITI-AO NCC (MSG) work plan;
7. Participation in the webinar²⁴ on the elaboration of the EITI-AO NCC (MSG) work plan organized by the EITI International Secretariat on 16 November 2021;
8. Organization of official visit to Angola on 18 and 19 November 2021 of a delegation of the EITI International Secretariat, headed by its Executive Director, Mr Mark Robinson;
9. Participation in the 1st International Diamond Conference, in the discussion panel in the round table, in the session on “social responsibility and environmental sustainability of the extractive industries” (25 to 27 November 2021)²⁵

iii. Members of the multi-stakeholder group should liaise with their constituency groups

This has been a continuous process, particularly in the discussions around the development of the NCC (MSG) work plan in Angola. For further details, see Annex 27: Report of the Exchange Meeting with the Executive Secretariat of Mozambique.

The linking of members of the NCC (MSG) with the extractive industries, in the oil sector, was effected through ACEPA, and in the mining sector, it was individual, because it is not represented by a single organization which could provide the necessary support to the NCC (MSG). For civil society, it was through TCHOTA.

The sectors were always represented in the NCC (MSG) and the opportunity to consult its constituent members on what they considered the principal challenges faced by the extractive sector in Angola, and priority areas which should be considered in the work plan. In addition, each sector has the opportunity to nominate its own members, in accordance with the annexed minutes. For further details, see: Annex 28: Minutes of the SC, contribution to the Rules of Procedure; Annex 29: Minute of the Government nominating its members; Annex 30: Oil Industry email on nomination of its effective and alternate members; Annex 31: Minute of the Mining Industry designating its effective and alternate members.

²⁴ https://us06web.zoom.us/j/97482583462?tk=FYUrW2DBtxbHfa8Qva0INbbpwXxesS_Qr8Hs51NBji_o.DOMAAAAWsmotphZNO2x3TGOzWVJzbUItMENpOEkyCVFRAAAAAAAAAAAAAA&pwd=SGV4dHBUUUhEclhQaGJSeTINcndEQTO9

²⁵ <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81920872002?pwd=TnV0Y3oxMGdnakQvQkhoaDhkcy9FOT09>
<https://mirempet.gov.ao/ao/noticias/angola-finaliza-processo-de-adesao-a-itie/>
<https://mirempet.gov.ao/ao/noticias/itie-ao-regulamento-interno-e-plano-de-atividades-do-cnc-vao-a-aprovacao/>

iv. Members of the multi-stakeholder group are expected to abide by the EITI Association code of conduct

The NCC (MSG) of Angola adopted the EITI Code of Conduct in accordance with the principles of the EITI, as described in the ToR, art. 21 on the code of conduct: 1. Members of the NCC (MSG) must comply with the EITI Standard, the Code of Conduct of the EITI-AO Association and the EITI Statement of Principles; 2. The Code of Conduct of the EITI-AO Association applies to all members of the EITI-AO NCC (MSG), their alternates, staff of the (national) secretariat and members of the multi-stakeholder groups (<https://eiti.org/document/eiti-association-code-ofconduct>). See Annex 33: ToR (Rules of Procedure) Annex 32: EITI Code of Conduct.

To date, there is no information on any breach of the EITI Code of Conduct by members of the EITI-AO NCC (MSG).

Approval of work plans and oversight of implementation:

v. The multi-stakeholder group is required to approve annual work plans in accordance with Requirement 1.5.

The NCC (MSG) participated actively in the development and approval of the triennial work plan (2022-2024), including its respective budget.

The work plan was discussed and approved unanimously during the second meeting of the NCC (MSG), and it was decided that it would be implemented by means of annual plans.

The development of the NCC (MSG) work plan was an interactive process shared between the NCC (MSG) and the National Secretariat. We emphasize that the members of the NCC (MSG) had the opportunity to discuss the work plan fully and contribute their comments and recommendations.

vi. The multi-stakeholder group should oversee the EITI reporting process and engage in Validation

Angola is in the initial phase of the process of implementation of the EITI, which means subsequent validation by the EITI according to the degree of compliance with the Standard. The first EITI-AO report must be produced 18 months after validation of Angola as a member.

The NCC (MSG) supervised the process of preparation of the candidature, including development of the work plan and the ToR, which shows the role of the NCC (MSG) in oversight of the process of elaboration of EITI reports.

The NCC (MSG) is regularly informed by the Secretariat about progress in the implementation of the EITI in Angola. In the future, with the approach of the validation

period, a specific team will be formed in the NCC (MSG) to lead the process. We emphasize that the work plan 2022-2024 provides for the production of reports.

Internal governance rules and procedures:

vii. The EITI requires an inclusive decision-making process throughout implementation, with each constituency being treated as a partner. Any member of the multi-stakeholder group has the right to table an issue for discussion. The multi-stakeholder group should agree and publish its procedures for nominating and changing multi-stakeholder group representatives, decision-making, the duration of the mandate and the frequency of meetings. This should include ensuring that there is a process for changing group members that respects the principles set out in Requirement 1.4(a). Where the multi-stakeholder group has a practice of per diems for attending EITI meetings, or other payments its members, this practice should be transparent and should not create conflicts of interest.

The provisions and rules which govern the functioning of the NCC (MSG) are described in the ToR²⁶ and were discussed and approved at the second meeting of the NCC (MSG).

For further details, see Annex 33: Rules of Procedure (ToR); Annex 28: Minutes of Civil Society, contribution to the Rules of Procedure; Annex 29: Minute of the Government nominating its members; Annex 30: Oil Industry email on nomination of its effective and alternate members; Annex 31: Minute of the Mining Industry designating its effective and alternate members; Annex 32: EITI Code of Conduct

The NCC (MSG) decides in accordance with the following form and procedures:

1. The holding of meetings of the NCC (MSG) depends on the presence of at least two thirds of the members with a right to vote, and at least two representatives per sector with the right to vote. In the event that there is not a forum, the chairperson or a person substituting the chairperson, may indicate a new date for the ballot, within the following ten (10) days, and the meeting may be held irrespective of the number of members present;
2. Alternate members are not prevented from participating in meetings;
3. Only effective members have the right to vote;
4. Alternate members vote when they represent effective members in their absence;
5. Decisions of the NCC (MSG) are taken by unanimity. If the required unanimity is not achieved, the decision will be taken by absolute majority, and effective members may, if they so-wish, make a statement of losing vote which is included in the report;

²⁶ For further details, see Rules of Procedure of the NCC annexed
Annex 28: Minutes of the Civil Society, contribution to the Rules of Procedure
Annex 29: Minute of the Government nominating its members
Annex 30: Oil Industry email on nomination of its effective and alternate members
Annex 31: Minute of the Mining Industry designating its effective and alternate members
Annex 32: EITI Code of Conduct
Annex 33: Rules of Procedure of the NCC (MSG)

6. At each meeting, the Secretariat, or another member to be designated, must prepare a report of the meeting containing the time and place of the meeting, the name of the persons present, subjects discussed, decisions adopted and any other matter mentioned by the members of the NCC (MSG);

7. The NCC (MSG) may meet anywhere in the national territory when its members so decided by mutual agreement, when the subject to be addressed so requires or when circumstances of public order or security so justify, and meetings may be held online due to the new global public health context.

The ToR define the basic operational standards for their operation and, thus, ensure effective and harmonious interaction for the implementation of the EITI Standard in Angola including the functions of the NCC (MSG), and establish the obligations of its members, duration of mandates of the NCC (MSG) of three (3) years and frequency of meetings which will be quarterly, except where there is something specific to discuss or analyse, in which case an extraordinary meeting of the NCC (MSG) may take place.

The ToR to not contemplate a policy of payment of per diems to members of the NCC (MSG) for participation in EITI-AO meetings.

viii. There should be sufficient advance notice of meetings and timely circulation of documents prior to their debate and proposed adoption

Meetings of the NCC (MSG) must be notified in advance and the discussion documents distributed by between seven (7) and fifteen (15) days in advance.

The NCC (MSG) held three regular meetings, as follows:

	<u>Date of Convocation</u>	<u>Date of Meeting</u>
First meeting:	28 May 2021.	9 June 2021
Second meeting:	14 December 2022	17 January 2022
Third meeting:	17 January 2022.	2 March 2022

From the first meeting, and on the dates of subsequent meetings, the respective meeting was notified, the minutes were produced, approved and signed by everyone during the meetings.

There was an extraordinary meeting as follows:

	<u>Date of Convocation</u>	<u>Date of Meeting</u>
First extraordinary meeting:	2 March 2022.	22 March 2022

For further details, see Annex 57: Minutes of the Extraordinary Meeting

ix. The multi-stakeholder group must keep written records of its discussions and decisions.

Minutes were produced for all the meetings of the NCC (MSG), see Annex 34, All minutes produced.

The NCC (MSG) is working on the creation of the EITI-AO website for sharing information, which should be available very soon.

As soon as it is operational, all minutes and decisions of the NCC (MSG) will be published on the website.

EITI Requirement 1.5

Work plan

The multi-stakeholder group is required to maintain a current work plan, fully costed and aligned with the reporting and Validation deadlines established by the EITI Board. The work plan must:

- a) Set EITI implementation objectives that are linked to the EITI Principles and reflect national priorities for the extractive industries. The MSG should address the steps needed to mainstream EITI implementation in company and government systems. MSGs are encouraged to explore innovative approaches to extending EITI implementation to inform public debate about natural resource governance and encourage high standards of transparency and accountability in public life, government operations and in business.
- b) Reflect the results of consultations with key stakeholders, and be endorsed by the multi-stakeholder group.
- c) Include measurable and time bound activities to achieve the agreed objectives. The scope of EITI implementation should be tailored to contribute to the desired objectives that have been identified during the consultation process. The work plan must:
 - i. Assess and outline plans to address any potential capacity constraints in government agencies, companies and civil society that may be an obstacle to effective EITI implementation.
 - ii. Address the scope of EITI implementation, including plans for strengthening systematic disclosures and addressing technical aspects of reporting, such as comprehensiveness and data reliability (4.1 and 4.9).
 - iii. Identify and outline plans to address any potential legal or regulatory obstacles to EITI implementation, including, if applicable, any plans to incorporate the EITI Requirements within national legislation or regulation.
 - iv. Outline the multi-stakeholder group's plans for implementing the recommendations from EITI implementation and Validation.

- v. Outline plans for disclosing contracts in accordance with Requirement 2.4(b) and beneficial ownership information in accordance with Requirement 2.5(c)-(f), including milestones and deadlines.
- d) Identify domestic and external sources of funding and technical assistance where appropriate in order to ensure timely implementation of the agreed work plan.
- e) Be made widely available to the public, for example published on the national EITI website and/or other relevant ministry and agency websites, in print media or in places that are easily accessible to the public.
- f) Be reviewed and updated annually. In reviewing the work plan, the multi-stakeholder group should consider extending the detail and scope of EITI implementation. In accordance with Requirement 1.4 (b), the multi-stakeholder group is required to document its discussions and decisions.
- g) Include a timetable for implementation that is aligned with the deadlines established by the EITI Board (section 4 - EITI Board oversight of EITI implementation) and that takes into account administrative requirements such as procurement processes and funding.
- a) Set EITI implementation objectives that are linked to the EITI Principles and reflect national priorities for the extractive industries. The MSG should address the steps needed to mainstream EITI implementation in company and government systems. MSGs are encouraged to explore innovative approaches to extending EITI implementation to inform public debate about natural resource governance and encourage high standards of transparency and accountability in public life, government operations and in business.*

For each of the objectives set in the Work Plan 2022-2024, the context, justification, applicability, obstacles and risks of their pursuit and fulfilment were considered.

The Work Plan is aligned with national policies and strategies, such as the National Development Plan 2018-2022. In the work with the sectors, it was sought to identify activities which respond to the national challenges to the country's development. To that end, each sector was invited to interact with the provinces and with interlocutors in the private sector and civil society of relevance to their areas of intervention.

An interactive process took place, jointly with the Ministry of Economy and Planning (MEP) and each of the sectoral ministries for the development of relevant and complementary sectoral, multisectoral or cross-cutting, containing objectives and targets to be achieved by 2025, priority actions (activities or projects), as well as the designated managers, with a view to giving concrete effect to the strategic policies and objectives of the plan. This exercise began in November 2017, with a meeting to present the process of elaboration of the Plan to the ministerial departments, and this was followed by intensive internal work, several working meetings and interactions with the MEP, until

Revenue allocations; Requirement 6 - Social and economic spending; and Requirement 7 - Outcomes and impact. To that end, a series of activities were developed for a period of three years²⁷. For further details, see Annex 35, Work Plan.

The three macro objectives described above seek to achieve the general outcomes as follows:

- Ensuring the commitment of the Government and engagement of civil society, establishment and functioning of a multi-stakeholder group, an approved Work Plan, clear objectives and a realistic timetable, aligned with the time limits established by the EITI Board, and increase the knowledge of the members of the NCC (MSG);
- Disclosure of the way in which the extractive sector is managed, allowed stakeholders to understand the laws and procedures for allocation of exploration and production rights, the legal, regulatory and contractual framework applicable to the extractive sector and the institutional responsibilities of the State for management of revenues collected in the sector;
- Improvement of transparency to chart operators and investments;
- Disclosure of information on taxes, levies and contributions collected by the State in the sector, including State participation through state enterprises;
- Improve knowledge of the benefits that citizens obtain from the results of investment in the extractive industries and guarantee of greater access to information on the EITI-AO.

The expected outcomes listed below are the bases for the rollout of the activities that make up the Work Plan (see Annex 35, Work Plan):

- Government commitment to the principles and rules of the EITI;
- Creation of operational, administrative and organizational procedures of the EITI-AO;
- Strengthening of the knowledge base, capacity and skills of the EITI-AO NCC (MSG) on the functioning of the EITI;
- Elaboration of an annual Work Plan;
- Elaboration of a procedure for submission of Angola’s candidature for membership of the EITI;
- Timely publication of annual reports of the EITI-AO based on the requirements of the EITI;
- Ensure the holding of meetings throughout the three-year term of the mandate;
- Analysis of any gaps, legal, regulatory and policy frameworks;
- Ensure publication of the plan, disclosure of contracts and licences and information on beneficial owners;

²⁷ For further details, see triennial Work Plan of activities, Annex 35: Work Plan 2022-2024 of the NCC (MSG).

- Ensure the collection current data on production, consumption and exports;
- Study of the Scope of Revenues Collected as preparation for the first EITI-AO report;
- Ensure the collection of data related to allocation of revenues for systematic disclosure;
- Better awareness of the impacts of the extractive sector for better management of and accountability for the social and environmental impacts by those responsible;
- Ensure management of the expectations of the population and society at large, and better accountability for management of revenues in the sector;
- Conduct of four field visits;
- Improve the level of access to information on the extractive sector in Angola.

b) Reflect the results of consultations with key stakeholders, and be endorsed by the multi- stakeholder group.

The discussions on the development of the Work Plan, budget and rules of the NCC (MSG) began after the visit of the EITI International Secretariat from 15-19 November 2021.

In this meeting, the International Secretariat emphasized the necessity of defining clear objectives and the creation of a working group to undertake the process of developing a Work Plan, with a timetable and budget. The NCC (MSG) held a series of meetings and consultations with the stakeholders on the process of development of the Work Plan.

Summarized below are the outcomes of these meetings and consultations:

Conclusions of the 1st meeting, 9 June 2021

- Members of the NCC (MSG) take up office.
- The Executive Director of the EITI-AO, Eng. José Malanga was elected.
- The Work Plan, as amended, and budget of the NCC (MSG) and the objective of submitting Angola's candidature for the EITI in March 2022 were approved.

Recommendations of the 1st meeting, 9 June 2021

a) In the framework of the attributions and actions of the Executive Management, which incorporate the objectives of the Executive, as follows:

- Work with civil society and companies for the implementation of the EITI-AO and establish an operational group composed of the various stakeholders involved to oversee implementation;
- Update the Work Plan, fully budgeted and duly timetabled and aligned with the validation objective stated by the EITI International Management.

b) In the sphere of the plan of action

- Implement actions which allow Angola to complete, by February 2022, the

necessary steps for recognition as an EITI candidate country;

- Alignment with the EITI International Secretariat on any outstanding questions.

c) In the sphere of internal functionality

- Work to improve the ToR of the NCC (MSG) for approval at the next regular meeting of the Committee.

For further details, see Annex 25: Recommendations of the 1st meeting

Conclusions of the 2nd meeting, 17 January 2022

- The ToR of the EITI-AO NCC (MSG) were adopted unanimously, observing the principles of effective and subsidiary representation;
- The Work Plan and budget of the EITI-AO NCC (MSG) for the triennium 2022-2024 was approved unanimously, an important process for Angola's candidature for the EITI in March 2022;
- The third regular meeting was set for 2 March 2022.

Conclusions of the 3rd meeting, 2 March 2022

- The NCC (MSG) commended the involvement of the members in the working sessions which led to the finalization of the candidature process;
- The logo of the EITI-AO NCC (MSG) was approved unanimously, with the following characteristics: EITI header over "Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative"; placed to the right of "EITI" the map of Angola with the national colours, and "Angola" beneath the map.
- The three phases of communication of the NCC (MSG) were approved: the first phase runs up to the submission of the candidature; the second phase will run after the submission of the candidature for publication of the objectives and benefits of Angola's adhesion to the EITI, and the third phase will run after Angola's admission as a member country;
- Consider the additional objectives of the Work Plan;
- Approve the distribution of contributions to the NCC (MSG) budget of USD 3,055,855.00 (Three million, five hundred and fifty thousand eight hundred and fifty-five US dollars), in the following amounts: Government (70%), other voluntary contributions (30%) for the period 2022-2024;
- Additional information was requested from stakeholders for completion of the form, namely Government, Companies and Civil Society, the said information to be submitted to the Secretariat between 2 and 6 March 2022.
- 22/03 – date set for extraordinary meeting;
- 28.03-30/03: date set for submission of candidature.

See Annexes 41 and 42: minutes of second and third meetings

b) Include measurable and time bound activities to achieve the agreed objectives. The scope of EITI implementation should be tailored to contribute to the desired objectives that have been identified during the consultation process. The work plan must:

Angola's plan of activities 2022-2024 was developed through a participatory and inclusive approach. The plan is aligned with national policies and strategies, such as the long-term development strategy for Angola which includes among its objectives: the promotion of ethics and transparency in business, economic, institutional and social relations; the promotion of equitable sustainable development for efficient use of natural resources and just distribution of the national income, macroeconomic stability and structural diversity. The Work Plan has the general objective of developing the technical and operational capacity of the NCC (MSG) and the National Secretariat to facilitate the effective implementation of the EITI in Angola. It has the following specific objectives:

- To define plans for the disclosure of contracts in accordance with Requirement 2.b and provide information on beneficial owners in accordance with Requirement 2.5 c-f, including frameworks and time limits. See Annex 35, Work Plan 2022-2024, and specific actions to ensure systematic disclosure of contracts and beneficial ownership. This process will run simultaneously with the production of the first EITI report, and will have the active participation of companies and the Government, in coordination with the independent administrator. It is envisaged in the Work Plan that the Government and the private sector will jointly develop a plan for disclosure of contracts and licences and the respective agendas in force in the extractive industries. To that end, a "roadmap" for the process will be developed, with specific dates and actions, including responsibilities of each stakeholder. This roadmap will be presented to and approved by the NCC (MSG).
- The scope of application of the EITI-AO envisages plans to strengthen the systematic disclosure of data and addresses the technical aspects of the reports, such as scope and reliability of the data (Requirements 4.1 and 4.9). It involves promoting public disclosure of taxes, levies and contributions of the extractive sector, including the benefits of transfer of revenues to host communities and social projects.
- Identify and monitor plans relating to possible legal or regulatory obstacles to the implementation of the EITI, including, if applicable, at the level of the EITI requirements with regard to national legislation or regulations.
- Conduct of a study to identify possible obstacles to the implementation of the EITI-AO and strategies to mitigate risk. The results of this study may indicate possible necessary legislative reforms to ensure full implementation of the EITI-AO.
- Define the NCC (MSG) plans for implementation of recommendations.

The Work Plan must consider the recommendations of the EITI-AO reports and the validation results. A series of actions will be developed by the NCC (MSG) to ensure implementation of the recommendations, with the participation of each sector (Government, Companies and Civil Society).

- Ensure that the activities and outcomes proposed in the NCC (MSG) Work Plan are in accordance with the SMART criteria (they must be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound).
- The activities described in the Work Plan 2022-2024 are measurable, time-limited, budgeted, relevant insofar as they are aligned with national policies and specifically conceived to achieve the general objective of the plan, which seeks to develop the technical and operational capacity of the NCC (MSG) and the National Secretariat to facilitate the effective implementation of the EITI-AO.
- Allocate functions and responsibilities for each activity: the EITI-AO Work Plan has 65 activities duly timetabled which are designed to achieve the three objectives of the NCC (MSG). Many of these activities must be undertaken by governmental, civil society and private sector entities. The NCC (MSG) recognizes that this will be a learning process for all those involved, which is why the primary objective of the Work Plan is the development of the technical and operational capacity of the NCC (MSG) and the National Secretariat. It is hoped that this activity will promote the Government's engagement, the involvement of civil society, the establishment and functioning of a multi-stakeholder group, an agreed work plan with clear objectives and a realistic timetable, aligned with the time limits established by the EITI-AO Board and increasing the knowledge of members of the NCC (MSG).

d) Identify domestic and external sources of funding and technical assistance where appropriate in order to ensure timely implementation of the agreed work plan.

A working meeting was held with MINFIN on 3 February 2022, headed by Dr Aia-Eza Silva, Secretary of State for Budget and Public Investment, where we received guidance on formalizing the financing application.

After discussion in the third meeting of the NCC (MSG), the budget for the Work Plan for the triennium 2022-2024 was approved, and would be USD 3,055,855.00 (Three million, five hundred and fifty thousand eight hundred and fifty-five US dollars), of which the Government would contribute 70% and others (30%), from alternative sources (cooperation partners who have already expressed interest in financing the EITI-AO, such as the Agence Française de Développement). In alignment with the Work Plan, one of the activities envisaged is the definition of a financing model for actions to be executed by the NCC (MSG) including mapping of funding sources.

For further details, see Annex 47: Minutes of meeting with AFD; Annex 37: MINFIN email on the scheduling of the meeting between the Secretariat of the NCC (MSG) and AFD.

e) Be made widely available to the public, for example published on the national EITI website and/or other relevant ministry and agency websites, in print media or in places that are easily accessible to the public.

The EITI National Secretariat in Angola is in the course of being established, with the creation of an operating structure, rules and procedures of the administrative organization of the NCC (MSG), and initial activities for the development of the NCC (MSG) communication policy.

As the website of the National Secretariat has not yet been finished, the principal means of external communication of the EITI-AO in the initial phase will be through the members of the NCC (MSG) and their communication channels.

COMPOSITION OF THE SECRETARIAT

The EITI-AO Secretariat is composed of:

- Executive Director;
- Director of Administration and Finance:
- Administrative Secretariat;
- Technical staff;
- Administrative assistants.

The Work Plan will be accessible to the public through press releases and notices, and published on the following websites:

[http://http://www.casacivilpr.com/;](http://http://www.casacivilpr.com/)

<http://www.mirempet.gov.ao>

<https://www.minfin.gov.ao/PortalMinfin/>

<https://www.sonangol.co.ao/>

<https://anpg.co.ao/>

<https://endiamaimprensa.com/>

<https://www.sodiam.co.ao/>

<https://www.adra-angola.org/>

<https://totalenergies.com/>

<https://minttics.gov.ao>

<https://mescti.gov.ao>

<https://mirex.gov.ao/PortalMIREX/>

e) Be reviewed and updated annually. In reviewing the work plan, the multi-stakeholder group should consider extending the detail and scope of EITI implementation. In accordance with Requirement 1.4 (b), the multi-stakeholder group is required to document its discussions and decisions.

The Work Plan has a time horizon of three years (2022-2024), and will be reviewed and discussed in the NCC (MSG) on an annual basis, and will have annual implementation plans.

All the discussions and decisions related to the Work Plan are recorded in the minutes of each meeting.

The Government is committed to working with civil society and companies in the sector. They jointly have responsibility in the NCC (MSG) for oversight of the EITI-AO.

By establishing the multi-stakeholder group, NCC (MSG), the Government sought to ensure independent and transparent participation of its members, and certify that the parties involved are adequately represented (that will not necessarily mean that they have equal representation in numerical terms).

The multi-stakeholder group includes all relevant stakeholders, Government, private sector and civil society, with observers and/or invitees having the possibility of participating (see Annex 36, ToR), including independent groups or other civil society organizations, such as communication media, trade unions and competent government entities, and may include members of parliament.

Each sector designated its representatives, considering the need for varied representation.

The nomination process was independent, free of any proposal or imposition.

The civil society groups involved in the EITI-AO as member of the multi-stakeholder group are independent of the Government, both in operational and political terms.

The question of gender balance among representatives on the NCC (MSG) was considered, and of the effective members, 7 are women, distributed as follows:

- Two representing civil society: ADRA and MWANA PWO;
- Two representing the extractive industries: ENI Angola and Endiama;
- Three government representatives: Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation; and the Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and Social Security.

Of the 15 alternates, only one woman is from the extractive industries. Thus, in total, in the NCC (MSG), we have 8 women representatives.

However, to ensure greater flexibility in the handling of the procedures, it is envisaged to separate effective and alternate members as follows:

Members of the NCC (MSG) representing the Oil and Gas and Mining Sector

Effective members: 1. Sonangol EP; 2. ENI Angola; 3. BP Angola; 4. ENDIAMA EP;

5. SODIAM EP

Alternate members: 1. Total Energies; 2. Chevron; 3. Equinor; 4. PENSANA PLC; 5. TOSILAI ANGOLA

Members of the NCC (MSG) representing civil society

Effective members: 1. ACDA; 2. ADRA; 3. AJUDECA; 4. JEA; 5. MWANA PWO

Alternate members: 1. MOSAIKO; 2. KISSAMA Foundation; 3. SIMA, 4. SITCABGOSESP; 5. UFOLO

Members of the NCC (MSG) representing government ministerial departments:

Effective members: 1. Representative of the Ministry of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas (MIREMPET); 2. Representative of the Ministry of Finance (MINFIN); 3. Representative of the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment (MCTA) 4.; Representative of the Ministry of the National Oil, Gas and Biofuels Agency (ANPG); 5. Representative of the Ministry of the National Mineral Resources Agency (ANRM);

Alternate members: 1. Representative of the Ministry of Foreign Relations (MIREX); 2. Representative of the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MINDCOM); 3. Representative of the Ministry of Telecommunications, Information Technologies and Social Communication (MINTTICS); 4. Representative of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESCTI); 5. Representative of the Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and Social Security..

Annex 48: New composition of the members of the EITI NCC.

The creation of a new legal basis for the group was considered, and it was suggested to create an EITI-AO law as safeguard of the provision of all the information necessary for the elaboration on reports.

The multi-stakeholder group (NCC (MSG) approved clear and public ToR for the work already done, which include provisions on functions, responsibilities and rights of the multi-stakeholder group.

Included in the Work Plan are training activities and seminars for members of the NCC (MSG), so as to improve understanding of the standards, policies and requirements of the EITI, and ensure that its members are qualified to perform their functions.

The NCC (MSG) Work Plan provides for the elaboration of a communication plan with the effective awareness-raising activities to be implemented with civil society groups and companies, with recourse to communication platforms, websites and correspondence, to inform stakeholders of the Government's commitment to implement the EITI-AO, and the fundamental role of the private sector and civil society.

The multi-stakeholder group will disclose fully public information arising from the EITI-AO process, such as, for example, the EITI-AO report.

The members of the NCC (MSG) undertake to observe the EITI Code of Conduct.

f) Include a timetable for implementation that is aligned with the deadlines established by the EITI Board (section 4 - EITI Board oversight of EITI implementation) and that takes into account administrative requirements such as procurement processes and funding.

The implementation period for each activity is clearly defined in the Work Plan.

The preparation of the first EITI-AO report will start at the end of the first year and will be concluded during the second year, in accordance with the defined time limits, and in accordance with the recommendation of the EITI Administrative Board for the preparation of the first “EITI report” within 18 months following submission of the candidature.

For further details, see: Annex 2: Minutes of meeting with the Secretariat of State for Budget and Public Investment of MINFIN; Annex 36: Letter on the nomination of the Civil Society members making up the technical working group for completion of the candidature application [Translator’s Note: corrected. The AFD is in Annex 37] Annex 37: MINFIN email on the scheduling of the meeting between the Secretariat of the NCC (MSG) and AFD; Annex 58: Information platforms publish NCC EITI candidature.

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Annex 59: Communication from MIREMPET to MINFIN