

Annex A: Template - Narrative of the EITI Angola Work Plan

The template presented here suggests a format and the essential information for an EITI workplan. To obtain addition guidance, see [guidance note: Requirement 1.5](#) on the establishment of an EITI workplan.

The template can be downloaded in Word format from the following EITI website
<https://eiti.org/document/guidance-note-eiti-requirement-15> .

EITI-AO Work Plan 2022 – 2024

1. Background and context

The multi-stakeholder group NCC (MSG) must:

- Maintain and up-to-date work plan which is reviewed and updated annually:
 - *The work plan covers the periods 2022-2024. However, it will be implemented through annual plans which will be produced on the basis of the triennial plan, and approved at the level of the NCC (MSG). The work plan also has activities designed to review and update the work plan itself annually.*
- The work plan must reflect the results of consultations with the principal stakeholders and must be endorsed by the NCC (MSG).
 - *The activities described in the work plan were discussed fully by the Government, Companies and Civil Society. The National Secretariat is responsible for collecting each contribution and incorporating it in the plan. For the purpose of elaboration of the work plan, each constituent (Civil Society, Government and Companies) presented a plan and a working group was formed, with all the representatives of each constituent, to ensure that the work plan reflects the results of the consultations with the principal stakeholders.*

The NCC (MSG) may also wish to:

- Describe to the EITI the stakeholders who may not be familiar with the initiative;
 - In the development of the work plan, it was found that some companies in the oil sector are familiar with the EITI standards, and are included in the groups of companies that support EITI International financially. With regard to the Government, mining companies and Civil Society, it was found that these still need some training, to have a better understanding of the EITI Standard and Requirements. To that end, specific training actions were identified and included in the plan of activities. The work plan presents disclosure activities and these will be used to increase awareness of the initiative in Angola.
- Describe the national implementation of the EITI up to now, including gaps or weak points which, in practice, were identified during the work plan;
 - The Government of Angola publicly declared its intention to adhere to the EITI, and a series of actions were taken, namely: Appointment of a senior member of Government to chair the EITI; Constitution of the NCC (MSG) through a transparent process; Creation of the National Secretariat; elaboration of the Rules of Procedure of the NCC (MSG), among other activities. One of the strengths identified relates to the political will and commitment of the Government to the implementation of the EITI-AO. Another positive aspect to highlight is that Civil Society is actively and effectively involved in the EITI-AO process and it is known by the Government that there are no obstacles to ensuring their participation;
- Describe the process of consultation with the stakeholders who supported the development of the workplan. Who was consulted and why? How were the consultations conducted and why?
 - The work plan 2022-2024 was developed through a three-stage process: (i) Creation of a technical working group involving representatives of each subgroup in the NCC (MSG); (ii) Consultation with the various stakeholders not represented on the NCC (MSG). The consultations served as the basis to ensure that the plan was comprehensive and reflects the country's priorities in the sector, and they took place in meetings led by the NCC (MSG) with other members through digital platforms;

- *The approach adopted by the NCC (MSG) for the production of the work plan 2022-2024 was as follows:*
 - *Civil Society used the Tchota platform to consult civil society organizations in general. An online meeting was held on 14 January 2022 to discuss the Work Plan and collect contributions from all those involved. The draft Work Plan was also distributed to the various Civil Society organizations to collect comments and contributions between November 2021 and 14 January 2022. These comments were all compiled and sent to the National Secretariat through the organizations represented on the NCC (MSG); Civil Society has already submitted a first version with contributions to the Work Plan, see Annex 55.*
 - *The consultative process with the oil sector was conducted through ACEPA. The oil exploration and production companies in Angola had the opportunity to submit their contribution to the Work Plan on 13 January 2022. For further details, see Annex 54, ACEPA contributions to the Work Plan, when the activities envisaged in the draft version of the Plan were discussed. The ACEPA contributions were compiled and submitted to the National Secretariat. ACEPA is the 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. ACEPA has a legal subcommittee which coordinates the industry's participation in the EITI;*
 - *The mining companies, specifically ENDIAMA-EP, SODIAM EP, TOSYALI CATOCA (SMC) and PENSANA, analysed the Work Plan individually, and the contributions were consolidated at the second meeting on 17 January 2022.*
 - *The Government's participation in the Work Plan was coordinated by MIREMPET. The stakeholders, including MINFIN, MCTA, MINDCOM, the ANRM, the ANPG and the AGT, among other members of the NCC (MSG) were consulted and each of them submitted their contribution to the plan, and their commitment to ensure the viability of the full implementation of the EITI-AO, and the contributions were consolidated at the second meeting on 17 January 2022;*

- *The development of the Work Plan was a process of constant coordination with Government institutions, companies in the oil and mining sector and Civil Society, and they approved it in a forum of the NCC(MSG) itself;*

2. National Priorities and governance of the extractive industries

The NCC (MSG) must:

- *Define objectives of the implementation of the EITI which are linked to its principles and reflect national priorities for the extractive industries.*
 - *The Work Plan 2022-2024 for Angola was developed through a participatory and inclusive approach. The plan is aligned with national policies and priorities, such as the Long-Term Development Strategy for Angola (2025), one of the objectives of which is to promote ethics and transparency in business, economic, institutional and social relations, promote equitable sustainable development, ensuring efficient use of natural resources and a fair distribution of the national income, with macroeconomic stability and structural diversity.*
 - *The following objectives were defined for the Work Plan 2022-2024:*
 - *Objective 1: Create the technical and operational capacity of the NCC (MSG) and the National Secretariat to ensure the viability of effective implementation of the EITI-AO;*
 - *Link to national objectives/EITI principles: This objective is intended to strengthen the capacity of the National Secretariat and the NCC (MSG). This objective is linked to the overall capacity of the EITI-AO to pursue the national objectives and implement the EITI with success. Angola is a new implementing country and, therefore,, the NCC (MSG) agreed to have a strategic objective aimed at strengthening the capacity of the NCC (MSG) itself in the initial phase of implementation of the EITI;*

- *Objective 2: Improve and strengthen transparency in the management of revenues from the extractive sector, as well as the legal and institutional framework, and the process of allocation of contracts and licences.*

Link to national objectives/EITI principles: This action is linked to the national objective of mobilization of national resources. The national debate seeks to ensure that the exploitation of natural resources is done in a sustainable way and contributes effectively to better mobilization and use of revenues from this exploitation. The Government also launched an ambitious plan of reform of institutions. Consequently, the Holder of the Executive Power approved the formation of an Interministerial Commission for Adjustment of the Oil Subsector (CIAROSP), through the publication of Presidential Order No. 113/18. CIAROSP has the task of ensuring the implementation of the new model of governance of the oil sector, including concentration in MIREMPET of the functions of oversight of the Sector.

Creation of the ANPG to assume the functions of National Concessionaire; Creation of the Oil Derivatives Regulatory Institute (IRDP); restructuring of Sonangol E.P., with a focus on their core business in the oil and natural gas value chain.

Thus, in the framework of reorganization of the Mineral Resources Sector of Angola, through Presidential Decree No. 161/20 of 5 June, the ANRM was created, with the objective of controlling and promoting the Angola Mining Sector,, and ensuring compliance with the application mining legislation, by monitoring the exercise of mining rights granted by the State: ENDIAMA-EP, concentrating its action on activities within its corporate objects, specifically diamond mining operator; SODIAM-EP retains the function of public diamond marketing agency and operator of the diamond exchanges, and creation of the Diamond Exchange, and is also the entity responsible for guaranteeing diamond transactions in Angola.

There is thus a link to the reform of the legal and institutional framework. The EITI Standard 2019 has specific requirements on transparency of contracts and licences, and this objective seeks to contribute to closing gaps in these areas.

- *Objective 3: Promote public disclosure of taxes, levies and contributions of the extractive sector, including benefits and the process of transfers of revenues it host communities*
 - *Link to national objectives/EITI principles: This objective seeks to improve the process of disclosure of information on taxes, levies and contributions collected by the State in the sector, and improve knowledge of the benefits that citizens obtain from exploitation of extractive resources*

and ensure greater access to information on the EITI-AO. Thus, this objective is linked to the EITI principles, more specifically to Requirement 5, Revenue Allocations, Requirement 6, Social and Economic Spending, and Requirement 7, Outcomes and Impact.

The NCC (MSG) may also wish to:

- *Describe the relation between the implementation of the EITI and other initiatives, focused on governance of the extractive industries, including national initiatives or those led by international actors.*
 - *The Work Plan 2022-2024 has three specific (macro) objectives, as follows: Develop the technical and operational capacity of the NCC (MSG) and the National Secretariat so as to facilitate effective implementation of the EITI-AO; Enhance and strengthen transparency of management of revenues in the extractive sector, improving the legal and institutional framework, and the process of granting of contracts and licences; Promote the public disclosure of taxes, levies and contributions of the extractive sector, including profits and transfer of revenues to host communities. These objectives are aligned with the requirements of the EITI Standard, namely; Requirement 1 - Oversight by the multi-stakeholder group; Requirement 2 - Legal and institutional framework, including allocation of contracts and licences; Requirement 3 - Exploration and production; Requirement 4 - Revenue collection; Requirement 5 - Revenue allocations; Requirement 6 - Social and economic spending; and Requirement 7 - Outcomes and impact.*
 - *With regard to other initiatives focused on governance of the extractive industry, it should be emphasized that Angola is a member of the KPCS (Kimberley Process Certification Scheme) an initiative on transparency and accountability in the diamond sector. The initiative also produces data on the production, export and sale of diamonds. It is hoped that with Angola's adherence to the EITI, the KPCS Angola will be a key stakeholder in the communication/disclosure of data. It is also important to mention that Angola is subject to the budget investigation opened by the International Budget Partnership¹, which will allow the EITI-AO to ensure that the disclosures report on the work of organizations which work with the management of the public finances.*

¹ <https://www.internationalbudget.org/open-budget-survey/country-results/2019/angola>

3. Activities

The NCC (MSG) must:

- Address the phases necessary for the implementation of the EITI-AO in corporate and governmental systems;
 - To endure the full integration of corporate and governmental systems in the implementation of the EITI-AO, the NCC (MSG) was created; it is composed of representatives of government, companies in the extractive industries and civil society. To that end, the Work Plan presents activities to be implemented by each constituent of the NCC (MSG).
 - The Work Plan has specific actions which seek to ensure the institutionalization and systematic disclosure of data, and is aligned with Requirement 7.2 of the EITI Standard 2019 on Open data policies and disclosures. This activity will include the evaluation of governmental and corporate systems to explore opportunities for systematic disclosure of data. Thus, the prime objective is to ensure and improve the level of access to information on the extractive sector in Angola.
- Include measurable activities with determined timetables to achieve the agreed objectives;
 - The EITI-AO Work Plan has 65 activities duly timetabled which are designed to achieve the there objectives of the NCC (MSG). Many of these activities will be undertaken by the NCC (MSG) through governmental, civil society and private sector entities, and the NCC (MSG) recognizes that this will be a learning process for all those involved. For this reason, objective ! of the Work Plan seeks to develop the technical and operational capacity of the NCC (MSG) and the National Secretariat so as to ensure the viability of effective implementation of the EITI-AO. The outcome of this activity, specifically will be to ensure the Government's engagement and 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 Board and increasing the knowledge of members of the NCC (MSG).

- *In general, the Work Plan 2022-2024 was developed considering a logical and rational framework which includes annually established targets, macro and micro objectives, and activities to be carried out annually by the NCC (MSG) and evaluation of its impact.*
- *It is envisaged to undertake a study to identify possible obstacles to the implementation of the EITI-AO and strategies to mitigate risks.*
- *Training actions on key questions of the implementation of the EITI are envisaged for members of the NCC (MSG), and on matters related to taxation, the fiscal regime and others, as well as sharing experiences with other EITI implementing countries (e.g. Mozambique).*
- *To ensure that there are no obstacles to the participation of companies and civil society in the implementation of the EITI-AO, it is envisaged in the Work Plan to undertake a study to identify possible obstacles to the implementation of the EITI-AO and strategies to mitigate risks; the NCC (MSG) will analyse and submit information for the Study of the Legal Framework and Fiscal Regime, both for mining exploration and the oil and gas sector in Angola.*
- *Address the scope of implementation of the EITI, including plans to strengthen systematic disclosures and address technical aspects of reports, such as the completeness and reliability of data (Requirements 4.1 and 4.9);*
 - *The third objective of the Work Plan seeks to promote public disclosure of taxes, levies and contributions of the extractive sector, including benefits and the process of transfers of revenues to the host communities of projects.*
- *Identify and draw up plans to address possible legal or regulatory obstacles to the implementation of the EITI, including, if applicable, any plans to incorporate the requirements of the EITI in national legislation or regulations;*
 - *The Work Plan 2022-2024 presents a specific activity which consists of conduct of a study to identify possible obstacles to the implementation of the EITI and strategies to mitigate risks; the results of the study may determine possible legislative reforms necessary to ensure the full implementation of the EITI-AO .*

- *Delineate the plans of the MSG to implement the recommendations on implementation and validation of the EITI;*
 - *The Work Plan will always be updated in line with the recommendations of the EITI-AO reports and the validation results. A series of actions will be developed by the NCC (MSG) to ensure the implementation of the recommendations involving each sector targeted (Government, Companies and Civil Society).*
- *Define plans for the disclosure of contracts in accordance with Requirement 2.4b and information on beneficial owners, in accordance with with Requirement 2.5 c-f, including frameworks and time limits.*
 - *The Work Plan envisages specific actions to ensure the systematic disclosure of contracts and beneficial ownership, specifically activity forty-four (44) of the Plan which address transparency of contracts and activity fifty-five (55) designed to address disclosure of 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 CNC (MSG).*
 - *Also highlighted in the Work Plan is a study on the implications of energy transition in Angola, proposing to replace the use of finite sources harmful to the environment, such as fossil fuels, with renewable sources, such as solar, biogas and wind.*

The NCC (MSG) may also wish to:

- 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);²
 - 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.
- Accountability of the sectors in the development of activities.
 - The EITI-AO Work Plan has 65 activities described and timetabled which will lead to the achievement of the three macro objectives of the NCC (MSG). Many of these activities will be undertaken by governmental, civil society and private sector entities, and the NCC (MSG) recognizes that this will be a learning process for all those involved.

4. Budget and financing

The NCC (MSG) must:

- Maintain and updated and fully budgeted Work Plan.
 - After presentation and discussion in the plenary of the NCC (MSG), each activity described in the plan of activities must present the respective budget and the plan will be updated annually based on the annual reports of activities and considering the EITI-AO report and the validation process;
- Identify domestic and external sources of funding and technical assistance where appropriate in order to ensure timely implementation of the agreed work plan.
 - With regard to the budget, to ensure the viability of the full implementation of the EITI-AO, and to demonstrate the Government's commitment, it was decided during the third meeting of the NCC (MSG)

² There are many online sources of information on the SMART criteria. For a presentation in the context of the monitoring of the implementation of the EITI, see the GIZ Guidelines on *Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of EITI Implementation* at <https://eiti.org/document/monitoring-evaluation-me-of-eiti-implementation-guideline>.

that the Government will bear 70% of the expenditures envisaged in the plan budget, and the remaining 30% will be contributed by the voluntary cooperation partners who already showed interest in financing the activities of the EITI-AO. In the event of scarcity of alternative sources, the NCC (MSG) will develop a fundraising plan to mobilize potential partners interested in financing the EITI-AO activities.

5. Disclosure and communications

The NCC (MSG) must:

- *Ensure that EITI disclosures are 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), with rules, procedures and 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 internal communication channels of the members of the NCC (MSG). The Plan also presents specific activities for the publication of EITI-AO reports through the various social communication media, and directly in local communities.*
 - *It is thus envisaged in the Work Plan 2022-2024 to define an NCC (MSG) Policy on Communications.*

6. Monitoring and Review

The NCC (MSG) must:

- *Review and update the Work Plan annually. In reviewing the Work Plan, the NCC (MSG) should consider extending the detail and scope of EITI implementation. In accordance with Requirement 1.4 (b), the NCC (MSG) is required to document its discussions and decisions.*
 - *The Work Plan will be reviewed annually in terms of the degree of implementation of each activity. The review must consider the recommendations produced by the annual situation reports and the*

EITI-AO report and those in the validation report. In operational terms, the EITI-AO National Secretariat has elaborated minutes containing a summary of each meeting.

The NCC (MSG) may also wish to:

- *Establish a regular review timetable, including specific functions and responsibilities for members of committees of the MSG;*
 - *As described above, the Plan will be reviewed on an annual basis, in meetings of the NCC (MSG), whether regular or extraordinary, and will be documented in the minutes. The Work Plan envisages the holding of four (4) ordinary meetings quarterly, and each member sector of the NCC (MSG) has responsibilities for each of the activities described in the Work Plan*

7. Frameworks and timetables

The NCC (MSG) must:

- *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 Work Plan shows a time horizon of three (3) years, 2022-2024, and the activities are programmed to be implemented through annual plans elaborated and approved by the NCC (MSG).*
 - *The Work Plan 2022-2024 of the EITI-AO is aligned with the country's financial year which runs from January to December.*

Approved by the NCC (MSG)

25 March 2022

Signature(s) of the NCC (MSG)