

Minutes

These Minutes capture the purpose and agreed outcomes of the 53rd meeting of the EITI Board.

MINUTES OF THE 53RD EITI BOARD MEETING

Table of Contents

53-1 Welcome and adoption of the agenda	3
53-2 Report from the Secretariat.....	4
53-3 Report from the Implementation Committee	6
53-4 Report from the World Bank.....	7
53-3 Report from the Implementation Committee (continuation).....	8
53-5 Report from the Outreach and Candidature Committee	9
53-5 Report from the Validation Committee	10
53-7 Report from the Governance and Oversight Committee.....	13
Report from the Extraordinary Members' Meeting.....	14
53-8 Report from the Finance Committee.....	14
Preparations for the Global Conference	15
Any other business	16
Annex A – Board country decisions.....	17
Annex B– Participant List – 53 rd EITI Board meeting.....	22

53-1 Welcome and adoption of the agenda

The **EITI Board Chair, Rt Hon. Helen Clark** welcomed the Board to the 53rd EITI Board meeting; its first face-to-face meeting since the COVID-19 pandemic began. She expressed gratitude to the Government of Belgium and the European Commission for hosting the EITI at the Egmont Palace. Ms Heidi Rombouts, Director General, Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Belgium and Mr Koen Doens, Director General of International Partnerships at the European Commission welcomed the Board members to Brussels.

The Chair noted the challenges around EITI implementation since the Board last met in February, including the continuing impact of the Russian invasion of Ukraine on geopolitics and food and energy supply and prices to the conviction She noted the conviction of Glencore on corruption-related charges, further noting that the EITI stands for transparency and good governance and that any corrupt activity by EITI supporting companies and corrupt officials not only undermines EITI's work and credibility, but also prevents citizens from benefiting from their natural resources.

Helen Clark announced the publication of the EITI's flagship [Progress Report](#), noting that it captures key developments at the international and the country level across the EITI's strategic focus areas, including beneficial ownership transparency, energy transition, anti-corruption, and corporate transparency.

The draft Board meeting agenda was approved.

The Chair welcomed new Board members to their first in-person Board meeting:

- Ms Ivanka Mamic, Vice President, BP
- Ms Valery Brion, Department of Finance, Philippines
- Ms Melissa Säilä, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland
- Mr Samou Sidibe, National Coordinator, Mali
- Mr François Gave, Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs, France

The Chair thanked Board members leaving the Board:

- Stuart Brooks from Chevron who has represented and led the companies' constituency on the EITI Board from the very outset. She expressed thanks to Stuart for his dedicated service and his keen appreciation for the EITI's mission, and for helping to guide the organisation on its 20-year journey.
- Carlos Aranda from Southern Copper who has represented the mining sub-constituency of supporting companies and served on the Board for two terms. Carlos has made every effort to attend Board meetings in person and has engaged very actively in Board and Committee business.
- Mr Taco Westerhuis from the Government of the Netherlands who has represented the sub-constituency of supporting countries. He is replaced by Mr François Gave, Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs, France, as full Board member.

53-2 Report from the Secretariat

Board paper 53-2-A: Implementation Progress Report

Mark Robinson introduced the Implementation Progress Report for the period October 2021 to January 2022. He flagged to the Board that while some implementing countries continue to produce timely EITI data, other countries are struggling to meet their reporting deadlines. There are now 17 countries that have exceeded the two-year deadline, compared to 15 in April 2021. He noted that the implementing countries continue to use the transition to “flexible” EITI Reports and alternative approaches to reporting in a bid to improve relevance and include forward-looking projections and analysis. He also referenced work on commodity trading transparency and noted that the recent adjudication of the Glencore case has thrust commodity trading transparency back into the limelight. He informed the Board of the launch of the new EITI website, a policy brief on the role of ownership transparency in the energy transition as well as a small event launching the critical minerals policy brief.

Bady Baldé continued the discussion with a presentation of some key achievements by the International Secretariat in Q1 and Q2 2022 and shared opportunities for deepening EITI’s work on key thematic areas. He noted that:

- **On reporting:** 15 countries, widely distributed across regions, already published 2020 data. Twenty-six countries published their 2019 data while 14 countries are delayed with their 2019 data. Most of them are not suspended due to the flexible reporting approach introduced by the Board amid the global pandemic.
- **On systematic disclosures:** 24% of data required by the EITI Standard is now systematically disclosed in implementing countries. The Secretariat is currently analysing country cases such as Germany and Mauritania with the aim of presenting the results ahead of the 54th Board meeting in October.

Board members thanked the Secretariat for the report and raised the following points:

- Board members asked the Secretariat to clarify the support needed for furthering systematic disclosures in implementing countries. *The Secretariat responded that while it is premature to provide a detailed analysis of the success of systematic disclosures, countries that had made the most progress include those that have received targeted donor support and have recognised the importance of an upfront investment to implement sustainable systems. A risk-based approach is being pursued on innovative approaches to reporting, with expert IMF input.*
- The Secretariat was requested to provide support in developing and reinforcing CSO capacity in implementing countries, to reduce corruption risks related to pre-financing. *The Secretariat took note of this request and drew attention to the nexus between this issue and the energy transition. It reported that a new phase of work on commodity trading will soon be undertaken with the support of the Swiss Government.*
- Welcoming the deep-dive session on the EITI’s role in sustaining implementation during conflict and in reconstruction in Ukraine, Board members reiterated the importance of discussing the effects of conflict and issues around civic space in other EITI implementing

countries, including those raised by CSO groups in Myanmar and Peru. *The Secretariat confirmed that it received letters from CSO groups in Myanmar and Peru ahead of the Board meeting and that these concerns are currently being considered through the EITI's grievance mechanism.*

- Concerns were raised around the assessments of Central Asian countries in the IPR. *The Secretariat referenced ongoing discussions between country stakeholders and provided an overview explaining the assessment of each country. It was noted that the targeted assessment planned for January 2023 will provide more insight into the situation in these countries.* It was also suggested that the statement on p. 3 of the IPR be revised to reflect that Ukraine's government systems continue to function.
- Board members welcomed the report on critical minerals and noted as well as the Chair's statement on the conviction of Glencore on corruption-related charges. *The Secretariat provided an overview of governments' responses in the EITI implementing countries referenced in the adjudication. It noted that the case provides an opportunity to work through the commodity trading working group to strengthen commodity trading guidelines, expand their adoption, and ensure their equivalence to the transparency requirements for state-owned enterprises.*

Actions:

- Secretariat to update the IPR.
- Secretariat to provide an analysis of lessons learnt from progress on systematic disclosures.

Board paper 53-2-B: Outreach Progress Report (OPR)

Mark Robinson presented the report, providing an update from the Secretariat on country and corporate outreach activities and developments for the period from February to June 2022. He noted that the Secretariat had to resume some in-person outreach activities, which have contributed to renewed interest in EITI implementation in several priority outreach countries, including Angola whose candidature application was before the Board at this meeting. Andrew Irvine continued with the update on corporate outreach, noting the addition of Africa Oil Corp. and OCP Group to the list of EITI supporting companies.

Board members thanked the Secretariat for the report and asked it to clarify the following:

- Whether there is a correlation between countries with critical minerals resources and those expressing interest in joining the EITI? Is there something more the Board and the Secretariat should be doing around energy transition? *The Secretariat responded that it is seeing an increase of interest from mid-size energy companies specialising in oil and gas*

but not necessarily in critical minerals.¹ It noted that, supporting countries continue to *play an important role in supporting the EITI's work in developing critical minerals policies.*

- Whether the Secretariat has reached out to major international companies operating in African implementing countries. Chinese companies, in particular, have a significant impact on implementing countries as they engage with national governments. *The Secretariat confirmed that there is ongoing outreach to Chinese companies operating in implementing countries, noting that it proceeds with caution on such outreach to ensure that companies' commitments to transparency and accountable governance are meaningful and long-term.*
- Whether there has been much progress in engaging with financial institutions. *The Secretariat confirmed that while it continues its outreach to financial institutions, support from the Board would be much appreciated. There are ongoing conversations with a number of financial institutions which are yet to confirm their support to the EITI.*

Actions:

- Secretariat to update the Outreach Strategy.

As part of the Secretariat's report, EITI's Communications Director Joanne Jones demonstrated the new EITI website. She outlined the key objectives of the recent website upgrade and content review and undertook a live demonstration of the site to show how these objectives had been implemented.

53-3 Report from the Implementation Committee

Board Paper 53-3-A Scope of refinements to the EITI Standard (for decision)

Erica Westenberg, Co-Chair of the Implementation Committee, presented the paper and noted that the Board mandated the Secretariat, at its 52nd meeting, to develop the scope of refinements to the EITI Standard ahead of its 53rd meeting. Based on the consultation, the Implementation Committee recommended that the Board includes in the scope of refinements in the following areas:

- Adjustments to support disclosures and public debate related to the impact of the energy transition on implementing countries;
- Reflecting anti-corruption explicitly in the Requirements;

¹ Major mining companies are already EITI supporters, through their membership of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM).

- Adjustments to promote gender equality.

It further recommended that the working group further considers following areas:

- Disclosures related to (1) reserves and emissions from fossil fuel production in implementing countries and (2) progress in meeting Nationally Determined Contributions;
- Adjustments related to combatting illicit financial flows, tax avoidance and tax evasion;
- Adjustments to Requirement 4.8 to improve data timeliness.

The Implementation Committee recommended that the Board adopts the scope of refinements to the EITI Standard and convenes the Board working group on refinements.

Board members supported the idea of establishing a working group and raised the following points:

- CSO representatives noted that while there has been significant progress around beneficial ownership transparency through Requirement 2.5, more work should be done to support countries to verify data published through these registers. They also welcomed the discussion around the role of MSGs in monitoring Requirement 1.3.
- Industry representatives welcomed the phased approach to the refinements, urging Board members to focus on developing existing areas of the Standard, as some of the proposed requirements are more complex, may need to be implemented over a longer timeframe and may lead to higher implementation costs.
- Implementing countries urged the Board to work with implementers on the ground to consider capacity and needs before introducing major changes to the EITI Standard.
- Supporting companies, as well as supporting countries urged the Board to consider its core mission in order not to duplicate efforts of other organisations.

Actions:

- The Secretariat to follow-up the decision on the creation of the Working Group on refinements to the EITI Standard.

53-4 Report from the World Bank

Sven Ulrich Renner, EGPS Trust Fund, presented World Bank's report to the Board, highlighting the areas of focus in WBG's work since the 52nd EITI Board meeting. He noted that in 2021, EGPS decided to take stock of the Bank's engagement in support of EITI implementation. The stock-take aimed to reassess the rationale of the World Bank's engagement in EITI support, its strategies, and its instruments, and identify the critical factors that need to be in place on the client side, for a successful World Bank engagement in EITI implementation. He noted that the resulting report is based on desk reviews and in-depth interviews with implementing countries, donors, EITI staff and World Bank staff. The stock-taking draft report was presented to the EGPS donors in March 2022 and will be shared with the EITI community on demand (send request to egps@worldbank.org). He reported on the main findings and welcomed Board's feedback.

Board members raised the following points:

- Implementing country representatives asked whether there are any plans to support systematic disclosures and contract transparency in implementing countries, considering

that the introduction of flexible reporting removes the need for funds previously allocated for the preparation of EITI reports. *The Bank responded that it does indeed support elements of the EITI Standard that look at sustainable approaches, including systematic disclosures.*

- CSO representatives sought clarity about methodology of the stock-take report, as the absence of consultation with CSO and industry constituencies raised questions about the reliability of policy recommendations. *The Bank clarified that no policy recommendations are made through the stock-take report. The report rather aims at understanding whether the Bank is providing the support needed in implementing countries.*
- Supporting country representatives briefed the Board about the meeting held between the EITI, WBG and supporting countries to address needs in implementing countries.

53-3 Report from the Implementation Committee (continuation)

Board Paper 53-3-B Engaging EITI countries experiencing political instability or conflict (for decision)

Erica Westenberg, Co-Chair of the Implementation Committee, presented the paper, noting that following multiple cases of overthrow of governments in EITI member countries, the Implementation Committee and the Rapid Response Committee had requested that the International Secretariat develop a clear policy on how the EITI could engage in instances of political instability and conflict.

The Implementation Committee recommended to the Board that cases of the overthrow of a government should be assessed on a case-by-case basis, balancing the need for flexibility and consistency, and framed by a clearer set of procedures.

In response to the overthrow of a government in an EITI member country, the following three steps were recommended:

1. A statement by the Chair where appropriate
2. Initial assessment by the International Secretariat
3. Close monitoring by the Implementation Committee

In determining the timing of its response to such incidents, the Secretariat should consider the following:

- i. safety concerns (violence against civilians and safety of EITI office holders);
- ii. scope and viability of EITI implementation;
- iii. in-country circumstances (circumstances leading to the overthrow, subsequent events, the transition process and deterioration of civic space);
- iv. other considerations such as the credibility and reputational risks to the EITI as well as actions taken by other organisations.

With respect to procedures to engage governments and stakeholders in countries experiencing political instability and conflict, the following changes were proposed:

- a. During the period of suspension due to political instability or conflict, International Secretariat engagement should be limited to monitoring the implementation of the corrective actions agreed by the Board;
- b. When engaging with countries that are not suspended but experiencing political

instability or conflict, the International Secretariat should provide regular and proportionate support to implementation;

c. When engaging with countries that have been delisted or withdrawn, ongoing projects supported by the EITI, or its partners, should be closed as soon as practically feasible.

Lastly, the paper recommended that the working group on refinements to the EITI Standard consider removing the reference to “voluntary” suspension. This concept was envisaged but applied only once back in 2009. The prevailing environment after the overthrow of a government is not conducive to a consultative process for a voluntary suspension.

Board members raised the following points:

- Industry representatives supported the idea of case-by-case analysis in responding to countries experiencing political instability or conflict and noted EITI’s long-standing policy of not challenging the political legitimacy of governments. They sought clarity on the role of the Implementation Committee vis-à-vis Rapid Response Committee, noting that in most cases the latter would have been convened to respond to instances of countries experiencing political instability or conflict. They further sought views on how to handle SOE engagement in the event a country is delisted or chooses to withdraw from the process.
- CSO representatives expressed concern with the proposal, urging the Committee to further reconsider its current approach on automatic suspension and focus on principles rather than procedures. They requested that the paper provide analysis of how actors other than implementing governments should respond in instances of political instability or conflict.

Actions:

- Implementation Committee to review the paper in consultation with the Rapid Response Committee and prepare a revised paper for the Board’s consideration.

53-5 Report from the Outreach and Candidature Committee

Board Paper 53-5-A Candidature Assessment: Angola (for decision)

Diana Kaissy, Chair of the Outreach & Candidature Committee, introduced the Outreach and Candidature Committee’s recommendation on Angola’s candidature application. She noted that Angola publicly announced its decision to join the EITI on 20 August 2020. The International Secretariat closely supported the government, the national secretariat and the MSG in the sign-up steps and the processes leading up the submission of the candidature application. The Secretariat received Angola’s candidature application on 30 March 2022.

An assessment of the application was carried out according to the EITI sign-up process as provided for in the 2019 EITI Standard. Following the framework for assessing candidature applications, five criteria were reviewed, namely government engagement, industry engagement, civil society engagement, the establishment of a multi-stakeholder group, and agreement on a costed workplan. The assessment of the Outreach and Candidature Committee is that Angola

completed the sign-up steps, and that the candidature application fully meets the requirements of the EITI sign-up process.

In accordance with the EITI Standard, Angola would be required to publish the required information (typically through an EITI Report) within 18 months of being admitted as an EITI implementing country. Validation would commence within two and a half years of becoming an implementing country.

Gilbert Makore of the EITI presented an assessment of Angola's candidature application and welcomed feedback from the Board. Board members commended the Government of Angola and all stakeholders for having committed and worked to join the EITI. Angola was accepted as the 57th EITI implementing country. The Angolan Minister of Mineral Resources, Petroleum and Gas, Diamantino Azavedo, welcomed the decision on behalf of the Angolan Government and made brief remarks to the Board to mark the occasion.

Actions:

- Board Chair to write to the Government of Angola, to communicate the Board decision.

53-5 Report from the Validation Committee

Board Paper 53-5-A Report from the Validation Committee

Rinaldo Jeanty, Chair of the Validation Committee, introduced the Committee's recommendations to the Board.

Argentina

The Validation Committee recommended that the Board agrees that Argentina has achieved a 'moderate' overall score in implementing the 2019 EITI Standard, with a score of 73 points out of 100.

The 15 outstanding gaps relate to industry engagement (Requirement 1.2), work plan (Requirement 1.5), contract and license allocation (Requirement 2.2), license registers (Requirement 2.3), contracts (Requirement 2.4), beneficial ownership (Requirement 2.5), state participation (Requirement 2.6), comprehensiveness (Requirement 4.1), transactions related to SOEs (Requirement 4.5), direct subnational payments (Requirement 4.6), data reliability (Requirement 4.9), social and environmental expenditures (Requirement 6.1), SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (Requirement 6.2), public debate (Requirement 7.1), and the MSG's review of outcomes and impact (Requirement 7.4).

The Board approved the recommendation from the Validation Committee and commended Argentina for a strong performance. It noted the importance of making progress in extending the scope of its EITI implementation to the provincial level as the MSG prepares its application for Phase 2 of its adapted implementation to be submitted to the EITI Board.

Liberia

The Validation Committee recommended that the Board agrees that Liberia has achieved a 'moderate' overall score in implementing the 2019 EITI Standard, with a score of 75.5 points out of 100.

The 14 outstanding gaps relate to industry engagement (Requirement 1.2), MSG oversight (Requirement 1.4), contract and license allocation (Requirement 2.2), contracts (Requirement 2.4), beneficial ownership (Requirement 2.5), state participation (Requirement 2.6), production data (Requirement 3.2), disaggregation (Requirement 4.7), data reliability (Requirement 4.9), distribution of revenues (Requirement 5.1), social and environmental expenditures (Requirement 6.1), economic contribution (Requirement 6.3), follow-up on EITI recommendations (Requirement 7.3) and review of outcomes and impact (Requirement 7.4).

The Board approved the recommendation from the Validation Committee and commended Liberia for a strong recovery from its EITI governance crisis in 2018-19. The Board encouraged stakeholders in Liberia to continue to strengthen their use of the EITI as a tool to support reforms in the governance of the extractive industries.

Mexico

The Validation Committee recommended that the Board agrees that Mexico has achieved a 'low' overall score in implementing the 2019 EITI Standard, with a score of 49.5 points out of 100.

The 26 outstanding gaps relate to government engagement (Requirement 1.1), industry engagement (Requirement 1.2), civil society engagement (Requirement 1.3), MSG governance (Requirement 1.4), work plan (Requirement 1.5), contract and license allocation (Requirement 2.2), license registers (Requirement 2.3), contracts (Requirement 2.4), beneficial ownership (Requirement 2.5), state participation (Requirement 2.6), export data (Requirement 3.3), comprehensiveness (Requirement 4.1), in-kind revenues (Requirement 4.2), barter and infrastructure arrangements (Requirement 4.3), transport revenues (Requirement 4.4), transactions related to SOEs (Requirement 4.5), direct subnational payments (Requirement 4.6), disaggregation (Requirement 4.7), data reliability (Requirement 4.9), subnational transfers (Requirement 5.2), social and environmental expenditures (Requirement 6.1), SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (Requirement 6.2), public debate (Requirement 7.1), data accessibility (Requirement 7.2), follow-up on EITI recommendations (Requirement 7.3) and the MSG's review of outcomes and impact (Requirement 7.4).

The Board approved the recommendation from the Validation Committee, noting that the suspension is only temporary. It tasked the Secretariat to provide all available support to Mexico to implement these corrective actions.

Actions:

- The Board Chair to write to the Governments of Argentina, Liberia and Mexico announcing the Board's decisions.
- The Secretariat to publish the results of the Validation of Argentina, Liberia and Mexico including the supporting documentation.

Paper 53-6-B Review of lessons learned from Validations under the new model

The Chair of the Validation Committee, Rinaldo Jeanty presented the review of lessons learned from Validations under the new model. He noted that the Working Group members met five times since the Board re-established it at the 52nd Board meeting in February 2022. The revised version of the paper was submitted to the Board following the Working Group's meeting on 15 June and includes an additional recommendation made for consideration in the refinements to the EITI Requirements related to strengthening the national MSG's planning, monitoring and evaluation of activities related to the environment for civil society engagement in the EITI process. He invited Esteban Manteca to present the Validation review Working Group's recommendation on refinements to the Validation model.

Board members raised the following points:

- CSO representatives clarified that the proposal for possible refinements to the EITI Requirements in the revised Board Paper was a result of careful balancing of the various views of Board members. Noting the various mechanisms provided by the EITI for discussing civic space, the proposal recognises the MSG's role in providing space for such discussion.
- Implementing countries welcomed the proposal for earlier discussions of the environment for CSO participation in the EITI outside of Validation, noting the importance of careful consideration of national legislation in concluding such proposed changes to the EITI Standard. Pending refinements to the EITI Standard, the recommendation was for the Board to direct the Implementation Committee to issue guidance for MSGs on the planning, monitoring and evaluation of activities related to their oversight of the environment for civil society participation in public debate on natural resource governance, with a view to piloting this approach and informing the process to refine the EITI Requirements.
- Industry representatives questioned whether the Board was introducing too many templates. They also asked that any changes to the objectives of individual EITI Requirements be brought to the attention of the Board before being introduced and implemented. *The Secretariat clarified that the proposed refinement to the Validation model only consisted of including the objectives of EITI Requirements, that had previously been agreed as part of the development of the Validation Guide in 2020 and were contained in the Validation templates.*
- Implementing countries questioned whether the Board had a sufficient number of cases on which to base its assessment of lessons learned after only seven completed Validations and asked whether ongoing Validations would be affected by the changes under consideration by the Board. The Chair noted that the Board's current review of lessons learned did not preclude future reviews of the implementation of the Validation model. Committee Chair Rinaldo Jeanty clarified that further work could be carried out when a greater number of countries had completed Validations under the new model and noted that no processes would be changed for those countries currently ongoing Validations.
- Implementing countries further sought clarity on the proposed changes to the role of the MSG in the Validation process, reiterating its vital role in the implementation of the Standard. They also called for discussion of whether automatic suspensions should

continue to be a possible consequence of Validation. The Board Chair reiterated that the Board is only asked to approve refinements to the Validation Guide, procedure and templates, noting that any further changes would come following wider consultations with the Board.

The Secretariat reiterated the proposed recommendation from the working group to the Board for decision, noting that the proposal is to approve minor tweaks to the Validation Guide, procedure and templates but no changes to the existing language on the objectives and of the Standard. The Board approved these refinements as proposed.²

Actions:

- The Secretariat to publish the approved refinements to the Validation Guide, procedure and templates on the EITI website.
- The working group on refinements to the EITI Requirements to consider proposals from the Validation review working group.
- The Implementation Committee to issue guidance for MSGs on the planning, monitoring and evaluation of activities related to their oversight of the environment for civil society participation in public debate on natural resource governance.

53-7 Report from the Governance and Oversight Committee

53-7-A Guidance on the Expectations for EITI supporting companies – for information

Oleksiy Orlovsky, Chair of the Governance and Oversight Committee (GOC) presented the paper, noting that the Committee worked with the Secretariat on the proposed guidance to EITI supporting companies presented to the Board for information. The Committee recommended that the Secretariat publish the guidance following this Board meeting and share the guidance with supporting companies, including through webinars, if requested by the company constituency.

Oleksiy reminded the Board that according to the agreed procedure, the first Secretariat-led assessment of the revised Expectations, aided by the guidance presented to the Board, is scheduled for April 2023, prior to the planned EITI Global Conference. Andrew Irvine presented the guidance in detail. Board members were invited to provide their feedback.

² Board decision is available [here](#).

Board members welcomed the guidance and asked that more coordination is done between supporting companies' head offices and subsidiaries to ensure consistent practice in implementing countries. Civil society Board members welcomed the guidance, but questioned why it does not include a previous clarification that lobbying for regulatory standards that are weaker than the EITI Standard would not be considered to be in line with these expectations. The International Secretariat clarified that this is expected to come up during revisions of the Articles of Associations, as it would apply across the board for all constituencies, not just companies.

Board Paper 53-7-B Review of Constituency Guidelines – for information

Oleksiy Orlovsky introduced the paper, noting that the paper presents the updated guidelines for each constituency, with the exception of supporting countries, which had not completed an update by the time of the Board meeting. Recognising that constituencies themselves are responsible for review and update of their guidelines, the paper is presented “for information” to the Board. Updated constituency guidelines have been published on the EITI website. Andrew Irvine of the EITI presented the paper. Board members welcomed its content, noting the importance of constituency ownership of their guidelines.

Report from the Extraordinary Members' Meeting

Oleksiy Orlovsky provided the Report from the Extraordinary Board Meeting. He reported that the Extraordinary EITI Members' Meeting was held virtually on Friday 10 June 2022. He noted that despite registrations from a significant number of civil society members to attend the meeting, the meeting was delayed as the constituency struggled to reach quorum. A quorum was eventually reached for all constituencies. He noted that the Members Meeting approved:

- The extension of the terms of EITI Board Members and Alternates, and the EITI Chair, to 2023. The next election of the Board and the EITI Chair will take place at the ordinary Members' Meeting to be held next year in conjunction with the Global Conference.
- Annual accounts for 2019, 2020 and 2021 as well as the activity report for 2021 and the activity plan for 2022.
- Amendments to the EITI Articles of Association. These were “Phase 1” amendments. The Governance and Oversight Committee will proceed this year with potential “Phase 2” amendments ahead of the ordinary Members' Meeting to be held conjunction with the Global Conference next year

Action:

- The Secretariat to circulate the Minutes of the Extraordinary Members' meeting.

53-8 Report from the Finance Committee

Board 53-8-A Q1 - 2022 Accounts and Q2 Forecast (for information)

Christine Detaille, Chair of the Finance Committee presented the paper, noting that the Secretariat finances remain stable with modest liquidity of USD 4.4m. This amount is inclusive of

the bank reserve of USD 2.5m. The bank reserve was increased by USD 0.5m following a recommendation by the Finance Committee to the Board as a prudent move to maintain three months cover on expenses. Christine invited Bady Balde of the Secretariat to introduce the detailed overview of the project funding and proposed next steps on implementing country contributions.

Bady reported to the Board that the Finance Committee had reviewed all donor contributions, including from implementing countries. The Board was reminded of the [decision taken in 2016](#), whereby implementing countries were required, from 2017, to make a financial contribution of USD 10,000 to the EITI International Management on an annual basis to cover the costs of their Validation. Despite real Validation costs exceeding this amount, the Secretariat recommends that the required level of implementing country contributions remain the same. The International Management of the EITI had decided not to seek these contributions actively in 2020 and 2021 because of the difficult circumstances of the COVID-19 global pandemic but was now seeking Board's endorsement on resuming this practice. It was therefore proposed that:

- The Secretariat issue invoices to all implementing countries with a deadline of 31 October.
- Implementing countries consider adding this requirement to their constituency guidelines.

Board members raised the following points:

- Some implementing countries face challenges in making annual contributions because of the absence of national legislation to support them and, in relation to payments due in 2022, to the timing of budgeting processes. The Secretariat was requested to consider third-party payments through national secretariats to allow for these contributions to be made. *The Secretariat confirmed that it continues to work with implementing countries on a case-by-case basis to resolve these issues as advised by the constituency lead at the Board.*
- MSGs are requested to be copied on the contribution requests to ensure that they can follow-up with their governments to ensure payment.

The Board approved the Q1 accounts and Q2 forecast.

Actions:

- Secretariat to issue invoices for 2022 to all implementing countries in July with a deadline for contributions of 31 October.

Preparations for the Global Conference

Noting the importance of the Global Conference in consolidating progress on and building momentum for EITI implementation, the Chair reported to the Board that the Secretariat has been engaging in conversations to identify potential host governments for the event. She noted that the criteria considered in the selection of a host country for the Global Conference included alignment with the strategic priorities of the EITI, commitment to the EITI process, logistical considerations

such as security, conference facilities, travel access and the capacity to make an in-kind contribution to the running of the conference.

With these criteria in mind the Chair wrote to the President of Senegal requesting that Senegal host the EITI Global Conference in June 2023. Noting the importance of the event and its significance as the first EITI conference to be held in Africa, the EITI Board member from Senegal, Awa Coll-Seck, welcomed the proposal and reported the President's agreement in principle to host the conference at the Diamniadio Conference Centre, close to Dakar. The response and offer from Senegal was approved by acclamation by Board members present. The Chair confirmed this decision, recognising the important role that Africa has played in fostering EITI implementation. She extended her appreciation to the Senegalese President, via the Board Member for Senegal, for offering to host the Conference.

Actions:

- Secretariat to communicate the proposed dates and preparations for the Global Conference through a Board paper.
- Secretariat to launch a working group on Global Conference preparations.

Any other business

Mark Robinson provided an overview of dates for the next two Board meetings, i.e.:

- The 54th meeting is scheduled to take place 12-13 October 2022 in Oslo, Norway, following a meeting of National Coordinators on 10-11 October.
- The 55th meeting is scheduled for 1-2 March 2023 in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Oleksiy Orlovsky, as Chair of the Governance and Oversight Committee, sought views from Helen Clark on her availability to continue her role as a Chair of the EITI for another term. Helen Clark expressed her willingness to serve and suggested that the Board present a proposal following the Board's procedures, at the appropriate time. Oleksiy confirmed that a proposal would follow based on the Board's procedures.

Annex A – Board country decisions

Board decision on Argentina

Argentina has achieved a moderate overall score in implementing the 2019 EITI Standard (72.5 points). The overall score reflects an average of the three component scores on Stakeholder engagement, Transparency, and Outcomes and impact. The Board encourages Argentina to make a formal proposal on the next steps for expanding the scope of EITI implementation to stakeholders at the subnational level, including Provincial Governments. The Board urges stakeholders in Argentina, including the Federal Government, companies and civil society, to make tangible progress in expanding the scope of EITI implementation to the provincial level.

The Board congratulates Argentina for its moderate score on Outcomes and impact (72.5 points). This reflects Argentina's efforts to ensure that EITI implementation supports national priorities, public debate, and reforms. The EITI work plan includes activities aimed at supporting national priorities for the extractive industries, the MSG has made some efforts at outreach to stakeholders, particularly at the subnational level, and there is evidence of follow-up on recommendations. The MSG published a review of outcomes and impact of EITI implementation at the end of the period under review. However, there is scope to more clearly align work plan objectives with national priorities and reflect this in the annual review of impact and in publicly available updates to the work plan.

On Transparency, Argentina reached a fairly low score (64.5 points). There is a solid basis of systematic disclosures at the Federal Government level. Argentina has not yet used its EITI reporting to review existing systematic disclosures of data required by the EITI Standard by subnational governments. Argentina has successfully established an EITI reporting process that has included some companies in metallic mining (accounting for most of production) as well as in oil and gas. The Board expresses concern at significant gaps in oil and gas company reporting, which mean that only a minority of federally collected oil and gas revenues were disclosed to levels required by the EITI Standard. While there is evidence of extensive MSG discussions of aspects of the EITI Standard related to contract disclosure, beneficial ownership transparency and social and environmental expenditures, the government policy and practices related to these important aspects of extractive governance remain insufficiently disclosed. There is significant potential for Argentina to integrate EITI into ongoing Federal Government reforms, while extending the scope of implementation and disclosures to provincial-level stakeholders.

Argentina achieved a moderate component score also on Stakeholder engagement (82.5 points). The Board welcomes the engagement of government, industry and civil society in the EITI process, but urges the oil and gas industry to strengthen its participation. There is an enabling environment for civil society participation in the EITI process and the civil society constituency appears engaged in all aspects of EITI implementation. The Board congratulates Argentina for establishing a robust multi-stakeholder oversight of EITI implementation, but encourages the industry and civil society constituencies to publicly codify their EITI

nomination procedures to further improve the accountability of those exercising multi-stakeholder oversight of EITI implementation.

The Board has determined that Argentina will have until a next Validation commencing on 1 July 2024 to carry out corrective actions regarding industry engagement (Requirement 1.2), work plan (Requirement 1.5), contract and license allocation (Requirement 2.2), license registers (Requirement 2.3), contracts (Requirement 2.4), beneficial ownership (Requirement 2.5), state participation (Requirement 2.6), comprehensiveness (Requirement 4.1), transactions related to SOEs (Requirement 4.5), direct subnational payments (Requirement 4.6), data reliability (Requirement 4.9), social and environmental expenditures (Requirement 6.1), SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (Requirement 6.2), public debate (Requirement 7.1), and the MSG's review of outcomes and impact (Requirement 7.4). Failure to demonstrate progress on Outcomes and impact, Stakeholder engagement and Transparency in the next Validation may result in temporary suspension in accordance with Article 6 of the EITI Standard. In accordance with the EITI Standard, Argentina's MSG may request an extension of this timeframe or request that Validation commences earlier than scheduled.

Full Board decision is available [here](#).

Board decision on Liberia

Liberia has achieved a moderate overall score in implementing the 2019 EITI Standard (75 points). The overall score reflects an average of the three-component scores on Stakeholder engagement, Transparency, and Outcomes and impact.

The EITI Board commends Liberia for achieving a moderate score on Outcomes and Impact (81.5 points). This reflects Liberia EITI's efforts to ensure that findings from EITI implementation are disseminated to key groups such as communities hosting extractive projects. While the interruption in EITI implementation in 2018-19 and the COVID-19 pandemic impacted outreach and dissemination efforts, the 15 subnational LEITI focal points sustained communication and activities during this period. Liberia has continued to publish EITI data in an open format, in accordance with the national open data policy that has been adopted by LEITI. However, inconsistent engagement from industry and government appears to have weakened the mechanism for consistent follow-up on EITI recommendations. Liberia has made progress in regularly discussing the impact of EITI implementation since the previous Validation, although there is scope to further canvass views of stakeholders beyond the MSG and to publish the findings of the MSG's review of impact. Liberia was awarded 0.5 additional points for the effectiveness and sustainability of EITI implementation.

On Transparency, Liberia attained a fairly low score (69.5 points). Liberia has used its transition to "flexible" EITI reporting to ensure comprehensive disclosure of government revenues from all companies in the extractive industries, including from the agriculture and forestry sectors. Since the previous Validation, Liberia has made progress in using EITI disclosures as a diagnostic tool for practices in licensing, state participation, infrastructure provisions of extractive contracts as well as social and environmental expenditures. Stakeholders in Liberia have made efforts to establish rules and practices for the collection of beneficial ownership data from companies operating in all sectors, although a robust legal and regulatory framework for the public disclosure of this information is not yet in

place. There is scope for LEITI to work with relevant government entities and companies to strengthen systematic disclosures of EITI data, with a view to improving the timeliness and relevance of EITI data disclosures.

Liberia achieved a moderate component score on Stakeholder engagement (75 points). The Board welcomed stakeholders' efforts to recover from the Liberia EITI governance crisis in 2018-19. Engagement from civil society has been consistent throughout this period, with robust advocacy from the constituency widely seen as a driver for resolving the crisis. However, engagement from government and industry has weakened since the previous Validation. The MSG's functioning appears to have become more consensual since 2020, although the lines of accountability between MSG members and their respective constituencies remain unclear in practice.

The Board has determined that Liberia will have until its next Validation commencing on 1 April 2024 to carry out corrective actions regarding industry engagement (Requirement 1.2), MSG oversight (Requirement 1.4), contract and license allocation (Requirement 2.2), contracts (Requirement 2.4), beneficial ownership (Requirement 2.5), state participation (Requirement 2.6), production data (Requirement 3.2), disaggregation (Requirement 4.7), data reliability (Requirement 4.9), distribution of revenues (Requirement 5.1), social and environmental expenditures (Requirement 6.1), economic contribution (Requirement 6.3), follow-up on EITI recommendations (Requirement 7.3) and review of outcomes and impact (Requirement 7.4). Failure to demonstrate progress on Outcomes and impact, Stakeholder engagement and Transparency in the next Validation may result in temporary suspension in accordance with Article 6 of the EITI Standard. In accordance with the EITI Standard, Liberia's MSG may request an extension of this timeframe or request that Validation commences earlier than scheduled.

Full Board decision is available [here](#).

Board decision on the Mexico

Mexico has achieved a low overall score in implementing the 2019 EITI Standard (49.5 points). The overall score reflects an average of the three component scores on Stakeholder engagement, Transparency, and Outcomes and impact, Mexico is suspended for having partly met Requirement 1.3 related to civil society engagement due to serious breaches of the EITI protocol: Participation of civil society, in accordance with Article 5 of Section 4 of the 2019 EITI Standard. Mexico is also suspended as a result of achieving a low overall score in implementing the 2019 EITI Standard, in accordance with Article 5 of Section 4 of the 2019 EITI Standard.

Mexico achieved a fairly low component score also on Stakeholder engagement (52.5 points). The Board notes the civil society constituency's efforts to be fully, actively and effectively engaged in all aspects of implementation despite funding constraints. However, the Board recognises that broader constraints on expression and operation appear to have credibly reduced civil society's freedom of expression and of operation in relation to public debate on natural resource governance. The constraints appear to have also affected civil society's ability to expand the constituency to more grassroots organisations. The Board strongly urges the Government to implement the prescribed corrective actions to address

each of these issues and requires the MSG to closely monitor the environment for civil society participation in all aspects of EITI implementation. The MSG must ensure robust oversight of progress on all aspects of the corrective action related to the environment for civil society participation in the EITI process, by working with relevant government agencies. The Board urges government and industry to ensure that their broader constituencies are fully, actively and effectively engaged in all aspects of the EITI process. Nonetheless, despite challenges in ensuring a multi-stakeholder balance in the oversight of implementation, the Board notes that the EITI has offered a unique opportunity to air grievances and work to build consensus on issues that have historically been a source of contention.

However, the Board expresses concern over Mexico's low score on Outcomes and impact (37 points). This reflects the weaknesses in the MSG's work planning and its lack of review of outcomes and impacts from EITI implementation to date. The decline in communications and outreach since 2020 due to funding constraints and the lack of mechanisms for consistent follow-up on EITI recommendations are of particular concern. The Board urges Mexico EITI to take stock of the outcomes and impact of EITI implementation to date, with a view to reinvigorating annual work planning, outreach and dissemination as well as follow-up on recommendations from EITI reporting.

On Transparency, Mexico reached a fairly low score (59 points). Mexico has made commendable efforts to establish an EITI annual reporting process that builds on systematic disclosures. However, weaknesses in company EITI reporting have meant that a majority of the government's extractive revenues have not been publicly disclosed to levels of comprehensiveness, reliability and disaggregation required by the EITI Standard. The Board notes that systematic disclosures of oil and gas data are far more robust than those in mining and encourages Mexico to use EITI disclosures as an annual diagnostic of the rules and practices of extractive industry licensing, contract and license disclosure, beneficial ownership transparency, state participation, revenue collection and management.

The Board has determined that Mexico will have until a next Validation commencing on 1 July 2024 to carry out corrective actions regarding government engagement (Requirement 1.1), industry engagement (Requirement 1.2), civil society engagement (Requirement 1.3), MSG governance (Requirement 1.4), work plan (Requirement 1.5), contract and license allocation (Requirement 2.2), license registers (Requirement 2.3), contracts (Requirement 2.4), beneficial ownership (Requirement 2.5), state participation (Requirement 2.6), export data (Requirement 3.3), comprehensiveness (Requirement 4.1), in-kind revenues (Requirement 4.2), barter and infrastructure arrangements (Requirement 4.3), transport revenues (Requirement 4.4), transactions related to SOEs (Requirement 4.5), direct subnational payments (Requirement 4.6), disaggregation (Requirement 4.7), data reliability (Requirement 4.9), subnational transfers (Requirement 5.2), social and environmental expenditures (Requirement 6.1), SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (Requirement 6.2), public debate (Requirement 7.1), data accessibility (Requirement 7.2), follow-up on EITI recommendations (Requirement 7.3) and the MSG's review of outcomes and impact (Requirement 7.4). Failure to demonstrate progress on Outcomes and impact, Stakeholder engagement and Transparency in the next Validation may result in temporary

suspension in accordance with Article 6 of the EITI Standard. In accordance with the EITI Standard, Mexico's MSG may request an extension of this timeframe or request that Validation commences earlier than scheduled.

Full Board decision is available [here](#).

Annex B– Participant List – 53rd EITI Board meeting

Black	=	In person attendance
Green	=	Virtual attendance
Orange	=	Non-attendance

Chair

Rt Hon. Helen CLARK

Countries

Implementing Countries

Mr Ruslan BAIMISHEV, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Industry and Infrastructure Development, Kazakhstan

Alt: **Ms Viktoriia GNATOVSKA**, Director of Energy and Resource Efficiency Policy Formation Directorate, Ministry of Energy, Ukraine

Ms Awa Marie COLL-SECK, Minister of State, Senegal (arriving on 16 June)

Alt: **Mr Samou SIDIBE**, National Coordinator, Mali

Mr Sampe L. PURBA, Natural Resource Economics Advisor to the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources, Indonesia

Alt: **Ms Valery Joy BRION**, Assistant Secretary, Department of Finance, Philippines

Mr Ian Chitumba MWIINGA, National Coordinator, EITI Secretariat, Zambia

Alt: **Ms Francess ALGHALI**, Minister of State, Office of the Vice-President, Sierra Leone

Ms Agnès Solange ONDIGUI OWONA, EITI National Coordinator, Ministry of Finance, Cameroon

Alt: **Mr Michel OKOKO**, National Coordinator, EITI Secretariat, Republic of Congo

Mr Sherwin LONG, National Coordinator, EITI Secretariat, Trinidad & Tobago

Alt: **Ms Fernanda ÁVILA**, Secretary of Mines, Ministry of Productive Development, Argentina

Supporting Countries

Mr Rinaldo JEANTY, Director General and Chief Inspector of Explosives, Lands and Minerals Sector, Natural Resources, Canada

Alt: **Ms Kimberly HARRINGTON**, Director, Office of Policy Analysis and Public Diplomacy, Bureau of Energy Resources, Department of State, USA

Mr François GAVE, Special Representative for Corporate Social Responsibility and the Social Dimension of Globalisation at the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs, France

Alt: TBC

Ms Christine DETAILLE, Head of Unit Transitional Development and Governance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, Belgium

Alt: **Ms Melissa SÄILÄ**, Programme Director, Taxation for Development Action, Unit for Development Finance and Private Sector Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland

Civil Society Organisations

Mr César GAMBOA, Executive Director, Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos naturales, Perú
Alt: **Mr Óscar PINEDA**, Senior Researcher, Project on Organizing, Development, Education and Research (PODER), Mexico

Mr Brice MACKOSSO, Secrétaire Permanent, Commission Justice et Paix, Republic of Congo
Alt: **Mr Mtwalo MSONI**, Global Tax Advisor, ActionAid Nigeria

Ms Cielo MAGNO, Bantay Kita/PWYP Philippines; Associate Professor University of the Philippines, Philippines
Alt: **Ms Diana El KAISSY**, Programme Director, The International Republican Institute (IRI), Lebanon

Mr Oleksiy ORLOVSKY, Programme Director, International Renaissance Foundation, Ukraine
Alt: **Ms Mariya LOBACHEVA**, Executive Director, Echo - Public Association, Kazakhstan

Ms Erica WESTENBERG, Director of Governance Programs, Governance Institute (NRGI)
Alt: **Mr Simon TAYLOR**, Co-founder and Director, Global Witness

Companies including Investors

Mr James NICHOLSON, Head of Corporate Responsibility, Trafigura Group
Alt: TBC

Mr Stuart BROOKS, Manager, International Relations, Chevron
Alt: **Mr Matt GOBUSH**, Senior Advisor for Public and Government Affairs, Exxon Mobil Corporation

Mr Erik NÜRNBERG, Senior Legal Policy Adviser, Equinor
Alt: **Mr Stephen DOUGLAS**, Senior Adviser to the President, Exploration & Production, Total

Mr James ENSOR, Executive Director, BHP Billiton Foundation
Alt: **Mr Carlos ARANDA**, Manager Technical Services, Southern Peru Copper Corporation

Mr Alan McLEAN, Executive Vice President Taxation and Corporate Structure, Shell International Limited
Alt: **Ms Ivanka MAMIC**, Vice President, Group Strategic Planning, BP

Mr Lawrence DECHAMBENOIT, Global Head of External Affairs, Rio Tinto
Alt: **Mr Richard MORGAN**, Head of Government Relations, Anglo American

Board Secretary

Mr Mark ROBINSON, Executive Director, EITI International Secretariat, Oslo

Observers

- Mr Rza ALIYEV**, External Engagement and Partnering Manager, BP
- Mr Mohamed Lemine AHMEDOU**, National Coordinator, Mauritania
- Mr Luís ANTÓNIO**, Director MIREMPET, Angola
- Ms Laura ATIENZA**, Head of Sector, Directorate-General for International Partnerships – DG INTPA, European Commission, Belgium
- Ms Charlotte AMPAIRE**, Communications Lead, EGPS Trust Fund, World Bank, USA
- Mr Diamantino Pedro AZEVEDO**, Ministro do MIREMPET, Angola
- Ms Alena BAASCH**, Policy Officer, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action, Germany
- Mr Torge BARTSCHT**, Junior Advisor, D-EITI Secretariat, Germany
- Mr Joe BARDWELL**, Campaigns Manager, Publish What You Pay (PWYP), UK
- Ms Maria Emilia BERAZATEGUI**, Campaigns Coordinator, Publish What You Pay (PWYP), UK
- Mr Jelle BEZEMER**, EITI National Coordinator, Netherlands
- Ms Cecile BILLAUX**, Head of Unit INTPA E2 Micro-economic analysis, investment climate, private sector, trade and employment, Belgium
- Ms Rachel BONFANTE**, Senior Advisor ESG (Environnement, Social, Governance) Engagement Chevron
- Mr Luciano CANHANGA**, Director, MIREMPET, Angola
- Ms Ana Estefanía CARBALLO**, Research and Program Manager – Accountable Mining, Transparency International, Australia
- Ms Kathryn CASSON**, Chief Adviser, Civil Society and Outreach, Rio Tinto
- Ms Hannah CLAYTON**, Transition Lead, BP
- Mr Nicholas COTTS**, Vice President - Sustainability and External Relations, Newmont Mining Corporation
- Ms Jackie CULLEN**, Senior Legal Counsel, Social Responsibility, Shell Canada Services Limited, Canada
- Ms Laura DAVIES**, Principal Advisor, External Affairs – PMO, Rio Tinto
- Ms Sophie DONSZELMANN**, Senior Programme Officer, International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), United Kingdom
- Mr Peter ELLEHØJ**, Special Advisor Anti-Corruption, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark
- Mr Mustapha FALL**, Legal Advisor, EITI Senegal
- Mr Richard FOLLAND**, Senior Policy and Government Affairs Adviser, Carbon Tracker, UK
- Mr José Manuel GANGA JÚNIOR**, PCA Endiama-EP, Angola
- Mr Lukas GIELEN**, Intern, D-EITI Secretariat, Germany
- Ms Alexandra GILLIES**, Advisor - Natural Resource Governance Institute, USA
- Ms Sophie GIRKE**, Advisor at the Extractives for Development Programme (X4D), GIZ, Germany
- Ms Mareike GOEHLER-ROBUS**, Head of D-EITI Secretariat, Germany

- Ms Lea GUERIN**, EU Policy Consultant, Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI)
- Mr Marc-Olivier HERMANM**, EU Policy Consultant, Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI)
- Mr Antonio HILL**, Advisor, Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI)
- Ms Sekular JAGODA**, Desk Officer, Taxation for Development Action Unit for Development Finance and Private Sector Cooperation, Finland
- Mr Jean-Jacques KAYEMBE**, National Coordinator, EITI, Democratic Republic of Congo
- Ms Yannic KIEWITT**, Senior Policy Officer for raw materials, Division 422 – Energy, raw materials, infrastructure, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Germany
- Ms Anne LAUENROTH**, Senior Manager, Federation of German Industries, Germany
- Ms Jennifer LEWIS**, Senior Governance and Anti-Corruption Advisor, Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption (TAAC) Lead, USAID, USA
- Mr Henrik LUNDEN**, Senior Advisor, Department of Energy & Environment, The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), Norway
- Mr Paul MAASSEN**, Chief, Country Support, Open Governance Partnership
- Mr José MALANGA**, Director Executivo do CNC da ITIE, Angola
- Mr Sebastião Gaspar MARTINS**, PCA (Permanent Court of Arbitration) Sonangol-EP, Angola
- Mr Thomas MASBOU**, Policy Officer, Extractives Industry Governance, Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs, France
- Ms Aubrey MENARD**, Senior Policy Advisor, Extractive Industries Transparency, Oxfam America
- Mr Christian MOUNZEO**, Third Vice President of the Executive Committee, EITI National Committee, Republic of Congo
- Mr Daniel MULÉ**, Policy Lead, Extractive Industries Tax and Transparency, Oxfam America
- Ms Emily NICKERSON**, Senior Policy Advisor, Natural Resource Governance (NRCan), Canada
- Mr Orji Ogbonnaya ORJI**, Executive Secretary, EITI, Nigeria
- Mr Walter PALMETSHOFER**, Project Manager, Open Knowledge Foundation Germany e.V., Germany
- Ms Irene PASQUA**, Directorate General for International Partnerships, European Commission, Belgium
- Mr Papa Alioune Badara PAYE**, Secrétaire Permanent Adjoint & Responsable Gestion des Données, Secrétariat Technique - Comité National ITIE, Senegal
- Ms Elisa PETER**, Executive Director, Publish What You Pay (PWYP)
- Mr Jean-Louis PONT**, Policy Expert, Transitional Development and Governance Unit (D5.2), Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, Belgium (tbc)
- Mr Sergio PIAZZARDI**, Policy Officer, Directorate-General for International Partnerships – DG INTPA, Unit E2 – Micro-economic analysis, investment climate, private sector, trade and employment, European Commission, Belgium
- Mr Victor PRÉAUX**, Blue Book Trainee E2 – Micro-economic Analysis, Investment Climate, Private sector, Trade and Employment, DG INTPA, European commission, Belgium
- Ms Cécília QUITOMBE**, Sociedade Civil, Angola

Mr Boris RAEDER, Head of D-EITI Secretariat, Germany

Mr Sven Ulrich RENNER, EGPS Program Manager, World Bank, USA

Ms Haley RICE, Consultant, Publish What You Pay (PWYP), UK

Ms Kerstin ROESBERG, Desk Officer, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action, Germany

Mr Eugénio Bravo da ROSA, PCA Sodiam-EP, Angola

Mr Mickael Roumegoux ROUELLE, Project Manager, Transparency International, Germany

Mr Matthieu SALOMON, Senior Governance Officer, Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI), France

Ms Lourdes Elena SOUTH, Foreign Affairs Officer, Bureau of Energy Resources, Department of State, USA

Ms Fanie THIBEAULT, Senior Advisor, Natural Resources and Governance, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development, Canada

Mr Pasquale VETTA, Head for Human Rights, Transparency and Global Sustainability Issues, Sustainability Department, ENI

Mr Jürg VOLLENWEIDER, Deputy Head, Macroeconomic Support Division, State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), Switzerland

Mr Jan WALGER, Junior Advisor, Extractives for Development, Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Germany

Mr Johnny WEST, Founder, OpenOil.net, Berlin. Germany

Mr Joerg WISNER, Advisor, D-EITI Secretariat, Germany

Ms Marylou Djuma YOHARI, Head of the Communication, Public Relations & Events Unit, EITI Democratic Republic of Congo

EITI International Secretariat

Mr Bady Mamadou BALDÉ, Deputy Executive Director & Africa Director

Mr Mark BURNETT, Europe and Policy Manager

Ms Clémence CONTENSOU, Advisor, Francophone Africa

Mr Alex GORDY, Director, Disclosure

Ms Gisela GRANADO, Interim Director, Policy

Mr Andrew IRVINE, Legal and Corporate Engagement Director

Ms Joanne JONES, Director, Communications

Ms Lydia KILPI, Director, Disclosure Group

Ms Leah KROGSUND, Manager, Board

Mr Gilbert MAKORE, Director, Anglophone Africa

Mr Esteban MANTECA, Country Manager, Latin America & the Caribbean

Ms Gay ORDENES, Asia Director and Anti-corruption lead