Putting data into action

National Coordinators meeting 10-12 October 2022

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

- What "EITI" data
- Examples of country data use
  - Visualisation
  - Discussion
- How can we strengthen data use?
What is EITI data?

EITI Reports

Summary Data
Revenues, production, export and level of systematic disclosures

Data as a result of EITI Implementation
Validation, APRs, ...

Complimentary extractives and energy data
Visualising data

- Time series data tells more than one year
- Contextualise – show shares of flows
- See how your summary data is being used – use it, too!
Data analyses: Country cases
Before diving in: for each analysis

- **Background**: Context of the data analysed

- **Source of the data**: systematic disclosures, EITI Reporting?

- **Requirement**: What is the overall objective?
Understanding the revenues of a coal mine in Afghanistan

Background:

In 2019, Afghanistan published all mining contracts and Afghanistan’s 2016-17 EITI Report provided a list of royalty rates per contract. The question of whether the government is collecting the revenues it is entitled to in accordance with the fiscal regime is of high public interest in Afghanistan, with civil society voicing concerns over foregone revenues in the press until August 2021.

Overall objectives:

4.1: “ensure comprehensive disclosures of company payments and government revenues from oil, gas and mining as the basis for detailed public understanding of the contribution of the extractive industries to government revenues.”

4.7: “[...] enables the public to assess the extent to which the government can monitor its revenue receipts [...], and that the government receives what it ought to from each individual extractive project.”
Understanding oil-for-gas swaps in Côte d’Ivoire

**Background:**

Côte d’Ivoire oil and gas sector is geared toward electricity generation, primarily domestic. For each block, oil and gas companies pay profit gas to the government through a swap with the national oil company PETROCI, in lieu for profit oil.

**EITI Requirement**

- 4.2: In-kind Payments
- 4.3: Barter and Infrastructure agreements

**Data Sources**

- Côte d’Ivoire 2015-2019 EITI Reports

**Overall objective of Requirement 4.3:**

“ensure public understanding of infrastructure provisions and barter-type arrangements, which provide a significant share of government benefits from an extractive project [...]. “
Crude oil for natural gas swaps in Côte d’Ivoire

Côte d’Ivoire’s oil and gas sector is geared towards domestic electricity generation. Oil and gas companies pay profit gas to the government through a swap with the national oil company PETROCI, in lieu of profit oil. PETROCI also has an agreement with the domestic power plants to supply natural gas, which is paid for in part by the provision of electricity to the government. The cost of natural gas in excess of the electricity supplied must be paid for in cash (up to 50 billion CFA francs).

### Côte d’Ivoire petroleum for gas swaps

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Côte d'Ivoire Petroleum for Gas swaps (2015-2019)

$238.78M
Value for Gas (All years)

$238.60M
Value for Oil (All years)

$181.25K
Net Revenue from swaps (All years)

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Scorecard (Net result of swap for each year)

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<th>Profit from swap</th>
<th>Loss from swap</th>
<th>Breakeven</th>
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Net Revenues from swap (USD)

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<th>Value (USD)</th>
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<td>2019</td>
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*Net Revenues from swap (USD) = Value of Gas - Value of Petroleum
Côte d'Ivoire Petroleum for Gas swaps (2015-2019)

$238.78M
Value for Gas (All years)

$238.60M
Value for Oil (All years)

$181.25K
Net Revenue from swaps (All years)

Profit from swap

Loss from swap

Breakeven

Years of wins or losses

Net Revenues from swap (USD)

Value of in-kind oil vs swapped Gas per year (USD)

*Net Revenues from swap (USD) = Value of Gas - Value of Petroleum
Background:
Papua New Guinea’s national oil company, Kumul Petroleum Holdings Limited (KPHL), holds the state’s 16.57% equity interest in the ExxonMobil-operated PNGLNG project. KPHL does not publish its audited financial statements and the level of transparency on KPHL’s financial management and use of retained earnings through EITI reporting has been raised as a concern in PNG’s last EITI Validation.

Overall objective of Requirement 4.5:

“ensure the traceability of payments and transfers involving SOEs and strengthen public understanding of whether revenues accruable to the state are effectively transferred to the state and of the level of state financial support for SOEs.”
Revenue Flows from Kumul Petroleum Holdings

Flow of Gross Revenues per year from Kumul Petroleum Holdings

Non dividend payments to Treasury
PGK Dividends
Advances to Treasury

Year
- 2015
  - 0%
  - 81%
- 2016
  - 5%
  - 63%
- 2017
  - 10%
  - 90%
- 2018
  - 19%
  - 41%
- 2019
  - 0%
  - 56%

Revenue source:
- Advances to Treasury
- Gross Revenue
- Non dividend payments to Treasury
- PGK Dividends

Share of Payments to Government
Q&A and discussion

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

- Limitation, constraints, criticism (timeliness,...)
- Which stakeholders are best placed to undertake this type of work?
- The International Secretariat supports all implementing countries: come and talk to the data@eiti.org
Thank you