

[Germany, 2019,2020, 2021 2022]

MSG review of the outcomes and impact of the EITI

Contents

Introduction.....	1
Part I: Relevance of EITI implementation.....	2
Work plan (Requirement 1.5).....	2
Monitoring progress	7
Innovations and impact	17
Part II: Public debate	23
Open data (Requirement 7.2).....	23
Outreach and communications (Requirement 7.1)	24
Part III: Sustainability and effectiveness.....	31
Part IV: Stakeholder feedback and MSG approval.....	34

Introduction

Regular disclosure of extractive industry data is of little practical use without public awareness, understanding of what the figures mean, and public debate about how resource revenues can be used effectively. The EITI Requirements related to outcomes and impact seek to ensure that stakeholders are engaged in dialogue about natural resource revenue management. EITI disclosures lead to the fulfilment of the EITI Principles by contributing to wider public debate. It is also vital that lessons learnt during implementation are acted upon, that recommendations from EITI implementations are considered and acted on where appropriate and that EITI implementation is on a stable, sustainable footing.

The multi-stakeholder group may use this template to monitor the outcomes and impact of EITI implementation. Where information is already available elsewhere, it is sufficient to include a link to other publicly available documentation. The scope of this template reflects EITI Requirement 1.5 on work plan and Requirements 7.1 to 7.4 on outcomes and impact.

The MSG is required to review the outcomes and impact of EITI implementation annually (Requirement 7.4). The MSG is encouraged to update this document annually to monitor progress, keep track of efforts to improve data accessibility and inform work planning.

To inform Validation, the MSG is required to submit the completed form to the International Secretariat Validation team by the Validation commencement date. The period captured in this review may be the period since the previous Validation (01.11.2018) or the previous calendar/fiscal year. The MSG should clearly indicate the period 01. November 2018 – 30. September 2023) covered by its review.

The MSG’s annual review of the outcomes and impact of EITI implementation should be publicly available, and stakeholders beyond MSG members should have an opportunity to provide feedback on the EITI process (Requirement 7.4).

Part I: Relevance of EITI implementation

Work plan (Requirement 1.5)

The objective of this [requirement](#) is to ensure that the annual planning for EITI implementation supports implementation of national priorities for the extractive industries while laying out realistic activities that are the outcome of consultations with the broader government, industry and civil society constituencies. The annual EITI work plan should be a key accountability document for the MSG vis-à-vis broader constituencies and the public.

MSG’s self-assessment: Exceeded

Justification: The WP reflects national priorities and includes “special topics” beyond the standards that are of special interest to the public. Its goals build logically on each other, and it was decided based on consultations with the wider constituencies.

1. Basic information about the current EITI work plan.

Period covered by the current EITI work plan	01.01.2023 – 31.12.2023
Information on how the public can access the work plan.	➔ Documents of EITI-implementation in Germany are published on the d-eiti website: Dokumente - D-EITI (see “Unterlagen der deutschen EITI-Umsetzung (D-EITI)“). The work plan can be

	downloaded here: D-EITI Work Plan .
Process for producing the current EITI work plan	<p><i>[Summarise the process here. Include references to MSG meetings and other events where the work plan was discussed.]</i></p> <p>At the end of each reporting year; the D-EITI Secretariat drafts a monitoring report of the progress on the activities included in the work plan. This monitoring report is being reviewed, discussed, and approved by the MSG members.</p> <p>Based on the monitoring as well as the ongoing discussion on priorities in the current year, the D-EITI Secretariat drafts a work plan for the next reporting year. New activities take into account the recommendations of the Independent Administrator and reflect the current debates and priorities in the German natural resource sector.</p> <p>The draft work plan for 2023 was circulated to the MSG for comments and input on 18.01.2023. If requested by the MSG, details of the work plan are discussed at a MSG meeting, for 2023 this was not necessary. The D-EITI Secretariat consolidates the revisions, and the MSG approved the work plan on 31.01.2023. Subsequently, the work plan is published on the D-EITI website (31.01.2023): Dokumente - D-EITI (see “Unterlagen der deutschen EITI-Umsetzung (D-EITI)”).</p> <p>The kick-off session of every reporting year is used to discuss strategic priorities of the MSG in implementing the EITI in Germany. In 2023 the kick-off meeting was conducted on 26.05.2023. For the 2023 work plan no changes were needed after the session as strategic priorities had already been included at the beginning of the year.</p>
MSG approval of the work plan	31.01.2023

2. Explain how the work plan’s objectives reflect national priorities for the extractive industry. Provide links to supporting documentation, such as studies or national development plans, if available.

The work plan covers [seven objectives](#) which have been elaborated by the D-EITI MSG:

- Produce timely reports that are understandable and accessible to the general public and

based on a transparent, open and innovative EITI process in Germany.

- Process contextual information concerning the German extractive sector, with a view to promoting a broad debate on resource policy that includes aspects of sustainability (economic, environmental, and social).
- Engage in understandable, commensurate and increasingly comprehensive reporting to the general public in compliance with the EITI Standard and in harmony with the EU Accounting and Transparency Directives. Concomitantly, additional value shall be generated
- Ensure ongoing implementation of the D-EITI with the intended multi-stakeholder model while building capacity for broad-scale public debate.
- Share experience from the multi-stakeholder process, in particular with respect to participatory democracy, citizen engagement and knowledge transfer, and also with regard to EITI implementation in a federal state.
- Substantially enhance Germany's credibility as regards its political and financial support for EITI.
- Contribute to the further development of the EITI Standard and its implementation and acceptance as a de-facto global standard, to support the global striving for transparency and accountability as well as the fight against corruption in the extractive sector.

The objectives are closely linked to several national strategies published by the Federal Government (see descriptions below) **and work plan activities to achieve these objectives go beyond the EITI Standard** concerning several topics (e.g., energy security, impact on the environment, green energy transition).

- The most relevant strategy for the extractive sector is the [National Raw Materials Strategy](#) of the German government. The strategy features a sub-chapter on the EITI (chapter VIc) and two of the 17 measures to be implemented under the national strategy explicitly mention the promotion of EITI implementation in Germany, in Europe and internationally. Especially the D-EITI objective 1 and 4-7 are related to these aims. The Raw Materials Strategy further points to new challenges in the international supply of resources, including **increased compliance requirements considering environment, social and transparency standards** in extraction and trading of commodities and to minimize negative effects of extractive activities through due diligence along the entire supply chain. The Strategy emphasizes that **raw materials required for the German energy transition must be extracted under conditions respecting human rights as well as the climate and the environment** (this is related to D-EITI goal 7 to promote the EITI as a global standard and enhance conditions in resource rich countries). The Raw Materials Strategy also states the **aim to increase acceptance within the German society to increase extractive activities in Germany** to support resource supply security for renewable energies infrastructure. The Strategy explicitly mentions D-EITI's contribution to this goal by explaining the current laws on extraction, environmental protection, and public revenues generated from the extractive industries (relation to goals 1 and 2 of D-EITI).
- In 2002 Germany published its first Sustainability Strategy ([nationale Nachhaltigkeitsstrategie](#)) which, since 2004, is updated every four years. **One of the measures mentioned in the strategy to foster anti-corruption and integrity (related to SDG 16) is the German implementation of the EITI** (see page 353). More generally, the German Sustainability Strategy operationalizes the SDGs and seeks to support a transformation towards a sustainable society, including its resource extracting industries. To support the debate around this "green" transition, the D-EITI reports include several (sub-)chapters addressing currently debated topics. These include:
 - water use by extractive industries,
 - the renaturation of mining sites,

- regulations to protect the environment and potential compensation measures,
- the potential for recycling of extractive resources and the build-up of a circular economy,
- a socially just transition away from fossil energy, and
- the consequences of a rising need in raw materials for the construction of renewable energy infrastructure for extractive activities in Germany as well as for imports.

Especially the D-EITI objective 2 and 3 reflect these efforts.

- All D-EITI objectives contribute to the implementation of the National Action Plan the Germany produces regularly for its participation in the [Open Government Partnership Germany](#). D-EITI is part of the [3. National Action Plan 2021-2023](#) (see page 14) and thus provides a practical example of how Germany promotes transparency, good governance, and anti-corruption in the extractive industry nationally and internationally.
- The D-EITI report further refers to the general anti-discrimination law ([Allgemeines Gleichbehandlungsgesetz](#), AGG) and outlines the need to foster the employment of women in extractive industries, who have very low representation especially in company board of directors and supervisory boards in the extractive industry.
- D-EITI goals 6 and 7 have **strong synergies with the goals of the German Development Cooperation** to foster EITI implementation globally. They aim to foster the international promotion of the EITI and **link D-EITI efforts to the work of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)** that actively engages in several transparency initiatives, supports EITI processes in 16 countries across the world and sees EITI as one driver of anti-corruption and integrity (see [Leistungsprofil Antikorruption und Integrität \(see page 8\)](#)). D-EITI intends to lead by example and thus support international transparency initiatives linked to the resources sector, especially the EITI but potentially also others like the **Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)** of the EU and the Open Government Partnership.

Besides contributing to the goals of the mentioned strategies, the work plan takes into account current debates in the extractive sector. The kick-off session of every reporting year is used to discuss strategic priorities of the MSG in implementing the EITI in Germany. Thus, current debates in the German extractive sector are taken into account when developing the work plan (e.g., see activities 18-21) and included in the D-EITI reporting. These include the following and are especially relevant for D-EITI goal 2:

- **Security of raw materials supply:** In view of the current geopolitical situation and the economic challenges, the D-EITI MSG reacted to the national debate about security of raw materials supply and included the development of a new chapter in the work plan. The MSG has published an additional chapter 9 on the contribution of the extraction of domestic raw materials to security of supply and Germany's role in the international raw materials market. Chapter 9 was published as part of the 5. D-EITI Report provides an overview of the challenges as well as the current approaches to solutions for a secure supply of raw materials. According to the **National Raw Materials Strategy** of the German government, chapter 9 considers 1) domestic primary resources, 2) secondary resources resp. recycling and 3) imports of raw materials. Chapter 9 also shed a light on the Strategy Paper of the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK): [Ways to a Sustainable and Resilient Supply of Raw Materials](#) published in January 2023 which supplements the existing raw materials strategy.

Related studies (by MSG member organizations):

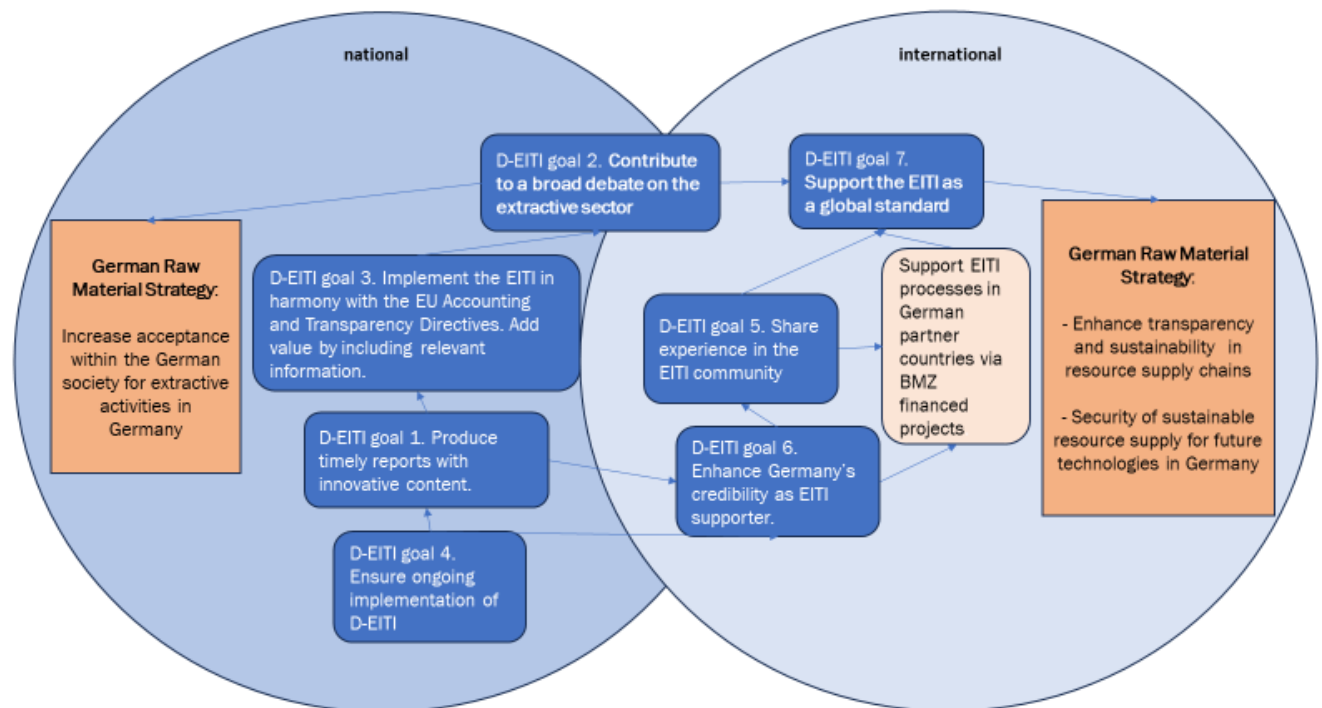
- Numerous Studies published online by the Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR) and are mentioned in the D-EITI reporting, among these: [Germany Raw materials situation](#) 2021 (2022)
 - **DERA**, a division of BGR provides [continuous monitoring on raw materials](#)
 - EY, appointed by BMWK: [Staatliche Instrumente zur Erhöhung der Versorgungssicherheit von mineralischen Rostoffen](#) (mentions the EITI)
 - BDI: Bibliothek: [Publikationen, Stellungnahmen und Positionspapiere](#)
 - Internationale Politik: [Rohstoffe „made in Germany“](#)
- **Energy Transition in context of the extraction of raw materials:** The D-EITI MSG continues to update and revise its reporting on energy transition in connection to the extractives sector in Germany and included the topic in its work plans. In the reporting year 2019 the D-EITI MSG has reviewed chapter 8 on effects of energy transition and the structural change on the extraction of raw materials. This chapter takes a closer look at some of the laws that apply in Germany for improving climate protection, the status of renewable energies and the rise in demand for metal and mineral natural resources. Moreover, the chapter 8 describes activities and measures that Germany undertakes to tackle the challenges of the energy transition and structural change in relation to the extraction of raw materials.
Related studies:
 - Numerous studies which are provided by the government, published online and mentioned in the D-EITI reporting, among these [Renewable Energies in Numbers](#) (published by BMWK)
 - Information is continuously provided to the public by the BGR: see [commodity newsletter, BGR energy study 2021](#) (2022)
 - PowerShift: [Rohstoffwende und Energiewende zusammen denken – Kreislaufführung von Erneuerbaren Energien ausbauen](#)
 - **The coalition treaty expresses the intention to modernise the German Mining Law:** In [its 25th meeting](#), the MSG started to discuss the potential inclusion of this topic in its future EITI reporting. **Several members of D-EITI** (AK Rohstoffe, FÖS, IG BCE, BDI, VKS, VRB) **have already participated in the [public consultation](#) the government launched to gather input from different stakeholders**
- Beneficial Ownership:** On November 22. 2022 the European Court of Justice ruled that the regulation of the EU Money Laundering Directive is invalid (ruling 2022 C-37/20, C-601/20), which provided EU-wide that the information on the beneficial owners of companies or other legal persons entered in the transparency register is accessible to all members of the public in all cases. The MSG is monitoring developments in the aftermath of the ruling and is considering any necessary adjustments regarding the implementation of the requirement 2.5 Beneficial Owners. The MSG discussed the issue in its [validation preparation meeting on 6.9.2023](#). The government group in the MSG issued a [statement on beneficial ownership](#). The government supported the IA to acquire access to the transparency register. The Independent Administrator was thus able to check all entries of the companies participating in the D-EITI in the German transparency register for plausibility. The IA stated on 24 April 2023: "After reviewing the information [...] and comparing it with public sources accessible to us, we have not identified any implausibilities in the information (as of 21.04.23)." The MSG has checked whether it is possible to have BO data published by the companies themselves. The company group of the D-EITI has issued a [statement](#) on this question. CSOs have further issues publications on the topic. Also see the [minutes from the MSG meeting](#) on 20.09.2023 on BO.
- **Open data:** D-EITI objective 2 aims to strengthen systematic disclosure of data and

publishes all EITI data on [GOVDATA](#) in a machine-readable format.

Lastly, D-EITI implemented an alternative procedure for assuring the quality of the payments: Germany aims to leverage progress in its pilot reporting to champion a new model for data quality assurance through risk-based approach. This approach aims to increase efficiency of D-EITI reporting and thus aims to free resources to include relevant topics in the German resource sector to future reports. (For more info see no. 7 and 8.)

3. Optional question: Has the MSG developed a theory of change on how EITI implementation will address the identified challenges of the sector in your country? If yes, please reference the corresponding document here.

Although no theory of change has been developed by the D-EITI MSG in a single document, its objectives build logically upon each other and contribute to the goals defined in the German Raw Materials Strategy. The interconnections can be depicted as follows:



Monitoring progress

4. Provide an overview of activities undertaken in the period under review and progress in achieving the objectives of the previous work plan. The MSG is encouraged to provide a summary here and to document progress in more detail in the work plan itself.

The D-EITI MSG has developed a monitoring process for its yearly work plans which is

implemented as an ongoing exercise. The work plan was designed to include SMART indicators against which progress of implementation can be assessed. For the monitoring process, the D-EITI Secretariat assesses all activities against their progress and forwards the draft to the MSG for comments.

According to the monitoring results, all activities in the work plan are rated according to their status of implementation. Where progress towards indicators is not as expected and activities have not been complied with, the MSG discusses the reasons and decides on revised activities to comply with the agreed indicators. At the end of each year those activities not finalized or ongoing are transferred to the following annual work plan. Successfully completed activities from the work plans in the years since the last validation include:

- The **development and implementation of a pilot process for an alternative procedure for assuring the quality of the payments** in the extractive sector.
- The **successful validation of EITI requirement 2.5 – Beneficial Ownership in 2020.** Nevertheless, in 2022 the European Court of Justice ruled that the regulation of the EU Money Laundering Directive is invalid – see more information in No. 2 above.
- The **development of several new “special topics”** that address the topics of the German raw materials sector relevant to the German public including chapters on contribution of domestic natural resources extraction to security of supply and Germany's role in the international natural resources market (chapter 9 in the fifth D-EITI report), the effect of energy transition and the structural change on the extraction of natural resources in Germany (chapter 8 in the fifth D-EITI report), circular economy and recycling (chapter 7.4 in the fifth D-EITI report) as well as environmental protection, renaturation, and recultivation and gender disaggregated data on employment in the resource sector (chapter 7.1-7.3 in the fifth D-EITI report).
- **Efforts to spread EITI data and inform the public debate** have been maintained and increasingly include **gender and sustainability issues in the resource sector (also see *gender aspects in no. 10 below*)**, e.g., the presentation of D-EITI data and processes at a German University (RWTH Aachen, 06.2022) by a MSG member and the inclusion of D-EITI in the university's exams (see also description in no. 8 below). Further, a **webinar on „The role of women in the construction of a more sustainable economy: experiences from the mining and energy sectors“**(20.05.2021) and a **webinar on „Gender equality in the extractive sector“** (01.10.2020) have been organized with the participation of the D-EITI Champion. Also, a presentation on **Good Governance and Blue Mining** (04.2022) was prepared by a member of the government stakeholder group. See [section “News” on the D-EITI website](#) for all publicity and communication activities and see no. 14 below for further details of the events mentioned.
- MSG members **frame presentations and articles on D-EITI to match the different ongoing public debates and the interest of the target group** (e.g., [security of raw material supply](#), [just transition](#), [sustainable procurement of raw materials](#), [Recycling and Resource Efficiency](#), [EITI and the German Raw Material Strategy](#)) – please see [D-EITI News](#) for all events and articles on D-EITI.
- To improve outreach of D-EITI reports, the **MSG introduced a [short version for its reports](#).**
- Contributions to **enhance D-EITI implementation and the development of the EITI Standard** have been made public by members of the German MSG, e.g., [discussing ways to improve](#)

[environmental reporting](#) in Germany and how the standard could be further developed internationally.

- The **implementation of changes to the EITI Standard** (from EITI Standard 2016 to EITI Standard 2019).
- The **implementation of the corrective actions / recommendations** from the last EITI validation See No. 5 below.
- **Revision of the work plan** to a new format and **inclusion of a cost overview**.

Recommendations from EITI implementation (Requirement 7.3)

The objective of this [requirement](#) is to ensure that EITI implementation is a continuous learning process that contributes to policy-making, based on the MSG regularly considering findings and recommendations from the EITI process and acting on those recommendations it deems are priorities.

MSG's self-assessment: Exceeded

Justification: Recommendations have been systematically included in the WP and their implementation is regularly checked on by the MSG when monitoring the WP. The MSG discusses and prioritizes further recommendations, e.g., given by the AI on future topics (beyond the Standard) that could be relevant to the public debate.

5. Provide an overview of the multi-stakeholder group's responses to and progress made in addressing the recommendations from EITI reporting and Validation and gaps in information in accordance with Requirement 7.3.

The multi-stakeholder group is required to list each recommendation and the corresponding activities that have been undertaken to address the recommendations and the level of progress in implementing each recommendation. Where the government or the multi-stakeholder group has decided not to implement a recommendation, it is required that the multi-stakeholder group documents the rationale.

Recommendation:

Status/progress:

[Has the recommendation been partly or fully addressed? How is the MSG following up on the recommendation? Has the MSG identified an agency or actor responsible for addressing the recommendation? If the MSG has decided not to implement the recommendation, please document the rationale.]

To strengthen implementation, the International Secretariat recommends that

Due to restructuring measures in the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK) in 2022 the

<p>the government considers increasing personnel resources on the EITI at the lead agency, the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK) (Requirement 1.1).</p>	<p>responsibility for D-EITI was transferred to the division IVB1 (mineral resources, circular economy, supervision of BGR). The head of division IVB1 has taken over the tasks of deputy chair of the D-EITI MSG. Members of the division IVB1 coordinate and carry out the tasks of implementation. Personnel resources have been increased.</p>
<p>To strengthen implementation, the International Secretariat recommends that company representatives support the national secretariat in the outreach efforts to include more material companies in the reporting process (Requirement 1.2).</p>	<p>Regular meetings between the IA, company representatives and when needed the D-EITI Secretariat are being held to strengthen the outreach efforts for the next reconciliation. These efforts have led to the participation of the two companies whose payments are considered material but that had not reported in the 1st D-EITI report, these are Südwestdeutsche Salzwerte AG and Quarzwerke GmbH. Furthermore, Hülskens Holding GmbH & Co. KG has joined D-EITI reporting for the reporting year 2019 (also see explanations on corrective action 4).</p>
<p>To ensure continued participation of civil society, the government is encouraged to continue its financial support to civil society organisations (Requirement 1.3.)</p>	<p>In addition to a project grant for EITI the government confirmed financial support for the civil society in D-EITI MSG in 2019 and 2020. The government renewed their commitment in 2022 and agreed on financial support for the civil society in D-EITI MSG until 2024.</p>
<p>To ensure the relevance of EITI implementation, the MSG is encouraged to continue to address topics beyond the EITI Standard that are of national interest (Requirement 1.4).</p>	<p>For the second D-EITI report, the MSG had agreed (please refer to protocols of 12th and 13th MSG meeting) to include special topics such as Recycling, Renewable Energy and Social Factors. For the third D-EITI report, the MSG agreed on an update of the existing topics and on a chapter about sustainability. For the fourth D-EITI report, the MSG agreed on the inclusion of an additional chapter on "Effects of energy transition and the structural change on the extraction of natural resources in Germany". For the fifth D-EITI report and in view of the geopolitical situation and the economic challenges the MSG agreed to include an additional chapter on the contribution of domestic raw material extraction to security of supply and Germany's role in the international raw materials market.</p>
<p>To further strengthen the transparency of the EITI process in Germany, the MSG is encouraged to fully cost all activities in the work plan that have a financial implication (Requirement 1.5).</p>	<p>The MSG included costs and financial sources for the D-EITI implementation in the D-EITI work plans 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023.</p>
<p>To further improve the accessibility of information on the legal framework and fiscal regime (Requirement 2.1), D-EITI may wish to add links to relevant federal and state-level legislation on the online portal.</p>	<p>User-friendliness and accessibility are generally among the key priorities of the MSG regarding the design and content of the D-EITI web portal and the report. From the third D-EITI report on the MSG has improved/included information on the legal framework and fiscal regime (Requirement 2.1). Links to relevant federal and state-level legislation have been added both in the PDF file of the D-EITI report as well as on the reporting portal upon the decision of the MSG (see decision 4.1 of the 17th MSG meeting).</p>
<p>D-EITI is encouraged to add a link to the</p>	<p>A link to the report containing awards and transfers of oil</p>

<p>report containing awards and transfers of oil and gas licenses in future EITI Reports (Requirement 2.2).</p>	<p>and gas licenses is included in the reporting portal: https://www.lbeg.niedersachsen.de/erdoel-erdgas-jahresbericht/jahresbericht-erdoel-und-erdgas-in-der-bundesrepublik-deutschland-936.html. In addition to this link, tables with the comprehensive list of awarded and transferred licenses for all commodities are included in the reporting portal: http://www.rohstofftransparenz.de/rohstoffgewinnung/lizenregister-und-vertraege/</p>
<p>To strengthen implementation of Requirement 2.4, D-EITI is encouraged to review state practices on granting access to mining authorisation books.</p>	<p>State practices on granting access haven been queried with the relevant mining authorities and the information are published on the D-EITI reporting portal.</p>
<p>To strengthen implementation of requirement 2.5, Germany is encouraged to adopt a beneficial ownership data standard that improves the accessibility and usability of the Transparency Register. As the register already exists, it is recommended that it is made publicly available without legitimate interest without delays. Germany is also encouraged to make beneficial ownership information on all legal entities, including trusts, publicly available.</p>	<p>In January 2020 the register was made publicly available. Guidance on how to access the transparency register has been added since the third D-EITI report. A ruling of the European Court of Justice of 22 November 2022 in joined cases C-37/20 and C-601/20 provides that the regulation of the EU Money Laundering Directive is invalid, which provides EU-wide that the information on the beneficial owners of companies or other legal persons entered in the transparency register is accessible to all members of the public in all cases. In view of the above decision of the ECJ, the right of inspection under Section 23 (1) sentence 1 no. 3 AMLA is limited to persons with a legitimate interest in conformity with EU law. According to the ECJ, a legitimate interest is generally affirmed if there is a sufficient connection to money laundering (e.g., also in the case of NGOs or the press). See progress report 2022, chapter 3, 2.5 and chapter 5. <i>See no. 2 above on further MSG actions and documents.</i></p>
<p>The MSG is encouraged to revisit the issue of state participation regularly, to review the applicability of Requirements 2.6 and 6.2.</p>	<p>Activity has been added to the D-EITI work plans 2022 and 2023 and the issue of state participation has been reviewed by the independent administrator for each report published until now. The MSG reviewed and agreed with the IA who identified one raw material-producing company with majority state participation and is included in the D-EITI reports (also see Annual Report 2020, chapter 10a, p. 150 and annex a i). The fifth D-EITI Report was agreed upon by the MSG on 30.11.2022 and was published on 22.12.2022. However, while dividends from one company give rise to material revenues on the level of individual payments, the D-EITI MSG does not regard state participation in the extractive sector as material as a whole within the period under review.</p>
<p>To strengthen implementation of Requirement 3.2, D-EITI may wish to include production values in the online interactive map. As a result, production</p>	<p>Activity has been added to the D-EITI work plan 2022. An interactive map is available at the D-EITI data portal. Value and production data are available for oil and gas but not for other resources, as conclusions about competition</p>

data could be excluded from the EITI Report.

relevant data would be possible. BMWK issued a [statement](#) explaining the legal reasons why production data cannot be published for all resources. The was presented to the MSG at its meeting on 06.09.2023 and no objections were raised.

To make implementation more cost-efficient, it is recommended that D-EITI undertakes, and publishes, an assessment of the mandatory disclosure reports in the view of moving towards mainstreaming EITI disclosures. The MSG may wish to provide recommendations on strengthening the accessibility of the mandatory payment reports or publish the data in open format in the D-EITI online portal. The MSG may also wish to consider asking companies to disclose data for the mandatory payment reports by revenue stream, in line with EITI Requirements (Requirement 4.1).

Companies of a certain size in Germany are required to publish their payment reports (Zahlungsberichte). All companies that have been identified for the D-EITI reports to transfer material payments do publish their payment reports. They are accessible here: www.bundesanzeiger.de

An overview of the reported payments can be downloaded here in open data format: https://d-eiti.de/Downloads/Uebersicht_gesetzliche_Zahlungsbericht_e_fuer_2016-2020%20%281%29.xlsx

The IA checks regularly that companies within the scope of D-EITI are publishing mandatory payment reports and has always found full compliance by all companies. He reports to the MSG who accepts and agrees to the IA findings.

Country-by-Country-Reports (CbCR) are prepared as required by the EU Directives 2015/2376, as of 8 December 2015, and 2016/881 as of 25 May 2016. Country-by-country reports are exchanged with third parties on the basis of the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement on the Exchange of Country-by-Country Reports (CbC MCAA) signed on 27 January 2016, which was put into national law by ratifying the “Act on the Multilateral Agreement of 27 January 2016 between the competent authorities on the exchange of country-by-country reports of 19 October 2016” (BGBl. I page 1178). They had not been made public in Germany until now.

Via the implementation law of June 19, 2023 (Federal Law 2023 I No. 154 of June 21, 2023), the fourth section of the third book of the HGB was supplemented by a new subsection, in which the obligations to create (§§ 342b to 342f HGB) and for disclosure (§ 342m HGB) CbCR has been defined.

Sanction for non-compliance with the EU Public CbCR are also defined (§§ 342o to 342p HGB). For sensitive information, the disclosure in the EU Public CbCR can be postponed by up to four years (§ 342k HGB)

The EU Public CbCR is required for all “big” companies covering the year 2025 onwards.

To strengthen the implementation of Requirement 4.7, the MSG is encouraged

A note both in the PDF file of the D-EITI report and in the context information on the reporting portal links to the

<p>to note in the EITI Report that the revenue data is available in a more granular form on the D-EITI website.</p>	<p>provided granular data by revenue stream and receiving entity of the IA (https://rohstofftransparenz.de/download/#sectionMenu_16)</p>
<p>In order to improve the timeliness of disclosures (Requirement 4.8), Germany is encouraged to disclose non-financial data on government websites or the D-EITI portal as soon as it becomes available.</p>	<p>See the agreement of the MSG (17th MSG meeting) on the outline elaborated by the MSG working group on systematic disclosure (AG Systematische Offenlegung).</p> <p>Since 2020 non-financial data are published on the website as soon as they become available. Those data are usually at least one year more recent than the data on financial payment streams.</p> <p>Further activities have been agreed concerning timeliness of data: The MSG agreed in 2023 that single chapters with the most recent data available can be published throughout the year so that there is no need to wait for the full report.</p>
<p>Germany may wish to seek the EITI Board's approval for an adapted implementation request to mainstream EITI disclosures in line with Requirement 4.9.c.</p>	<p>Germany has joined a pilot of the EITI on alternative approaches to EITI reporting (see 48th EITI Board Meeting papers). A two-step risk-based approach for quality assurance of payment data was elaborated together with the IA and implemented in the 3rd, the 4th and further developed in the 5th D-EITI report.</p>
<p>To strengthen implementation of Requirement 5.1, all municipalities are encouraged to make budget information publicly available in open data format.</p>	<p>Municipalities are required by law to make budget information publicly available. For some of the municipalities the information is already available in open data format. The report continues to link to the "Offener Haushalt" portal, a project that makes available existing budget information in open data format and encourages the public as well as the municipalities to make additional budget information publicly available in open data format. The project and portal are implemented by the OKF a D-EITI MSG member organisation. Please note: Due to negotiations with municipalities concerning the continuation of the project, the update of current data is pending,</p>
<p>To increase public understanding about subnational transfers (Requirement 5.2), the MSG is encouraged to include in the EITI Report or the D-EITI portal links to information about the financial equalisation mechanism and annual reallocation decisions.</p>	<p>Link to information about the financial equalisation mechanism and annual decisions provided by Federal Ministry of Finance is available on the reporting portal: http://www.rohstofftransparenz.de/rohstoffgewinnung/verwendung-der-einnahmen/</p>
<p>A description of extractive revenues earmarked for specific programmes or geographic regions (Requirement 5.3), should be provided and this should include a description of the methods for ensuring accountability and efficiency in their use as required under this provision.</p>	<p>There are no earmarked extractive revenues in Germany. The IA checks every year on the applicability of this requirement and the MSG approves. For the fifth D-EITI report the MSG agreed to non-applicability of earmarked revenues by approving the D-EITI report in November 2022 (see page 67).</p>
<p>To strengthen implementation of</p>	<p>The MSG finds for the period under review that no material</p>

Requirement 6.1, the MSG is encouraged to cover voluntary social expenditures in EITI reporting.

voluntary social expenditures have been made.

Environmental and social expenditure were discussed in the 18th MSG meeting (See TOP 2.d Diskussion der Standard-Anforderungen/Validierungs-Empfehlungen). A working group had been installed on environmental expenditure and agreed on further reporting:

- The MSG agreed that **water abstraction fees** are being reported as a total and disaggregated by company where payments lie above the set threshold of 100.000 Euro (see chapter 7.1.d, updated data after the fifth report are published on the D-EITI reporting portal). As most payments lie below the materiality threshold agreed in the D-EITI, water abstraction fees are not disclosed as a payment flow in the D-EITI report.
- **Energy and electricity taxes** are explicitly excluded from the reporting obligation within the framework of the legal commercial (corporation) payment report, as per the EU Accounting Directive and its implementation in §341r, no. 3b) HGB (German Commercial Code) (see D-EITI report chapter 4b.v). The MSG agrees to follow this procedure and not include energy and electricity taxes in D-EITI reports.
- **The German emission trading system** (Brennstoffemissionshandelsgesetz, BEHG) is explained in the D-EITI report (see D-EITI report 8.a.ii). Payments by company have not been included as payments are not specific to extractive activities.
- **Compensation payments:** The legal framework for compensation payments is explained in the D-EITI report (chapter 7.1.a) and an overview of directives on compensation payments and their accessibility is included. The MSG acknowledges that information on compensation payments is kept at district level and numbers are not available for the respective federal state. In addition, the data are not broken down by sector. The MSG thus agrees that reporting on the amount of compensation payments for the raw materials sector cannot be provided within the framework of the D-EITI report.
- **Implementation securities:** The legal framework for implementation securities is explained in the D-EITI report (chapter 7.1.c). In principle, any suitable form of implementation security is permitted. The depositing of cash, however, is not customary in the industry, because the management of such funds is too complex for the competent authorities. The MSG has therefore resolved not to consider implementation securities as cash flows within the framework of the D-EITI process.

To strengthen the implementation of Requirement 6.3, Germany may wish to consider disclosing the contribution of the

Activity has been added to **D-EITI work plan 2021 and 2022**. MSG agreed on disclosing the contribution of the extractive sector to the GDP of resource-rich states, if those data are

<p>extractive sector to the GDP of resource-rich states. The MSG may also wish to consider presenting subsidies and tax concessions provided to extractive companies side-by-side with total government revenue from the sector.</p>	<p>available (not yet published) - according to a MSG decision by written circulation (Beschlüsse im schriftlichen Umlauf): <i>“Die MSG beschließt, den Beitrag des extraktiven Sektors zum BIP der rohstoffreichen Bundesländer zu veröffentlichen, sofern entsprechende Daten verfügbar sind.”</i> Data on the contribution of the extractive sector to the GDP of resource-rich states is not available for all Länder. However, data on gross value added and export data are available for state level on the D-EITI reporting portal.</p>
<p>To strengthen the implementation of Requirement 7.1, the MSG is encouraged to review the communications strategy. The MSG is encouraged to assess whether there is interest in revenue data on the local level, as well as to assess the comprehensiveness and user-friendliness of data on beneficial ownership and licenses.</p>	<p>The MSG reviewed the communications strategy (See the updated short version of the D-EITI communication strategy).</p> <p>In order to adjust D-EITI reporting to local interests, the fourth and fifth report now lists the 20 communities in Germany that benefits most from resource revenues (before a threshold of 2 million Euro in payments had been installed resulting in the inclusion of only seven communities), see chapter 10. The MSG and the IA developed a questionnaire on tax trade for these communities and cooperated with one of the big German City Associations (“Deutscher Städte- und Gemeindebund”) in order to reach out to these communities (see annex 7 and 8 in the report of the IA). Chapter 10b of the fifth D-EITI report describes the procedures of calculating and collecting taxes as well as procedures for internal and external control on local level, providing the reader with a thorough and easy to read explanation on the revenue process of public funds from the extractive industries.</p>
<p>The MSG may wish to consider exploring other content forms to present information on their report portal, to make it more engaging, and consider adding a search function to the page (Requirement 7.2).</p>	<p>As part of the update of the online portal a search function and improved forms of presenting information has been implemented (tables and diagrams to enhance visualization of results e.g., on tax revenues).</p>
<p>To increase the relevance and interest in the Germany may wish to consider including more recent data on the report portal than the year of report covered, if that data is available (Requirement 7.2).</p>	<p>See the agreement of the MSG (17th MSG meeting) on the outline elaborated by the MSG working group on systematic disclosure (AG Systematische Offenlegung). More recent data than the year of report has been published on the reporting portal, e.g. on employment data, exports.</p>

6. How have lessons learned from EITI implementation informed the current work plan?

The following describes the **lessons learnt during the last five years** since D-EITI’s last validation and lists the **reactions of the German MSG to these lessons learnt**.

Making data on beneficial ownership public has been challenging due to EU rulings.

Reactions of the MSG:

- See no. 2 above on all MSG activities concerning BO.

Public debate on extractive resources must be stirred actively in a country like Germany that is not considered resource dependent or resource rich.

Reactions of the MSG:

The Covid-19 Pandemic has made public events (as the one organized to discuss the first D-EITI report in 2018) difficult if not impossible during the years 2020-2022.

- **D-EITI every year included more topics in its work plans and reports that go beyond the EITI Standard as they are of special interest to the German public** (e.g., energy security and energy transition) and aim to support an informed public debate (also see explanation in no. 1 and 7).
- To improve the relevance of data, **D-EITI has started to publish more recent data than the year of reporting** on the [Data portal](#).
- For its forthcoming sixth report, the MSG is discussing whether single chapters that are finalized before the publication of the whole report, should be published once agreed upon to provide the public with more recent data. This way the **“special topics” or “thematic chapters”** (see no. 7 below) relevant for the German public debate will gain focus and attention.
- In order to reach a broader audience and to make data and information more accessible for people interested in the extractive sector, **different report formats** have been produced. The D-EITI MSG has included the update of the reporting portal www.rohstofftransparenz.de, the development of [short version](#) and print versions of individual chapters in the work plan.

Efficiency of developing D-EITI reports should be improved.

Reactions of the MSG:

- In order to avoid double reporting for companies, the **harmonization of D-EITI with BilRUG** has been included in the work plan.
- **To decrease costs for D-EITI reporting a pilot for alternative reporting was included in the work plan**, implemented, and refined during the last three reports. The pilot allows for a risk-based quality assurance of payment data thus reducing the costs for reconciliation and freeing up resources to include chapters relevant to the national public debate (see no. 7 below)

The Covid-19 Pandemic rendered in person meetings and decision making more difficult.

Reactions of the MSG:

- The rules of procedures of D-EITI have been adapted to include virtual or hybrid working groups and **allow for online decision making of the MSG**.
- As meetings had to be kept to a minimum during covid times (as the frequency of online meetings rose significantly for everyone), **priority topics (i.e., “special topics” of public interest) gained focus again** and the efficiency of meetings increased.

Recommendations from previous validation have to be followed up systematically.

Reactions of the MSG:

- The MSG has **clearly marked those activities in the work plan that have been added in order to respond to recommendations** given during the previous validation process.

International outreach needs support.

Reactions of the MSG:

- In order to promote the EITI Standard and help establishing the initiative globally, the D-EITI included measures in the work plan for increasing the international visibility, including **peer exchange meetings with other (potential) EITI-implementing countries (e.g., Australia, Rumania, Ukraine)** to spread D-EITI lessons learnt (esp. on the pilot implemented but also

on innovative topics to be included in the reporting) and learn from others.

- **Close cooperation with the international EITI Secretariat** to share experience on EITI implementation, incl. pilots for mainstreaming the EITI.

Innovations and impact

7. Summarise any steps taken by the MSG to exceed EITI Requirements in a way that addresses national or local extractive sector governance priorities.

D-EITI “special topics” addressing current debates within the extractive sector in Germany

For all five D-EITI reports published to date, topics that go beyond the mandatory requirements of the international EITI Standard have been included based on the decisions of the D-EITI Multi-Stakeholder Group. The aim of these so-called “special topics” is to describe the natural resources sector in as broad a context as possible, considering not only economic and legal aspects but also issues of environmental and social sustainability. “Special topics” include:

- subsidies and tax concessions,
- circular economy (including recycling),
- employment and social affairs,
- managing human interventions in nature and the landscape (including provisions, implementation securities and the withdrawal of water needed for the extraction of natural resources),
- environmental protection, renaturation, recultivation and
- the effects of the energy transition and structural change on the extraction of natural resources in Germany, including the topics of renewable energies and domestic natural resources.
- The fifth report additionally deals with the "Contribution of domestic raw material extraction to security of supply, including Germany's role in the international raw materials market" in a new chapter.

The aim of the “special topics” in the D-EITI reports is to provide relevant and understandable information and address current debates within the extractive sector in Germany.

Alternative quality assurance procedure to increase efficiency in D-EITI reporting

For the 5th D-EITI report covering the reporting year 2020, the MSG decided to continue implementing an alternative quality assurance procedure presented for the first time in the 3rd D-EITI report. The procedure is being implemented as part of a pilot initiative decided by the EITI Board to promote the implementation of systematic disclosure in EITI reporting. The goal of the pilot is to increase efficiency in D-EITI implementation. The MSG has issued [Statements on the alternative procedures](#), agreeing that **no systematic payment gaps were identified** and that **the pilot contributed to the objective of producing a comprehensible and comprehensive report**. It was also stated that **the pilot adds value to D-EITI reporting** as the provision and assessment of information on government institutions and processes by the IA goes well beyond the information obtained from the payment reconciliation. The MSG states that it will be happy to engage in an intensive exchange on experiences with the implementation of the procedure and will readily **support EITI partner countries in gaining key insights from the implementation of the German pilot process**.

In the first and second D-EITI reports for the years 2016 and 2017, the corresponding revenues are levied by government agencies and a reconciliation is made with the payments reported by the companies. No noteworthy differences had been found. Building on these findings and in contrast to the case-by case approach of payment reconciliation, a systemic approach was adopted for the third, fourth and this current fifth German EITI report, analyzing the processes and control mechanisms of government agencies receiving payments from the extractive industries. Concerning the scope, the focus of the pilot procedure has been on the payment flows resulting from corporate tax as well as mine site and extraction royalties in the third and fourth report. For this fifth D-EITI report, the trade tax collection process was included and analysed in more detail using a questionnaire developed by the IA. This questionnaire was sent to the following 20 municipalities that received the highest trade tax payments from D-EITI participating companies for the reporting year 2020. The responses resulting from the questionnaires provide insight into the processes and controls put in place by municipalities of various sizes to ensure the regularity of the collection of trade tax.

The pilot was presented at the 53rd Board Meeting in Brussels. With the implementation of the pilot the D-EITI MSG also aims to **contribute to the further development of the EITI Standard** (D-EITI goal 7). For more details, please see "[Arbeitsbericht des Unabhängigen Verwalters](#)". The D-EITI MSG recommends that the risk-based systematic approach and the check of the collected payment data for plausibility result in a standard-compliant process for quality Page 3 assurance of the payment flows (see [MSG Statements on the alternative procedures](#)).

8a. What kind of outcomes and impact have these measures resulted during the period under review? [Explain how the MSG tracks outputs, outcomes and impact and include link(s) to any relevant documents. Summarise the outcomes and impact of efforts to ensure that EITI implementation addresses national or local extractive sector priorities. If the MSG has documented this elsewhere, please provide a link to relevant documents. Outcomes and impact can be disaggregated by constituency or beneficiary group, if relevant.]]

The outputs, outcomes and impacts of the D-EITI MSG are tracked during the monitoring exercise analyzing progress towards objectives of the work plan (see description above).

Concerning the two innovations described above (see no. 7) the following outcomes and impacts have been achieved:

- **The "special topics" included in the D-EITI reports address current debates related to extractive industries in Germany.** For example, [press releases by MSG members](#) highlighted the "special topics" to promote the D-EITI report.
The increased relevance of D-EITI reporting especially supports the achievement of D-EITI objective 2 (process contextual information concerning the German extractive sector, with a view to promoting a broad debate).
- **The alternative quality assurance procedure led to improved efficiency of D-EITI reporting** as the costs of the IA for the reconciliation could be slightly reduced via implementation of the pilot described in no. 7 above, freeing up resources to improve other areas of EITI implementation (also see the [MSG Statement on the pilot process](#)). The only slight reduction in costs is due to the extra work that still has to be applied to develop and refine the pilot procedures. **The increased efficiency of D-EITI reporting supports the achievement of D-EITI objectives 4** (ensure ongoing implementation of the D-EITI) **and 7** (contribute to the further development of the EITI Standard).

Apart from the outcomes related to steps taken by the MSG to exceed EITI Requirements (no.

7), the following impacts and outcomes can be observed:

D-EITI improves transparency.

- State practices on granting access to mining authorisation books haven been queried by D-EITI with the relevant mining authorities. As a consequence the German Mining Law (§ 76 Abs. 3 BBergG) has been changed and the information are published now on the [D-EITI data portal](#). For each German state an [introduction on how to access the data](#) is now available as well.
- D-EITI actions led to **improved scoring of Germany in the [Government Transparency Index](#)** (T-Index), developed by the European Research Centre for Anti-Corruption and State-Building (ERCAS) at Hertie School Berlin (see more details at [D-EITI News](#)).

D-EITI contributes to improved data availability and public debate.

- For data relevant to the extractive industries **D-EITI acts as a one-stop-shop or clearing house** by gathering published data in one easily accessible and interactive website. This is for example the case for licenses, revenues, subsidies, and gender disaggregated employment data - see all data on the [data portal](#). All D-EITI data is also available in open data and machine-readable format (XLSX format and where possible csv format) also publicized via the [D-EITI data portal](#).
- **A German university, the RWTH Aachen, introduced EITI as a topic relevant for their exams.** The introduction was supported by a D-EITI MSG member from the government constituency who also reported on D-EITI implementation at a seminar at RWTH Aachen.
- The Open Knowledge Foundation, a D-EITI MSG member organization, supports the project "[Offener Haushalt](#)" portal, **a project that makes existing budget information available in open data format** and encourages the public as well as the municipalities to make additional budget information publicly available in open data format.
- Please see *explanation under no. 13* below on the use of D-EITI data.

D-EITI contributes to lessons learnt on Multi-Stakeholder Processes

- **D-EITI took part in a research project led by “Partnerschaften 2030” and the Erasmus University Rotterdam.** The aim was to develop ways to precisely capture, measure and communicate the impacts of MSGs at the partnership level. The method developed is the [impact narrative](#) which is illustrated with a step-by-step guide on how to measure impacts in a Multi-Stakeholder Initiative.
- Through the above-mentioned research project, D-EITI could **enhance its networks** in the world of Multi-Stakeholder Initiatives and is now well connected to other MSGs, being able to learn from their experiences and share those of D-EITI.
- The D-EITI MSG has been characterized by vivid and sometimes controversial discussions since its beginning. This has sometimes been a time and energy consuming exercise, yet (as members of the MSG have repeatedly emphasized) the **intense debates** have mostly led to better results and relevant content for the D-EITI reports, especially for trade tax data, “special topics”, and the pilot for quality assurance on tax data (also see the [Statement of the MSG on the pilot](#)).

D-EITI pilots new approaches on EITI reporting

- The implementation of the D-EITI pilot on alternative reporting (see *above as well as no. 7*) has inspired exchange with Mauretania (now a champion on EITI mainstreaming) and the international EITI Secretariat. **By piloting new approaches D-EITI contributes an example of an efficient reporting procedure that might support other EITI implementing countries in the resourceful implementation of the EITI**, saving resources for the discussion of topics beyond the EITI Standard but relevant for the respective national and local debates (see

also the [MSG Statement on the pilot](#)).

D-EITI supports the promotion of the EITI globally.

- D-EITI MSG members and the D-EITI chair participate actively in national and international conferences and events – e.g., German stakeholders have actively participated in the last Global Conference in Senegal. Civil society has contributed with an innovation corner. Further, they take part in the parliamentary process through hearings (for an excerpt of the conferences and events see Part II Public Debate if this template).
- The implementation of the EITI in Germany intends to strengthen the political significance of the EITI internationally and it is an important aspect of the German governments effort to continue promoting the EITI globally. The German government is supporting the EITI politically, technically, and financially in 16 countries in Africa, Asia, and Europe since its inception in 2003.
- The German D-EITI Secretariat and German MSG members attend EITI Board meetings and Global Conferences and actively engage in the exchanges with other (potential) EITI implementing countries, promoting the initiative. With Germany being a supporting *and* an implementing country, their credibility is high and supports the outreach efforts of the international EITI Secretariat.

8b. If the MSG has plans to include new issues or approaches to EITI implementation, please describe these.

At the yearly kick-off MSG meeting the D-EITI MSG discusses the strategic priorities of the German EITI implementation. The discussion is informed by the current debates in the German extractive sector.

- **The Coalition treaty expresses the intention to modernise the German Mining Law.** Regarding the activities of the MSG see No. 2 above.
- In the fifth report, the IA **recommended to consider the „Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive– CSRD“ (EU, 2022/2464) for its future reporting** (see chapter 11). Following the double materiality analysis companies will have to report about the environmental and social issues affecting them as well as about the impact of their activities on their environment. In February 2023, the “European Financial Reporting Advisory Group” (EFRAG) has published a working paper in preparation of the European Sustainability Reporting Standard (ESRS) "Mining, Quarrying and Coal". The working paper makes explicit reference to the quality assurance mechanisms of the EITI and derives reporting obligations for the companies in the raw materials industry. The IA recommends considering potential effects on D-EITI and the activities of the MSG. Furthermore, the MSG should assess whether it might make sense to participate in the consultation process of EFRAG and comment on the content of the ESRS “Mining, Quarrying and Coal” based on D-EITI experiences.
- The **MSG plans to engage into deeper discussions with the EITI Netherlands** on EITI implementation. Several mutual visits are under discussion and a meeting is scheduled for November this year.
- For its forthcoming sixth report, the MSG has decided that single chapters that are finalized

before the publication of the whole report, can be published once agreed upon to provide the public with **more recent data**. This way the **“special topics”** (see no. 7) relevant for the **German public debate will gain focus and attention**.

- Following the **press meeting with the attendance of the D-EITI Special Representative and members from each constituency** after publishing the fifth D-EITI report, the MSG discusses whether such a press meeting should be organized to inform about each new report. Further, more and more D-EITI material (e.g., press releases) will be published not only in German but also in English.
- The **MSG will engage in debates around the new 2023 EITI-Standard** and discuss what changes in reporting and MSG composition might be necessary. **The MSG has a tested process to guide the discussions** around possible changes needed to comply with the new Standard. For the introduction of the Standard 2019 teams of MSG members had been established to check on necessary changes in reporting and MSG composition (“Prüfteams”).

9. What kind of outcomes and impact are these plans expected to result in?

- **D-EITI aims to cover topics relevant for the current public debate** on the extractive industries and thus is committed to include newly arising topics relevant for the sector.
- With covering the CSRD D-EITI further sees potential to **exchange experience with other countries in the EU implementing the EITI**. If the MSG decides to follow the IA’s recommendation to participate in the consultation process of EFRAG, one goal would be to enrich the directive with D-EITI experiences on sustainability reporting.
- Increased exchange with other EITI implementing countries is expected to lead to more **lessons learnt and improved EITI implementation**.
- Press meetings (instead of only press releases) are meant to **increase public awareness of the D-EITI reports and stir public debate** on findings and topics covered.
- The translation of more and more D-EITI material into English will **support exchange and peer learning with other EITI implementing countries** and aims to **support outreach and the promotion of the EITI as a global standard** (D-EITI goal 7).

10. Summarise the MSG’s efforts to strengthen the impact of EITI implementation in the period under review, including any actions to extend the detail and scope of EITI reporting or to increase engagement with stakeholders. The MSG is encouraged to document how it has taken gender considerations and inclusiveness into account.

The MSG’s efforts to strengthen the impact of EITI implementation consist of reporting on topics relevant to the German public debate and in improving communication of results.

Relevant content

Each year, the D-EITI reports added more chapters that go beyond the EITI Standard and are relevant to the current public debate.

2020:

- Inclusion of a special topics such as **recycling, renewable energy and social issues in the second D-EITI report**.

2021:

- For the **third D-EITI report**, the MSG agreed on a chapter about **sustainability in the extractive sector**, including environmental and social sustainability aspects.

2022:

- For the **fourth D-EITI report**, the MSG agreed on the inclusion of an additional chapter on "**Effects of energy transition** and the structural change on the extraction of natural resources in Germany".

2023:

- For the **fifth D-EITI report** the MSG agreed to include an additional chapter on the contribution of domestic raw material extraction to **security of supply** and Germany's role in the international raw materials market.
- As for the **upcoming sixth report**, the MSG is still discussing arising topics to be included (see minutes of the 25th MSG Meeting).

Improved communication

- In 2023, a **press meeting, with the state secretary responsible for D-EITI** (D-EITI Special Representative) and all MSG constituencies, has been held for the first time to communicate the D-EITI report to the wider public.
- In order to adapt D-EITI reports to target groups, e.g., actors working on different aspects of the extractive sectors and related topics, **MSG members present D-EITI in numerous articles, linking D-EITI to relevant debates in Germany** (e.g., [just transition](#), [sustainable procurement of raw materials](#), [Recycling and Resource Efficiency](#), [EITI and the German Raw Material Strategy](#)) – please see for all events and articles [D-EITI News](#).
- The D-EITI MSG is working with the support of the D-EITI Secretariat on the **continuous optimisation of the website**, where data is provided on the D-EITI reporting portal and GovData in xlsx and csv format.
- The **D-EITI reports** are available online and as pdf documents. The D-EITI report and the **D-EITI short version** of the D-EITI report intends to broaden access to groups that are not familiar with the EITI.
- *Please see no. 14 below for events organised or attended by D-EITI.*

Gender Considerations:

- The D-EITI Special Representative has participated in **two webinars on mining and gender** (see [D-EITI News](#)), presenting D-EITI's activities and the potential of gender reforms in the sector of extractive resources.
- The **chapter 7.3 „Employment and social affairs“** had been included in EITI reporting after the first validations (starting with the second D-EITI report). Here, the D-EITI MSG publishes **employment figures disaggregated by gender** and reports on other gender-related data and

- issues within the D-EITI report. Besides, the multi-stakeholder group uses a **gender-sensitive language** in all D-EITI documents, reports, and publications.
- The D-EITI Champion is a woman since 12.2019.
 - The **rules of procedures of D-EITI have been updated to include diversity aspects** of MSG composition.
 - Further activities on gender (including information on gender in company reports) are available in a separate document on [D-EITI and Gender](#).

Part II: Public debate

Open data (Requirement 7.2)

The objective of this requirement is to enable the broader use and analysis of information on the extractive industries, through the publication of information in open data and interoperable formats.

MSG's self-assessment: Exceeded

Justification: All data is available in open and machine-readable formats and presented in an interactive format on the D-EITI website.

11. Open data policy and disclosures

Provide a link to the open data policy agreed by the MSG (Requirement 7.2.a)	<p><i>[Add link(s) to relevant open data policy(ies) and any commentary.]</i></p> <p>D-EITI open data concept</p>
Is EITI data available in open data format and publicised? (Requirement 7.2.b)	<p><i>[EITI data refers to disclosures within the scope of the EITI Standard, including the tables, charts and figures from EITI reports.]</i></p> <p>Yes, all D-EITI data is available in open data format (XLSX format and where possible csv format) and publicized via the D-EITI data portal: https://rohstofftransparenz.de/en/</p>
Has the MSG identified gaps in the availability of EITI data in open format? If yes, what kind of gaps? (Requirement 7.2.b)	<p>No gaps have been identified. If stakeholders identify gaps, contact of MSG members and the D-EITI Secretariat are available and can be contacted to report potential gaps.</p>

Has the MSG undertaken efforts to improve the availability of data in open format? If yes, please describe these. (Requirement 7.2.b)	Yes, for example the MSG is offering an interactive card published on the website of D-EITI.
Have summary data files been completed for each fiscal year for which data has been disclosed? (Requirement 7.2.c)	Yes, summary files per reporting year haven been completed and are available on rohstofftransparenz.de
What systematically disclosed data that is in the scope of EITI disclosures is machine readable and inter-operable? (Requirement 7.2.d)	D-EITI data is available via the reporting portal and Govdata in machine readable form (xlsx format, csv format) Daten & Dokumentation Herunterladen (rohstofftransparenz.de)

Outreach and communications (Requirement 7.1)

<p>The objective of this requirement is to enable evidence-based public debate on extractive industry governance through active communication of relevant data to key stakeholders in ways that are accessible and reflect stakeholders' needs.</p>	<p>MSG's self-assessment: Exceeded</p> <p>Justification: D-EITI reports and further material is available in German and English. D-EITI data is used by MSG members and stakeholders beyond the MSG. Outreach events are organized and D-EITI engages actively in the international EITI community – incl. gender issues. MSG members frame their presentations on D-EITI to fit the interest of the respective audiences. D-EITI continuously considers improvements in the presentation of data.</p>
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12. Describe the MSG's efforts in the period under review to ensure that information published about the extractive sector is comprehensible and available in appropriate languages.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The D-EITI Website and integrated the data portal are available in German and English. • Since the 2nd D-EITI report in 2019, a short version is being made available in German and English to broaden the audience and to enable a low threshold access to the information and data of the extractive sector in Germany. • Press releases are being published on the work of D-EITI in German and English - see News/Termine - D-EITI. • The German EITI Secretariat holds regular exchange meetings with the UK, Dutch, and Norwegian EITI Secretariats to learn from other EITI process and secure comprehensibility

of its own data.

- Since 2023 Germany holds a seat within the supporting countries constituency in the EITI Board which provides further possibilities to follow EITI processes in other countries and potentially learn from mainstreaming approaches.

13. Describe examples of use of EITI data.

[Document instances of use of EITI data in various formats, whether from MSG members or any stakeholders. Examples of types of EITI data use could include:

The D-EITI MSG has published several articles on D-EITI processes and data. Further, D-EITI is being discussed on different events and contributes to the compliance of national strategies and other transparency initiatives Germany has committed itself to. Please find the contributions documented per constituency below. Outside of the MSG, several actors have made use of D-EITI data, please also see below. For further articles by D-EITI MSG members, please see no. 15 below.

Civil Society:

- [“What use is the \(D-\)EITI? The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative in Germany under scrutiny”](#) article written by: Josephine Koch (Forum Umwelt & Entwicklung) and Florian Zerzawy (Forum Ökologisch-Soziale Marktwirtschaft)
- Publication of Transparency International, article of Helen Clark included: [EN \(transparency.de\)](#)
- [Participation of local stakeholders in Germany’s EITI Introduction Governance structure in Germany’s EITI”](#) article written by: Florian Zerzawy (Forum Ökologisch-Soziale Marktwirtschaft), 23 September 2019.

Government:

- D-EITI is defined as part of the measures 1 and 6 to implement the [Raw Material Strategy](#) of the Federal Government and thus contributes to its implementation.
- D-EITI is one tool to implement the National Action Plan Germany produces regularly for its participation in the [Open Government Partnership](#).

Private Companies:

- D-EITI was a partner of the [BDI Rohstoffkongress](#) 2022.

General

D-EITI members engage in public debates on **security of raw materials supply**, e.g. parliamentary discussions: <https://www.bundestag.de/dokumente/textarchiv/2022/kw48-pa-wirtschaftsausschuss-rohstoffsicherheit-921214>

Stakeholders outside the MSG

- D-EITI data led to improved scoring of Germany in the [Government Transparency Index](#) (T-

Index), developed by the European Research Centre for Anti-Corruption and State-Building (ERCAS) at Hertie School Berlin (see more details at [D-EITI News](#)).

- **A German university, the RWTH Aachen, introduced EITI as a topic relevant for their exams.** The introduction was supported by a D-EITI MSG member from the government constituency who also reported on D-EITI implementation at a seminar at RWTH Aachen.
- **D-EITI took part in a research project led by “Partnerschaften 2030” and the Erasmus University Rotterdam.** The aim was to develop ways to precisely capture, measure and communicate the impacts of MSGs at the partnership level. The method developed is the [impact narrative](#) which is illustrated with a step-by-step guide on how to measure impacts in a Multi-Stakeholder Initiative.
- **D-EITI information on volumes of resource production** in Germany was used for the following publication: [Mining goes Digital: Proceedings of the 39th International Symposium](#), 2019
- **D-EITI information on sustainable use and management of the subsurface and its resources** was used for the following publication: [Who owns the German subsurface? Ownership and sustainable governance of the subsurface in Germany](#), 2021.

14. Provide information about outreach events organised to spread awareness of and facilitate dialogue about governance of extractive resources, building on EITI disclosures.

All events are documented with further details at: [News/Termine - D-EITI](#). For articles published by D-EITI MSG members, please see no. 15 below.

Event name	Brief description of the event	Date	Location	Organiser	Number and type of attendees	Links to further information
Gender Webinar	"Gender equality in the extractive sector"	01.10.20	online	Part of the series „Good practices and trends in the extractive industry”, in cooperation with Resource ministries in Columbia and Peru	mit D-EITI Sonderbeauftragter Elisabeth Winkelmeier-Becker	News/Termine - D-EITI

Gender Webinar	„The role of women in the construction of a more sustainable economy: experiences from the mining and energy sectors“	20.05.2021	Online, English and Spanish	GIZ, Win Win, UN Women	mit D-EITI Sonderbeauftragter Elisabeth Winkelmeier-Becker	News/Termine - D-EITI
BMZ High Level Panel on Mineral Supply Chains	Discussion on geopolitical, social, environmental and governance aspects of mineral supply chains	01.06.2022	English	BMZ, BGR, GIZ - Extractives for Development	The Federal Minister of Economic Cooperation and Development, Government representatives, Civil society	https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#inbox/FMfcgzGtxKPHmrdDNjcWPnKSjkphxBrP
International exchange on results-oriented work plans	Exchange on the development of results-oriented work plans and useful monitoring approaches	18.01.2021	online	GIZ, Extractives for Development	D-EITI Sekretariat (presents work plan approach), EITI Ukraine, EITI Mauritania, GIZ	https://rue.bmz.de/rue/veroeffentlichungen/eiti-wirkungsmonitoring-78886
Presentations Mr Wagner (member of MSG, gov.)	EITI-World Conference in Paris,	2019	Paris	EITI		News/Termine - D-EITI
Presentations Mr Wagner (member of MSG, gov.)	Mr. Wagner spoke about the EITI and its development and answered questions from the students. The EITI was included as the subject for the forthcoming	06.2022	Aachen	RWTH Aachen	Students RWTH Aachen	News/Termine - D-EITI

	semester exams.					
Presentations Mr Wagner (member of MSG, gov.)	Thema „EITI -Globaler Motor für Good-Governance und Blue-Mining – Neue Strukturen für Förderländer und Abnehmer“	04.2022	Clausthal	Instituts für Bergbau der Technischen Universität Clausthal	Students Universität Clausthal	News/Termine - D-EITI
Presentations Mr Wagner (member of MSG, gov.)	Mr. Wagner presented how the EITI, with the help of its multi-stakeholder structure, is increasingly changing from a transparency initiative to combat corruption to a global good governance platform that generates strong overriding effects on sustainable concepts for raw material extraction.	06.2022	Essen	Rotary Club Essen Centennial	Members of Rotary Club	News/Termine - D-EITI
Presentations Mrs Müller (member of MSG, CSO) webinar with Australia	Knowledge exchange with TI-Australia	01.2023	online	TI Australia	TI Germany and TI Australia	News/Termine - D-EITI
Mauritania exchange on pilot reporting (53 rd Board Meeting in Brussels)	Exchange of experience between Germany and Mauretania	16/17.06.2022	Brussels and online	D-EITI-Secretariat	EITI Mauretania and EITI Germany	News/Termine - D-EITI

Presentati on on 52rd board meeting on pilot/alter native reporting	Boris presents concept	Raeder Pilot		52 th Board Meeti ng		EITI Community	News/Ter mine - D- EITI
BDI Rohstoffk ongress	Discussion of EITI with D-EITI Special Representative; D-EITI presents itself at an info desk		20.10.20 22	Berlin	BDI (D-EITI member organizatio n)	The Federal Minister of Economy and Climate Action, private sector representa tives	News/Ter mine - D- EITI
Alternativ e Rohstoffw oche	Representation of D- EITI by its Special Representative		10. – 17. 10.2022	Berlin	CSO Network „Arbeitskre is (AK) Rohstoffe“	Represent atives of civil society, politics, unions, academia and the private sector	News/Ter mine - D- EITI
Woche der Umwelt	D-EITI presents itself at an info desk		10. und 11. Juni 2021	Berlin	The President of the Republic of Germany	Around 150 exhibitors from the private and technology sector, science and from civil society	News/Ter mine - D- EITI

15. Describe the MSG efforts in the period under review to consider access challenges and information needs of data users, including different genders and subgroups of citizens.

- In order to make D-EITI reports relevant to national actors working on different aspects of the extractive sectors and related topics, **MSG members present D-EITI in numerous articles, linking D-EITI to relevant debates in Germany** (e.g., [just transition](#), [sustainable procurement of raw materials](#), [Recycling and Resource Efficiency](#), [EITI and the German Raw Material Strategy](#)) – please see for all events and articles on D-EITI. **This way, D-EITI adapts and contextualizes its data for different audiences in order to increase its outreach.**
- The D-EITI MSG is working with the support of the D-EITI Secretariat on the **continuous optimisation of the website**, where data is provided on the D-EITI reporting portal and GovData in xlsx and csv format.
- The **D-EITI reports** are available online and as pdf documents. The D-EITI report and the D-EITI **short version** of the D-EITI report intends to broaden access to groups that are not familiar with the EITI.
- The [German Federal Environment Agency \(UBA\) praises Germany's membership in the global EITI standard](#), as publicly accessible information and transparency of payment flows in the raw materials sector are necessary prerequisites for effective civic engagement and the exercise of democratic control.

16. Describe other efforts by the MSG in the period under review to ensure that information is widely accessible and distributed.

- D-EITI produces **summary reports** that are accessible, concise, and written in easy language in order to be understood by the wider public.
- The D-EITI Secretariat **keeps communication material (ppt and speaking points on D-EITI) up to date**. For the MSG to make use of it in presentations and publications. The D-EITI MSG has developed a **factsheet on the potential of EITI** with the companies as the main target audience.
-

17. How could the MSG improve the accessibility and distribution of information, considering the needs of different subgroups of citizens?

- Continuing efforts by D-EITI to improve the reporting portal to make the D-EITI contents more accessible, e.g., through further visualisations.
- The D-EITI Secretariat create a LinkedIn account in order to increase the outreach and improve target group orientation. A LinkedIn strategy could further support outreach via this medium.

Part III: Sustainability and effectiveness

Outcomes and impact of EITI implementation on natural resource governance (Requirement 7.4)

The objective of this [requirement](#) is to ensure regular public monitoring and evaluation of implementation, including evaluation of whether the EITI is delivering on its objectives, with a view to ensuring the EITI's own public accountability.

MSG's self-assessment: Fully met

Justification: Monitoring of the WP is being done annually and results are public. Activities and goals not yet met are included in the subsequent WP to keep up the efforts to reach them. To increase impact, the MSG includes new "special topics" of public interest in each D-EITI report to increase outreach. Public debate on extractive resource issues in Germany is very vivid also outside the MSG. Considerable information on the German resource sector is already systematically available with D-EITI operating as a clearinghouse.

D-EITI has had tangible impact by improving access to licenses and by being unique in bringing together three stakeholder groups on the extractives,

18. The MSG is requested to present any additional information and evidence related to the indicators for assessing the sustainability and effectiveness of EITI implementation.

Each indicator will be assigned 0, 0.5 or 1 points by the EITI Board. The points will be added to the Outcomes and impact component score. The assessment of performance on the indicators will draw on information provided by the MSG, publicly available sources, stakeholder consultations and disclosures by the implementing country and companies. Please see the EITI Validation Guide for further information about how performance on these indicators will be assessed.

- I. EITI implementation addresses nationally relevant extractive sector governance challenges. This indicator also recognizes efforts beyond the EITI Standard.

Please see no. 1, 7 and 10 above for the details. D-EITI addresses several topics of interest in the German debate on extractive resources. These can be found in the (sub)chapters 6-9 of the [fifth D-EITI report](#), and include:

- subsidies and tax concessions,
- circular economy (including recycling),
- employment and social affairs,
- managing human interventions in nature and the landscape (including provisions, implementation securities and the withdrawal of water needed for the extraction of natural resources),
- environmental protection, renaturation, recultivation,
- a socially just transition away from fossil energy,

- the effects of the energy transition and structural change on the extraction of natural resources in Germany, including the topics of renewable energies and domestic natural resources, and
- the contribution of domestic raw material extraction to security of supply, including Germany's role in the international raw materials market.

D-EITI considers adding further topics of national relevance into its future reporting: See *no. 8 above for more details*.

D-EITI relates and contributes to several national strategies with relation to extractive industries and sustainability. These are (please see no. 1 above for the details):

- the [National Raw Materials Strategy](#)
- the Sustainability Strategy ([nationale Nachhaltigkeitsstrategie](#))
- the national implementation of the [Open Government Partnership](#)
- the general law on anti-discrimination ([Allgemeines Gleichbehandlungsgesetz](#), AGG)
- Also, D-EITI links to the work of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) that supports EITI processes across the world and sees EITI as one driver of anti-corruption and integrity (see [Leistungsprofil Antikorruption und Integrität](#)).

- II. Extractive sector data is disclosed systematically through routine government and corporate reporting.

In Germany, **a lot of systematic data is disclosed at state level (Bundesländer)**. Additionally, a wide range of data is available on different disaggregated levels on the [genesis online data portal](#), such as export data for extractive industries, GDP contribution of the extractive sector, production data per sector. **The D-EITI serves as a platform to gather** all the systematically disclosed data in one site.

Systematically disclosed data are the following - see transparency template for the links to all points:

- Requirement 2.1: ongoing and planned reforms
- Requirement 2.2: license award and transfer process, including the financial and technical criteria used
- Requirement 2.3 und 2.4: license registers are systematically disclosed at state level
- Requirement 2.5: transparency register systematically discloses beneficial owners, however, is accessible only with legitimate interest
- Requirement 3.2: production data
- Requirement 3.3: export data
- Requirement 4.1: The mining site and extraction royalties (*Feldes- und Förderabgaben*) are publicly available in the budgets of the Federal States of Lower Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein, Rhineland-Palatinate, and Bavaria; (audited) annual financial statements (*Jahresabschlussberichte*) as well as the mandatory payment reports (*Konzernzahlungsberichte*) are systematically disclosed by medium and big companies every year. For all disclosed data on 4.1. please also see the [statement of government on beneficial ownership](#).
- Requirement 4.5: SOE payments to government
- Requirement 4.9: external audits on federal and state level and company audits on

- financial statements
- Requirement 5.2: subnational transfers
- Requirement 5.3: general information on the German budget
- Requirement 6.3: contribution of the extractive sector to the economy and employment data
- Requirement 6.4: Environmental Impact Assessments; compensation directories at federal state level

III. There is an enabling environment for citizen participation in extractive sector governance, including participation by affected communities.

- **German laws and regulations provide for wide public access to information** of government actions. The main law is the [Freedom of Information Act \(IFG\)](#) which is supplemented by the [Environmental Information Act \(UIG\)](#) providing for access to information on the environment.
- As with other projects with environmental impacts, environmental impact assessments are also required for projects under mining law. Under the conditions laid down in the Ordinance on the **Environmental Impact Assessment of Mining Projects** (UVP-V Bergbau), an environmental impact assessment (EIA) or a preliminary examination of the individual mining law case is necessary (for more details see page 36 of 5. D-EITI report).
- In chapter 6 of the D-EITI Report, the **financial mechanism to support the coal phase out** in Germany is described, which is of great interest to the general public.
- D-EITI is playing a **unique role in the extractive sector**, bringing together actors from all three constituencies, i.e., government, companies, and civil societies, and thus providing civil society with access to the people in government departments relevant for decision making in extractive industries.

IV. Extractive sector data is accessible and used for analysis, research, and advocacy.

- Please see no. 12-16 above.*
- The German extractive sector data is accessible in open data format via the [D-EITI data portal](#).
 - The D-EITI secretariat receives requests regarding D-EITI data from researchers.
 - **D-EITI data led to improved scoring of Germany in the [Government Transparency Index](#)** (T-Index), developed by the European Research Centre for Anti-Corruption and State-Building (ERCAS) at Hertie School Berlin (see more details at [D-EITI News](#)).
 - **A German university, the RWTH Aachen, introduced EITI as a topic relevant for their**

exams. The introduction was supported by a D-EITI MSG member from the government constituency who also reported on D-EITI implementation at a seminar at RWTH Aachen (see more details at [D-EITI News](#)).

- **D-EITI took part in a research project led by “Partnerschaften 2030” and the Erasmus University Rotterdam.** The aim was to develop ways to precisely capture, measure and communicate the impacts of MSGs at the partnership level. The method developed is the [impact narrative](#) which is illustrated with a step-by-step guide on how to measure impacts in a Multi-Stakeholder Initiative.
- **D-EITI information on volumes of resource production** in Germany was used for the following publication: [Mining goes Digital: Proceedings of the 39th International Symposium](#), 2019
- **D-EITI information on sustainable use and management of the subsurface and its resources** was used for the following publication: [Who owns the German subsurface? Ownership and sustainable governance of the subsurface in Germany](#), 2021.

V. EITI has informed changes in extractive sector policies or practices.

- **D-EITI efforts led to an improved access to mining licenses.** See also the progress report on requirement 2.3.: "The report highlights the reform of § 76 Para. 3 BBergG, which was initiated in accordance with the EITI and, upon request, allows general inspection of the license register without proof of a legitimate interest".

Part IV: Stakeholder feedback and MSG approval

19. Describe opportunities provided to stakeholders beyond MSG members to give feedback on the EITI process, including the EITI work plan.

The following is in accordance with the stakeholder engagement template.

Government

- The consultation process is coordinated in the **Bund-Länder-AG** and usually being conducted via written request by mail. Unless certain input is required (f.ex. changes in the legal framework, new data), an agreement is usually reached via informal silence procedure. Moreover, bilateral coordination is carried out if necessary. **This also holds true for input coordination on the Work Plan.** Feedback by the **Bund-Länder-AG** on the Work Plan as well as on other issues is organized by the national coordinator on government side.
- As far as a mining topic is concerned for which the **Bund-Länder-Ausschuss Bergbau** (LAB, Federal and State Committee for Mining) is responsible, the topic is issued in a meeting of the body (or in a written procedure).
- As far as any **other state authority** is affected by a certain topic or question (for example the Federal Ministry of Labour for employee data), it will be consulted by the coordinator at BMWK.
- Moreover, in 2022 the **community authorities have been consulted via “Deutscher Städte-**

und Gemeindebund” and “Deutscher Städtetag”. BMWK has conducted a collection of information via questionnaire on the municipal trade tax which has arisen from a request of civil society (see minutes of the 3rd exchange meeting of the MSG with the IA, 21.01.2022, p. 2, 3; concept for implementing the alternative quality assurance procedure tested in the D-EITI pilot for the 5th D-EITI report, p. 4; [Annex 7 and 8 of the report of the IA on the D-EITI payment reconciliation pilot](#)).

Private Companies

- The relevant industry federations and associations are represented directly in the MSG. They feed back the interests of their members to the MSG discussion and decision-making.
- **D-EITI work plans** are reviewed by all company representatives within the MSG. Input from the broader constituency is ensured by the MSG members representing the industry federations and associations of the German extractive sector.

Civil Society

- **D-EITI work plans** are reviewed by all civil society representatives within the MSG. Input from the broader constituency is ensured by the MSG members representing member organisations (see bullets below). Furthermore, members of the D-EITI MSG are members of the network of German NGOs “AK Rohstoffe”, which is used to exchange feedback and new innovative approaches and topics.
- The Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung (FUE) is member of the AK Rohstoffe and the Netzwerk Ressourcenwende. The email distribution lists of AK Rohstoffe and Netzwerk Ressourcenwende were used to draw attention to news on D-EITI. As a member of the AK Rohstoffe coordination group, FUE also regularly reports on the status of D-EITI activities at the AK Rohstoffe coordination meetings.
- At the Alternative Raw Materials Week from 10 to 17 October 2022 and the Raw Materials Summit of the AK Rohstoffe on 18 October 2022 in Berlin, which FUE co-organised, D-EITI was represented with an information stand in order to make D-EITI better known to the specialist public.
- FÖS has 289 members which are regularly informed and invited for discussion, through a mailing list (3.760), social media and events, about the activities of D-EITI.
- Transparency Germany has built a network of Transparency chapters that are part of the EITI MSG in their respective countries to strengthen Transparency International's engagement within the EITI internationally. Transparency Germany organized regular meetings with these chapters (in particular Transparency Australia, Transparency Colombia, Transparency Madagascar, Transparency UK, Transparency Kazakhstan and Transparency Zambia) to discuss best practices and work on a resolution to strengthen TI's engagement with the EITI to shape the public debate around energy transition and related corruption risks in the extractive sector. [This resolution was adopted at the Annual Membership Meeting 2022 of Transparency International.](#)
- OKFDE is informing via their slack-channel with more than 1000 users, the Code for Germany network of more than 300 community member strong civic tech network in 20 city focusing on doing good with data. There are also D-EITI updates on community events or events like chaos computer congress which had a high attendance pre-corona. They also have a CS X/twitter account for outreach.

20. Describe how any feedback from stakeholders beyond MSG members have been considered in the review of the outcomes and impact of EITI implementation.

The following is in accordance with the stakeholder engagement template.

Government

The annual reporting process is coordinated in the Bund-Länder-AG. Also, the monitoring of the last years work plan and of the progress report is coordinated with the Bund-Länder-AG, before finalisation and decision by the MSG the Bund-Länder-AG is involved by the national coordinator on government side.

Private Companies

Before the decision by the MSG on the monitoring results of the last years work plan as well as the progress report, the MSG members representing the industry federations and associations of the German extractive sector ensure input from the broader company constituency.

Civil Society

Before the decision by the MSG on the monitoring results of the last years work plan as well as the progress report, input from the broader civil society constituency is ensured by coordination with the above-mentioned networks (see no. 19).

21. Date of MSG approval of this submission and information on how the public can access it, e.g. link to national EITI website.

[Home - D-EITI](#)

Date of MSG approval: [20.09.2023](#)