EITI and the energy transition

Using the 2023 EITI Standard



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

Agenda

- 1. Introduction: the EITI and the energy transition
- 2. Case study: shedding light on energy transition policies in **Germany**
- 3. Case study: revenue forecasting in Mauritania
- 4. Discussion





What is the energy transition?

- Global shift to low-carbon energy
- Extractive sector impacts vary from country to country
- Major economic and governance implications for resource-rich countries

What is the role of the EITI in the energy transition?

Provide data and dialogue to:

- Shed light on how the energy transition is impacting the extractive sector
- Strengthen governance in a changing industry

The role of the EITI is **not** to tell countries if, when and how to transition their own energy sectors!

Thematic areas and key requirements



Policy coherence (2.1)



Economic impacts (2.6, 3.1, 5.3)



Anti-corruption (2.2)



Community impacts (2.2, 6.1, 6.3, 6.4)



Greenhouse gas emissions (3.4)



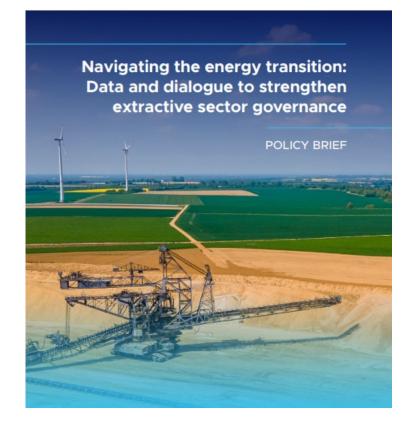
Options for MSGs

- Cover new requirements in reporting (e.g., Germany reporting on energy transition policies)
- Commission studies (e.g., Mauritania revenue forecasting; Philippines licensing risks diagnostic; Ghana minerals assessment)
- Facilitate dialogue and debate (e.g.,
 Colombia national energy transition forum)



How the International Secretariat can support you

- Guidance notes and other resources
- Trainings and peer exchanges
- Targeted technical inputs





REFLECTION

How is the energy transition impacting the extractive industries in your country?

How can you use the EITI to navigate the opportunities and challenges of the energy transition?





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