



Extractive Industries  
Transparency Initiative

# Turning transparency into better governance

Evidence of EITI impact through data,  
dialogue and reform





# From transparency to change

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Oil, gas and mineral resources can generate public revenues, investment and opportunities for development. But where decisions are opaque and oversight is weak, they can also fuel corruption, revenue losses and mistrust. As competition for minerals grows and the global energy system changes, the choices countries make about who gets access to resources, on what terms, how revenues are collected and how benefits are shared are becoming more consequential.

*EITI data and dialogue have helped inform decisions with real consequences for public finances and accountability.*

**FOR MORE THAN TWO DECADES**, the EITI has worked with governments, companies and civil society to support more evidence-based decision-making. EITI data and dialogue have helped inform decisions with real consequences for public finances and accountability – uncovering weaknesses in a multibillion-dollar mining agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), identifying that shares backed by Ghana’s future gold royalties appeared undervalued, and supporting the use of beneficial ownership data to scrutinise mining license applications in Armenia.

What began in 2003 as an effort to disclose and reconcile company payments and government revenues has evolved into a global standard covering much more of the extractive sector value chain – from contracts, licenses and company ownership to state-owned enterprises, revenue distribution and the social and environmental impacts of extraction. Successive revisions of the EITI Standard have increasingly focused not only on what is disclosed, but on whether information is timely, accessible and useful for addressing governance challenges.

### ***How transparency becomes change***



EITI implementation supports the disclosure of reliable information on the natural resource sector, enabling stakeholders and the public to access and use it effectively.

Oversight bodies, civil society, journalists and communities analyse the information, identify gaps and risks, and bring evidence into public debate.

EITI data and multi-stakeholder dialogue, together with recommendations from reporting and Validation, inform policy debate, investigations, negotiations and reforms.

*The EITI's impact lies in helping turn transparency into better governance.*

The EITI's impact lies in helping turn transparency into better governance. Evidence from Validation – the EITI's assessment procedure – and independent evaluations and research shows how EITI implementation has strengthened transparency and accountability, informed reforms and improved the management of natural resources. Across countries, EITI data and multi-stakeholder dialogue have helped expose and address corruption risks, safeguard and mobilise public revenues, inform decisions on the energy transition and broaden participation in natural resource governance.

The evidence also shows that impact is not uniform: progress depends on political commitment, strong institutions, meaningful stakeholder participation and the extent to which transparency is translated into analysis, oversight and reform.

# The EITI at scale

Since 2003, EITI implementation has expanded across countries, companies and institutions, embedding transparency more deeply in the governance of oil, gas and mineral resources.



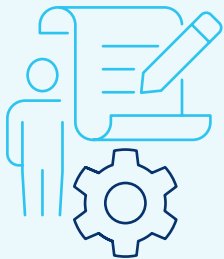
## 56 countries

implement the EITI Standard



## 50+

companies support  
the EITI globally



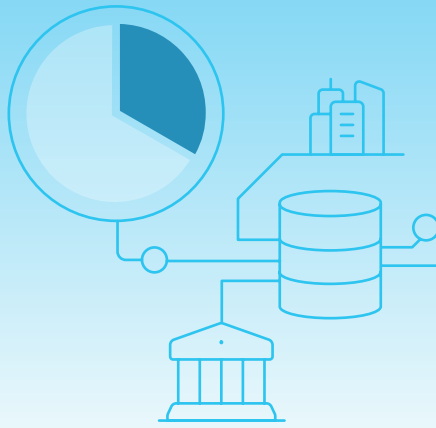
## 3,900 reporting entities

covered in EITI reporting



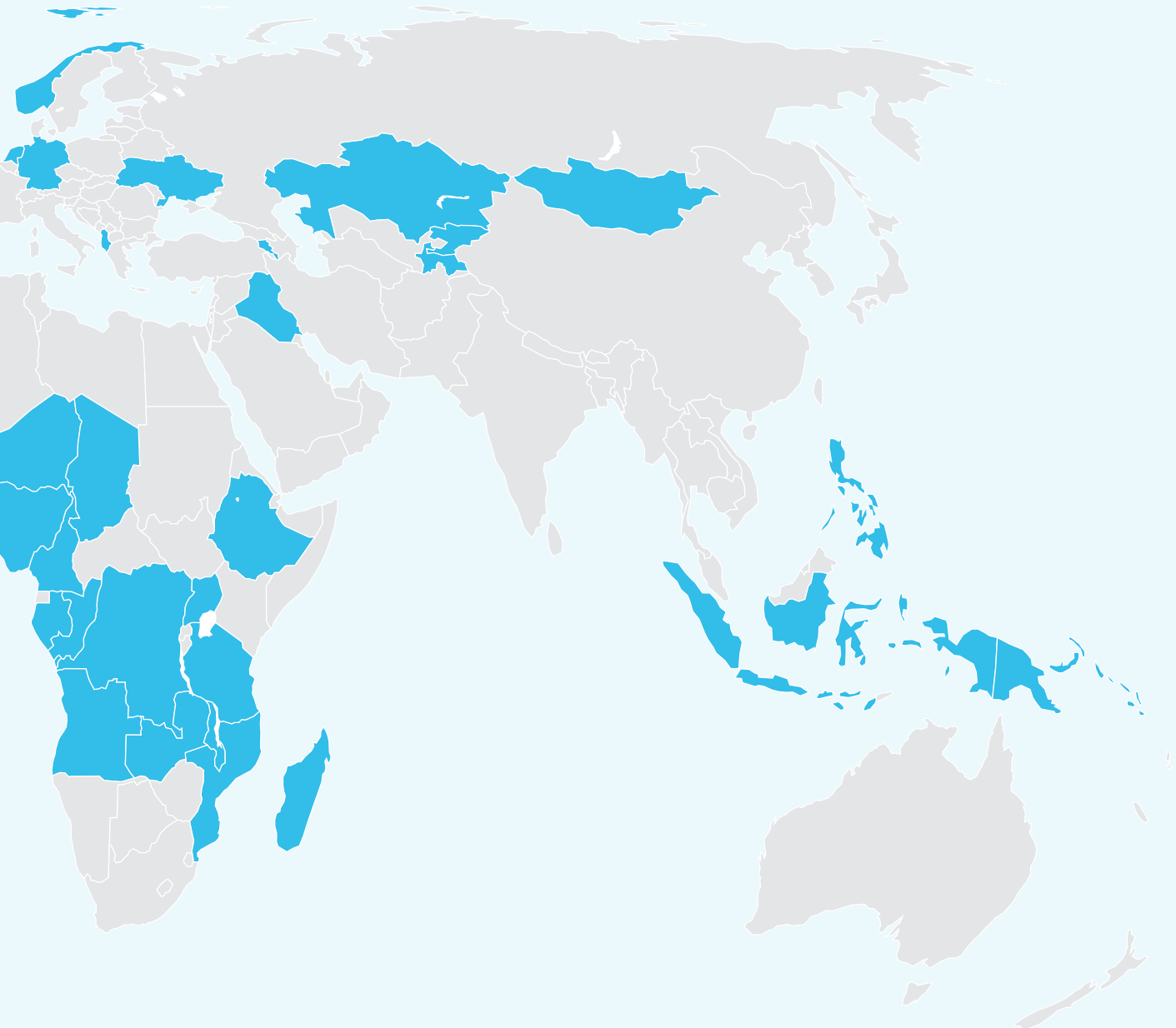
## USD 3.6 trillion

in government revenues has been disclosed through the EITI  
in open format, spanning more than 600 fiscal years.



# One-third

of data required by the EITI Standard is now disclosed directly through government and company systems.



## 65 Validations

conducted since the EITI introduced a new Validation model in 2021, assessing country performance against the EITI Standard and providing corrective actions and recommendations for improvement.

# Addressing corruption risks

## *Using transparency to strengthen integrity*

Corruption risks can arise across the extractive sector – from licensing and company ownership to revenue collection, mineral trading and state-owned enterprises. EITI implementation is helping bring these risks into view by reconciling financial flows, opening up ownership and transaction data, and enabling governments, civil society and oversight bodies to identify anomalies and act on them.

### Uncovering fraud through reconciliation

In 2020, **Mozambique's** EITI reporting process uncovered fraud involving forged payment records by company employees and tax officials, resulting in the embezzlement of around USD 350,000. Reconciliation showed that while the company had made the payment, the government had not received the funds. The EITI multi-stakeholder group referred the anomaly to anti-corruption authorities, leading to an investigation, recovery of the funds and criminal charges.

### Using ownership data to strengthen licensing

Beneficial ownership information is increasingly being used to strengthen due diligence in extractive-sector licensing.

In **Armenia**, officials used the country's public beneficial ownership register to cross-check a geological exploration license application. The review identified unreliable information submitted by a company that was not licensed by the Subsoil Department, and the application was rejected.

In **Ghana**, civil society analysis of ownership data identified several beneficial owners of a mining company with criminal records in Australia. Following an investigation, the Minister for Mines instructed the Minerals Commission not to renew the company's license in 2020.

In **Colombia**, the EITI worked with the National Mining Agency to integrate beneficial ownership checks into mining licensing due diligence, requiring applicants to demonstrate compliance with reporting obligations and strengthening safeguards against corruption risks. This revised integrity due diligence process has been used as part of a contract awarding round conducted in 2026.



The launch of the Opening Extractive programme in Dakar, Senegal in 2022.

In **Senegal**, EITI-supported reforms have strengthened the use of beneficial ownership information in licensing. A 2025 decree removed legal barriers to public access and introduced sanctions for non-compliance; beneficial ownership declarations increased from 13 in 2021 to 628 in 2024, and mining authorities now request proof of declaration when companies apply for new permits.

### Tracking illicit financial flows

Recent analysis has compared national export data with international trade statistics to identify discrepancies that can point to smuggling and revenue losses.

In **Cameroon**, the 2023 EITI Report found that the country had recorded just 22.3 kg of gold exports, while the United Arab Emirates reported imports of more than 15 tonnes from Cameroon in the same year, prompting enforcement measures and a presidential investigation into gold trafficking.

*Beneficial ownership information is increasingly being used to strengthen due diligence in extractive-sector licensing.*

In **Burkina Faso**, a 2024 study estimated USD 4.9 billion in illicit mining-related financial flows between 2012 and 2021. The Ministry of Economy and Finance republished the findings and said they would inform government action to curb revenue losses and help cut off illicit resource flows linked to armed terrorist groups.

### Opening up state-owned enterprises and commodity trading

EITI reporting has also increased scrutiny of large financial flows managed by state-owned enterprises and generated through commodity sales. In **Angola**, EITI reporting shed light on oil-backed loans with Chinese investors, which totalled USD 14.3 billion in 2023. Information that had previously remained largely inaccessible – including loan terms, repayment structures and cargo-linked financing arrangements – became public, giving policymakers and citizens a clearer picture of the country's financial obligations.

In **Chad**, EITI reporting exposed the fiscal weight of an oil-backed loan with Glencore, showing that more than 90% of government oil revenues were being used to service it in 2015. The debt was subsequently restructured, while continued disclosures have enabled government and civil society to track repayments and their impact on public revenues.

In **Iraq**, detailed disclosures on government oil sales resumed ahead of its 2024 Validation, providing greater visibility over the trading practices of state oil marketer SOMO; these sales accounted for around 91% of the country's oil and gas revenues in 2023.



Artisanal mining in Koupela, Burkina Faso.

In **Papua New Guinea**, EITI-supported work led to a renewed technical working group and a 2026 work plan to strengthen transparency of state-owned enterprises. The state-owned company Kumul Minerals Holdings subsequently published its first annual report with audited financial statements, a significant step towards stronger public oversight.

Beyond individual countries, transparency is becoming more institutionalised: the EITI database brings together disclosures on nearly 125 state-owned enterprises, while several major commodity traders have integrated the EITI's reporting guidelines into their own public disclosures.



### *What independent evidence tells us*

Independent research provides evidence that EITI implementation can contribute to stronger anti-corruption outcomes, particularly where implementation is sustained and institutions act on disclosures. A 2021 cross-country study found significant improvements in corruption indicators among EITI members, with the strongest results among countries that had achieved full compliance with EITI Requirements ([Villar, 2021](#)). A recent GIZ study similarly found that countries with more advanced EITI implementation tended to experience greater improvements in corruption perceptions, while identifying political commitment, institutional follow-up and enforcement as important conditions for translating transparency into results ([GIZ, 2026](#)).

The evidence is not uniform, however. A 2025 study covering 50 countries found that EITI membership significantly increased disclosure but did not produce a measurable change in corruption perceptions ([Li et al., 2025](#)). Taken together, the research suggests that transparency can strengthen anti-corruption efforts, but its impact depends on whether information is used, irregularities are followed up and institutions have the capacity and authority to act.

# Strengthening domestic resource mobilisation

## *Using transparency to safeguard and mobilise public revenues*

Extractive revenues can provide a major source of public finance, particularly as many resource-rich countries face rising debt and tighter development budgets. EITI implementation is increasingly going beyond reporting what governments have received: data and financial analysis are being used to test major transactions, assess fiscal terms, forecast future revenues and identify where public income may be at risk.

### Renegotiating major resource deals

A 2021 study commissioned by EITI in the **DRC** found significant deviations from the original terms of the Sicomines copper-cobalt agreement, including unmet infrastructure commitments and a 2017 amendment that changed the agreed allocation of profits. The findings informed government renegotiations launched in 2023. A revised agreement announced in January 2024 increased planned infrastructure investment from USD 3 billion to USD 7 billion.

*Countries are using EITI data to anticipate revenues before fiscal decisions are made.*

### Scrutinising the value of future revenues

In 2020, **Ghana** proposed selling a 49% stake in Agyapa Royalties Limited, backed by future gold royalty revenues, for an estimated USD 500–750 million. Drawing on production and royalty payment data reported through the EITI, an EITI-commissioned financial model found that the shares appeared undervalued, suggesting a value of up to around USD 1.5 billion. The findings informed public debate and the deal was suspended in 2021. With gold prices subsequently rising, later analysis estimated that Ghana preserved USD 270–300 million in revenues that might otherwise have been lost.



A gold mine in Ghana's Western Region.

Countries are also using EITI data to anticipate revenues before fiscal decisions are made. In the **Republic of the Congo**, a 2021 study modelled past and future oil revenues and found that the state's share of project income had fallen from around 60% to less than 30% between 2013 and 2019, helping inform debate on fiscal terms.

In **Guinea**, EITI-supported modelling of the Simandou iron ore project is informing policy discussions on how future mining revenues should be managed. The analysis estimates annual government revenues of USD 850 million–1.7 billion before 2035 and has highlighted the reforms and trade-offs needed to translate this windfall into long-term development.



Ministers discuss findings from the fiscal modelling study of four major copper-cobalt projects in the DRC.

In the **DRC**, fiscal modelling of four major copper-cobalt projects in 2025 highlighted billions of dollars in potential revenue risks. The government has since moved to integrate project-level modelling into revenue forecasting, with the approach being extended to projects representing around 80% of fiscal mining revenues.

### Informing fiscal reform

In **Nigeria**, a 2019 analysis estimated that the failure to review production-sharing contracts agreed in 1993 had resulted in USD 16–28 billion in foregone revenues. The findings contributed to amendments to the Deep Offshore and Inland Basin Production Sharing Contract Act later that year, increasing royalty rates and introducing periodic reviews and penalties for non-compliance.

In **Papua New Guinea**, EITI reporting on the Porgera gold mine informed the renegotiation of project terms in 2020. The revised arrangements increased the government and landowner stake in the project from 15% to 51%, illustrating how transparency can inform efforts to secure a greater public share of extractive wealth.

### Tracking revenues to communities

EITI reporting is also helping track how extractive revenues are transferred to producing regions and communities.

In **Mozambique**, reporting identified weaknesses in transfers to communities hosting mining and petroleum projects. The EITI multi-stakeholder group has provided input to subsequent reforms, which increased the share of mining and petroleum production taxes channelled to the subnational level to 10%, including allocations to host communities, provinces and districts for local development.

In the **DRC**, a 2023 study found that only 41 of 396 community development projects reviewed had been fully completed. A 2025 follow-up found 250 projects completed and 180 under implementation, while ITIE-RDC has strengthened public access to community agreements and monitoring of the mandatory 0.3% company contribution.



The Porgera gold mine in the Enga province of Papua New Guinea.

CREDIT: POSIN MIOK / SHUTTERSTOCK



## What independent evidence tells us

A growing body of research suggests that EITI implementation can contribute to stronger public revenues. A 2026 study covering 83 developing countries found that EITI implementation increased natural resource revenues, with positive effects remaining substantial for up to a decade after countries joined the EITI ([Pafadnam, 2026](#)). Separate research covering 83 resource-rich countries found significant improvements across several categories of tax revenue, including resource taxes and corporate income tax (Kinda, 2024). Research also points to investment effects: a study of 128 countries found that EITI participation was associated with stronger foreign direct investment, particularly in countries starting from lower levels of transparency ([Lim, 2024](#)).

Taken together, these findings suggest that greater transparency and predictability can support both revenue mobilisation and the investment needed to generate future revenues, although outcomes depend on the quality of implementation and the wider institutional environment.

# Navigating a changing energy landscape

## *Using transparency to inform a fair and resilient transition*

The energy transition is reshaping the choices facing resource-rich countries. Fossil fuel producers must manage uncertainty over future revenues and livelihoods, while growing demand for minerals is creating new investment opportunities alongside governance, social and environmental risks. EITI implementation is helping make these trade-offs more visible by improving access to relevant data, supporting dialogue with affected communities and embedding transparency in emerging transition and critical-minerals policies.

### Embedding transparency in critical minerals policy

Transparency is being incorporated into national strategies for the minerals needed for the energy transition. In **Chile**, the national critical minerals strategy identifies the EITI as a framework for transparency across the mining value chain, including contracts, production and public revenues. With Chile implementing the EITI, more than half of global copper production and nearly one-third of lithium output now fall within the scope of EITI reporting.

Similarly, in the **Kyrgyz Republic**, the Cabinet of Ministers approved a programme to develop the critical minerals sector through 2030, including a target to increase annual critical mineral exports to USD 1 billion and strengthen transparency and accountability in line with the EITI Standard.

*Transparency is being incorporated into national strategies for the minerals needed for the energy transition.*

### Managing the fiscal impacts of the transition

For fossil fuel-dependent economies, the energy transition raises difficult choices about public spending, energy affordability and future investment. In **Nigeria**, NEITI analysis showed that the government had spent approximately USD 74 billion on fuel subsidies between 2005 and 2021, highlighting their growing fiscal cost.



CREDIT: KSENIA RAGOZINA / SHUTTERSTOCK

A wind farm in the mining regions of Atacama and Coquimbo, in northern Chile.

The findings informed the government's decision to remove the subsidy in 2023; the following year, transfers to federal, state and local governments increased by 43%, partly reflecting savings from the reform.

### Bringing local priorities into transition planning

The energy transition can reshape local revenues, livelihoods and environmental pressures long before its effects are visible at the national level. In **Colombia**, workshops in Arauca and Córdoba trained civil society organisations and local authorities to use royalty platforms and data to assess how the transition could affect local revenues. In Cesar, a multi-stakeholder process brought together civil society, local groups and companies to co-create a shared narrative for a just energy transition rooted in local realities, organised around governance, education, environmental sustainability, the economy and energy.

EITI reporting is increasingly covering information needed to understand the environmental dimensions of the transition.



CREDIT: LA ROTATIVA

A multi-stakeholder gathering in Valledupar, Colombia, in August 2025.

**Ghana** strengthened community-centred dialogue on the energy transition through the subnational Ellembele multi-stakeholder group, the Energy Transition Committee (ETC), and targeted training for local leaders, traditional authorities, youth and media. These efforts supported communities in using GHEITI data to understand energy transition impacts and ensure local priorities are reflected in national decision-making.

In **Indonesia**, workshops in Makassar and community meetings in North Morowali supported communities affected by rapidly expanding nickel production in analysing information on environmental and social impacts. The discussions helped communities understand company obligations and their rights in mining governance, including around water pollution and consultation, strengthening their advocacy while informing improvements to Indonesia's EITI data portal.

### Expanding environmental and emissions disclosure

EITI reporting is increasingly covering information needed to understand the environmental dimensions of the transition. In **Angola**, reporting companies have begun disclosing CO<sub>2</sub> and methane emissions; **Indonesia** has advanced work on greenhouse gas reporting in the coal sector; and the **United Kingdom** publishes project-level emissions intensity data for offshore oil and gas. **Germany** has also expanded its EITI open data portal with information on transition policies, environmental payments and subsidies.



CREDIT: GHEITI

Participants at an Ellembele Energy Transition Committee community dialogue, Ghana.



## What independent evidence tells us

Independent evaluation has highlighted the importance of making extractive-sector transparency relevant to the people most directly affected by resource development. Surveys in **Colombia**, **Indonesia** and **Nigeria** found that communities placed particular importance on issues such as jobs, safety, working conditions and environmental impacts, while more traditional transparency issues ranked lower. The evaluation concluded that stronger local impact requires timely, relevant information and meaningful participation beyond the national level ([Voconiq & Square Circle, 2022](#)).

# Inclusive governance

## Bringing more voices into natural resource decisions

Inclusive governance is central to how the EITI turns transparency into accountability. By giving civil society and affected communities access to information and a formal role in dialogue, EITI implementation can broaden scrutiny of natural resource decisions and create channels for citizens' concerns to reach government and industry. Participation has also become more representative over time: women's representation in EITI multi-stakeholder groups increased from 20% in 2020 to 30% in 2025, reaching 48% in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Independent evaluation identifies the EITI's multi-stakeholder and country-led model as one of its principal strengths, supporting national ownership, relevance and accountability. In many countries, the EITI provides a unique or sustained forum for government, companies and civil society to engage on natural resource governance, with an active and resilient civil society being an important condition for translating transparency into impact ([Voconiq & Square Circle, 2022](#)).

### Civil society turning transparency into accountability

Civil society often provides the link between disclosure and action, analysing information, raising concerns and pressing institutions to respond. In **Malawi**, civil society used EITI reporting to scrutinise allegations of corruption involving mining licenses and referred the concerns to the Anti-Corruption Bureau, which subsequently investigated them. The case prompted Malawi EITI to develop an anti-corruption policy and strategy aimed at identifying future deviations from laws and regulations.

The EITI also provides safeguards for civil society participation itself. In the **Philippines**, the Bantay Kita coalition used Validation to raise concerns about restrictions on civic space, bringing these issues into formal EITI scrutiny and leading to the introduction of an EITI grievance mechanism overseen by the multi-stakeholder group. A subsequent targeted assessment in 2024 found that the environment for civil society engagement in EITI processes had improved, while identifying areas where further progress was needed.

### Bringing participation closer to communities

Countries are also extending EITI engagement beyond national capitals. In **Peru**, eight regional EITI processes bring local government, civil society and companies together to scrutinise how extractive revenues are transferred and managed. By 2025, 34 subnational studies across eight regions involved 142 public institutions, extending transparency and dialogue well beyond the national level.



Subnational EITI Reports from Arequipa are presented to local authorities, civil society representatives and university students in Arequipa, Peru.

As of 2026, **Mongolia** has 36 EITI subnational councils spanning all 21 provinces (*aimags*), 13 districts (*soums*), the capital city of Ulaanbaatar and one capital district, providing a vital platform for communities to engage in natural resource governance and access information on licenses, local revenues and companies' social investments. Earlier Validation found that local residents gained access to information on mining licenses that had previously been largely confined to local government, alongside greater attention from government and companies to community concerns.

*The EITI provides a unique forum for government, companies and civil society to engage on natural resource governance.*

# Open data and data use

## *Making transparency accessible and useful*

Transparency has greater value when information can be easily found, compared and used. Over time, EITI implementation has shifted from reliance on standalone reports towards more timely, structured and machine-readable data published through government and company systems. By 2025, around 37% of data required by the EITI Standard was disclosed routinely at source, while around 90% of EITI Reports were accompanied by machine-readable summary data.

### Making data easier to access

Countries are increasingly using digital tools to make complex extractive-sector information easier to explore. In **Argentina**, EITI implementation helped spur SIACAM, a government platform that has moved mining transparency into routine public disclosure, bringing together data on production, exports, employment and other economic, social and environmental indicators. At the provincial level, Salta's SIMSa platform is similarly digitising information on production, royalties and environmental and social impacts.

**Germany** launched an interactive portal in 2025, covering production, government revenues and employment, while **Liberia** brought historic EITI disclosures together in a data portal with interactive visualisations of revenues, production and exports. In **Ukraine**, developers created an AI-powered assistant that allows users to query EITI data on taxes, deposits and companies in plain language.



Stakeholders gather for a workshop on EITI data use hosted by Ukraine EITI.

**Indonesia** has collated routine disclosure through its national extractives portal, bringing together information on licenses, production, revenues and other sector data in one place and improving public access to more comprehensive and up-to-date information.



CREDIT: THOMAS ROELL / SHUTTERSTOCK

### Putting data to use

EITI information is increasingly being used beyond national reporting processes. IMF Article IV assessments have drawn on EITI reporting and Validation findings to assess extractive sector transparency and governance, including in **Guyana** and **Tajikistan** and as part of Governance and Corruption Diagnostic assessments in countries including **Ghana**, **Mauritania**, **Madagascar**, **Sierra Leone** and **Zambia**.

In **Trinidad and Tobago**, TTEITI modelled how declining oil and gas revenues could affect social spending, which has averaged around 41% of government oil and gas income. The analysis has helped frame public debate on how to sustain social programmes as energy revenues decline.

Journalists are also using disclosures for investigations: in **Ghana**, ownership data has been used to highlight irregularities in licensing and corporate reporting, while journalists in **Armenia** have investigated company ownership and potential conflicts of interest. In **Côte d'Ivoire**, EITI data has been cross-checked with company reports and trade statistics to identify discrepancies in gold production and exports and scrutinise outstanding payments to the state.

Researchers similarly draw on EITI data and country assessments to analyse questions ranging from resource dependence and public revenues to investment and governance; the EITI's Data Use Community of Practice brings researchers together with government officials, civil society and data specialists to expand these applications.

# Using Validation to drive reform

Validation is the EITI's main quality-assurance mechanism, identifying where implementation is falling short and setting corrective actions and recommendations for improvement. Increasingly, Validation looks beyond whether requirements are met to whether EITI disclosures, analysis and recommendations have contributed to changes in policy, institutional practice and oversight. Independent research similarly identifies institutional follow-up on EITI findings as an important condition for translating transparency into stronger governance ([GIZ, 2026](#)).

In **Liberia**, the 2022 Validation identified the lack of a legal basis for public beneficial ownership disclosure. In 2023, Liberia adopted new regulations requiring companies to disclose their ultimate owners and institutionalised the collection of ownership data. The government has since taken steps to establish a digital beneficial ownership register. The 2026 Validation recognised significant progress in establishing the legal basis for ownership transparency.

In **Mauritania**, corrective actions on license allocation and registers were followed by improvements to the mining cadastre and more up-to-date publication of licenses, production and exports. By 2020, the EITI Board found that all three corrective actions from the previous Validation had been addressed.

In **Indonesia**, the 2024 Validation found gaps in reporting on state participation, with financial transactions disclosed for only three of five material SOEs and the materiality of numerous subsidiaries and joint ventures left unclear. The multi-stakeholder group prioritised these issues for follow-up, mapping state participation more systematically, developing tailored SOE reporting templates and broadening the assessment of quasi-fiscal expenditures.

In **Zambia**, the 2017 Validation identified weaknesses in production data that complicated the verification of mineral royalties. Follow-up strengthened coordination between government agencies and companies and improved government monitoring of mineral production. By 2019, the Board found the corrective action addressed, noting improvements in the accuracy of production statistics and related royalty calculations.



CREDIT: AKHMAD DODY FIRMANSYAH / SHUTTERSTOCK

Aerial view of port of Pertamina refinery, Central Java, Indonesia.

# Deepening impact

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Two decades of EITI implementation show that transparency can do more than make information public. In a growing number of countries, EITI data and dialogue can be traced to specific decisions and reforms – from recovering public revenues and scrutinising license applications to renegotiating major resource agreements and strengthening oversight. These changes are rarely attributable to the EITI alone; they depend on political commitment, capable institutions and sustained stakeholder engagement.

The evidence is growing, but remains uneven. Some cases show a clear pathway from disclosure to action; elsewhere, the EITI is still strengthening the conditions for impact by improving access to information, building analytical capacity and creating space for dialogue. In newer areas – including the energy transition and community engagement – many of these pathways are still emerging.

The EITI's new monitoring, evaluation and learning framework will provide a more systematic basis for assessing progress, bringing together key performance indicators, Validation findings, monitoring, research, evaluation and qualitative evidence of change. At country level, more impact-oriented EITI work plans – anchored in national priorities, with clearer expected outcomes and follow-up on Validation and reporting recommendations – will help translate transparency into action and reform.

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*Transparency remains the starting point. Success ultimately depends on whether it is translated into scrutiny, decisions and reform that strengthen natural resource governance and deliver greater public benefit.*

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Learn more about  
the EITI's impact at  
> [eiti.org/impact](https://eiti.org/impact)

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We believe that a country's natural resources belong to its citizens.

Our mission is to promote understanding of natural resource management, strengthen public and corporate governance and provide the data to inform greater transparency and accountability in the extractive sector.

> [eiti.org](http://eiti.org)