

How countries are assessed under the 2023 EITI Standard

Explainer

Refinements to Validation, the EITI’s quality assurance mechanism, ensure that assessments of country performance better reflect progress and impact.

To incentivise progress, the EITI has refined its Validation model to more effectively capture how EITI implementation strengthens governance in the oil, gas and mining sectors and addresses key challenges in resource management. These refinements are shaped by stakeholder feedback and lessons learned from 44 Validations since 2021, ensuring that assessments are more nuanced and aligned with evolving priorities. The new model introduces improved scoring to better capture progress, mid-term monitoring to support corrective actions, and recognition for efforts that strengthen governance. By maintaining rigour while accounting for country contexts, it provides a clear and robust assessment of how EITI implementation is driving change.

METHODOLOGY

Validation assesses a country’s performance in implementing the EITI Standard through a structured process:

1

Assessment of transparency: Validation evaluates the extent to which extractive sector information is publicly disclosed in line with the EITI Standard. This includes data from EITI reporting and systematically disclosed government and company data.

2

Review of stakeholder engagement: The process assesses how government, industry and civil society participate in EITI implementation, ensuring an inclusive and effective multi-stakeholder process.

3

Measurement of outcomes and impact: Validation considers how EITI implementation contributes to reforms, informs public debate and enhances governance of the extractive sector.

4

Stakeholder consultations: Validation is informed by discussions with government representatives, industry, civil society and other key stakeholders to gather perspectives on EITI implementation and impact.

5

EITI Board decision: Findings from Validation are reviewed by the EITI Board, and countries have the opportunity to comment on their assessment before a final decision is made.

VALIDATION SCORES

Through Validation, EITI implementing countries are assessed on their performance in meeting the requirements of the 2023 EITI Standard. These are grouped under three components: **Stakeholder engagement, Outcomes and impact** and **Transparency**. Countries are also recognised for their efforts to strengthen the effectiveness and sustainability of their EITI implementation.

Requirement scores

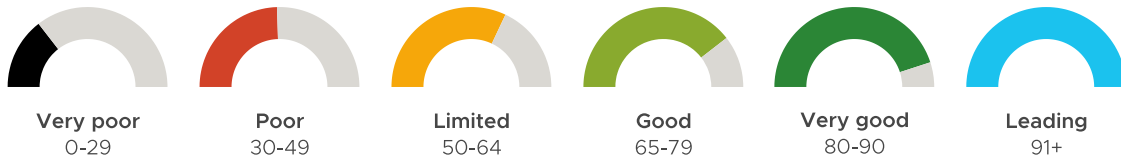
Each EITI Requirement receives a fixed score out of 100, based on six categories of progress. The average of these scores determines the component score.



For subsequent Validations, if a country makes incremental improvements on a requirement but does not reach the next category of progress, it may receive an additional 10 points (e.g. “Good score with improvements” = 80 points).

Component and overall score

Each component receives a score out of 100, based on the average of requirement scores within that component. The overall score is calculated as an average of the three component scores, plus up to three extra points for effectiveness and sustainability.

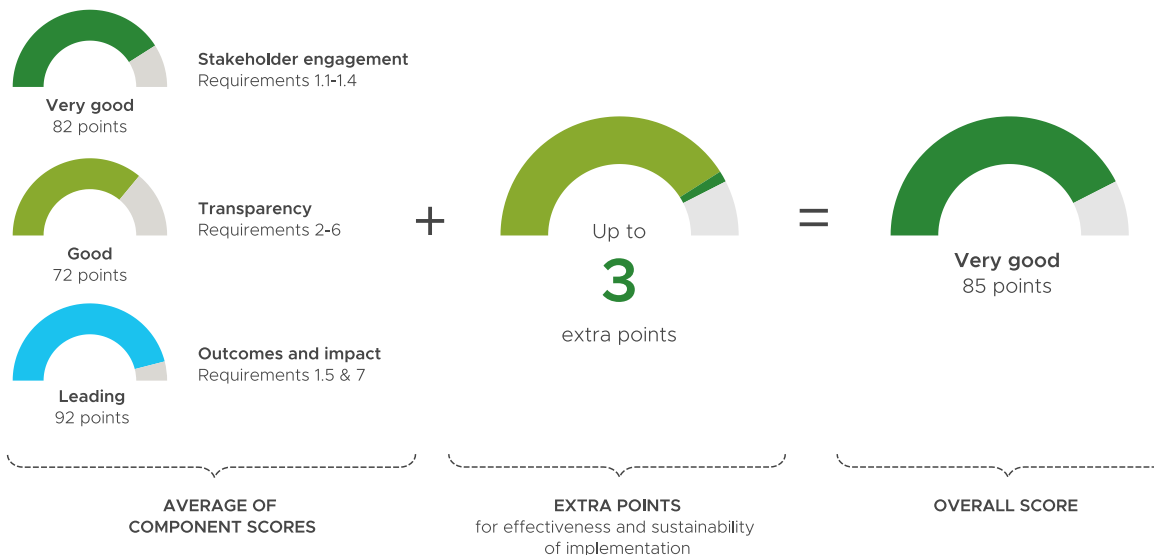


Extra points for effectiveness and sustainability

A country may earn up to three extra points for using EITI implementation to address core and enabling priorities:

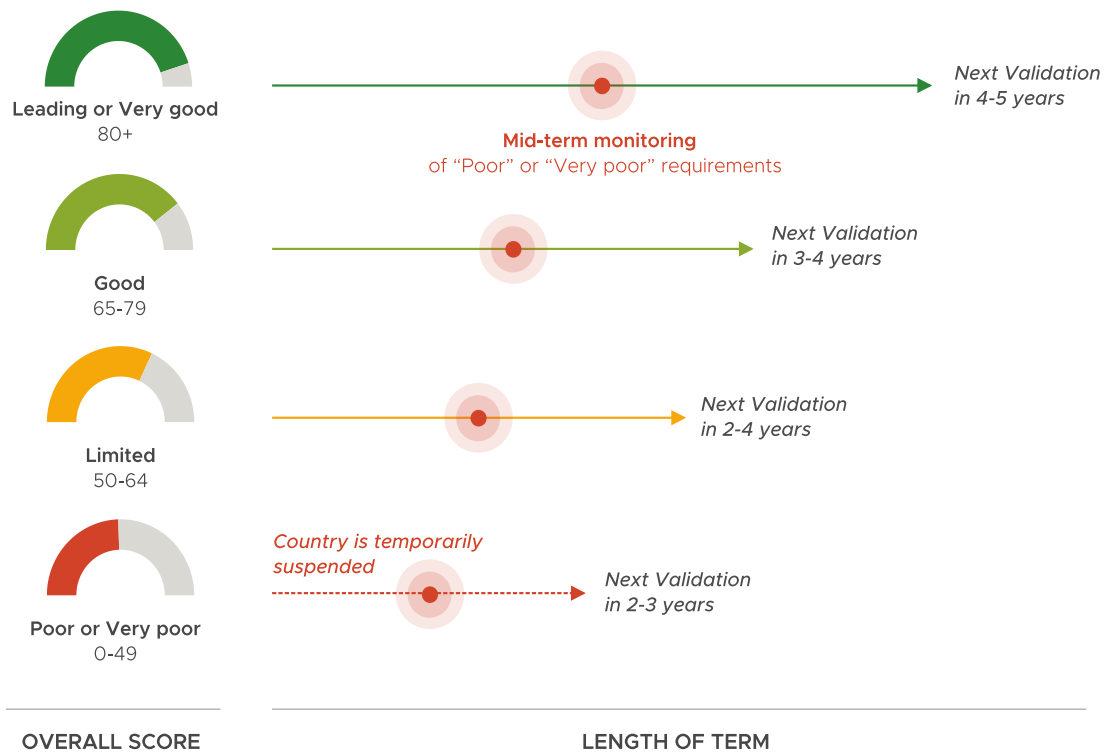
- **Core priorities:** Addressing corruption, strengthening domestic resource mobilisation and/or informing the energy transition.
- **Enabling priorities:** Promoting inclusive governance, improving data access and use, and/or using the EITI as a monitoring and learning tool to improve extractive sector policy and governance.

These extra points are added to the average of the three component scores to calculate the overall score.



FREQUENCY AND CONSEQUENCES OF VALIDATION

A country's overall score determines the time until its next Validation. If a country receives a "Poor" or "Very poor" overall score, it may be temporarily suspended. A country may be delisted if it fails to make progress in two subsequent Validations or targeted assessments.



Mid-term monitoring

If a country receives a "Poor" or "Very poor" score on any EITI Requirement(s), those requirements will be reviewed halfway to the next scheduled Validation, regardless of the overall score. This mechanism helps ensure the country is on track in addressing corrective actions. Where the overall score is "Limited" or below, requirements assessed as "Limited" will also be subject to mid-term monitoring.

Stakeholder engagement

If a country scores "Poor" or "Very poor" on stakeholder engagement requirements (1.1, 1.2 and 1.3), it will be temporarily suspended. If it receives a "Limited" score on these requirements, the EITI Board will agree corrective actions that the country must address within a set timeframe to avoid suspension.

WHEN DO THE CHANGES COME INTO EFFECT?

The refined Validation model takes effect on **1 July 2025**. From this date, all Validations will be conducted against the 2023 EITI Standard. The 2019 EITI Standard and previous Validation system will no longer apply.

Overview of key changes

	2025 VALIDATION MODEL Applicable from 1 July 2025	2021 VALIDATION MODEL Applicable until 30 June 2025
Scoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six categories of progress with smaller score ranges. • New score labels harmonised across overall, component and requirement scores (Leading, Very good, Good, Limited, Poor, Very poor). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five categories of progress with larger score ranges. • Different scoring systems and labels for overall/component scores (Very high, High, Moderate, Fairly low, Low) vs. requirement scores (Fully met, Mostly met, Partly met, Not met).
Effectiveness and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognises impactful EITI implementation aligned with the EITI's strategic priorities. • Countries may earn up to 3 extra points, which are added to the overall score. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognised impactful EITI implementation based on five set indicators. • Countries earned 0, 0.5 or 1 extra point per indicator, added to the "Outcomes and impact" component score.
Timeframes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries scoring "Limited" or higher are revalidated every 2 to 5 years, depending on their score. • Countries scoring "Poor" or "Very poor" may be temporarily suspended and are revalidated within 2 to 3 years. • Mid-term monitoring introduced for requirements with "Poor" and "Very poor" scores. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries scoring "Fairly low" or higher were revalidated every 1 to 3 years. • Countries scoring "Low" could be temporarily suspended and were revalidated within 1 to 2 years.
Stakeholder engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries scoring "Poor" or "Very poor" on stakeholder engagement requirements (1.1, 1.2 and 1.3) are temporarily suspended. • Those with a "Limited" score on these requirements must address corrective actions within a set timeframe. Lack of progress before the next assessment will result in suspension. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries were temporarily suspended if they partly met or did not meet stakeholder engagement requirements (1.1, 1.2 and 1.3).