

# The case for systematic disclosure and rethinking EITI Reporting

EITI Partners retreat
Oslo, September 2018

### May 2010

Georgetown, Guyana







### Timeline

- May 2010. PM Commitment
- ... scoping study
- ... scoping study v2
- ... scoping study v3
- Dec 2015 Ministerial Commitment
- Dec 2015 Stakeholder workshop
- July 2016 Stakeholder workshop
- Oct 2016 Stakeholder workshop
- Nov 2016 Stakeholder workshop
- Feb 2017 MSG formation
- July 2017 2017-2020 Work plan (@ USD 575k)
- Aug 2017. Candidature Application
- Oct 2017. Admitted as EITI Candidature
- (18 months!)
- April 2019. Deadline for First EITI Report (Probably 2016 data)
- April 2020. First Validation.

9 years no new information



# Guyana's EITI Report (a prediction)

- Published in April 2019, covering 2016 data
- A unique overview of the oil, gas and mining sectors in 2016
- Data <sup>2</sup> 20 revenue streams (3 account for 90% of revenues)
- Data on <sup>\*</sup> 40 companies (projects) (5 account for 90% of revenues)
- A focus on reconciliation (with few discrepancies)
- Cursory treatment of underlying audit and assurance systems
- No IA commentary on the reliability of the data
- Limited public interest
- Questions about Impact and Value for money
- Calls to "use the EITI data"



# A better way! (Argentina)

- 2016. Government Interest
- 2018. Government Commitment
- 2018. Consultations:

**Exploring Demand.** "what information is needed?" **Reviewing Supply.** "what information is disclosed today? (Systematic disclosure)

- Timely? Disaggregated? Reliable? Open data?
- 2019. A costed EITI work plan that focuses on addressing stakeholder demands and addressing information gaps ("mainstreaming")
  - Strengthening systems (and routine auditing and assurance)
  - EITI Reporting as an interim measure, bring all the data together.



# Feb 2018





Board Paper 39-4-A

Oslo, 13-14 February 2018

Submitted by: Implementation Committee

on: 30 January 2018

# **Encouraging systematic** disclosure

<u>For decision</u> For discussion For information

Summary

The 2016 EITI Standard enables implementing countries to disclose the information required by the EITI



**Systematic disclosure** ... refers to the desired end-state, where the EITI's disclosure requirements are met through routine and publicly available company and government reporting. This could include, public financial reporting, annual reports, information portals, and other open data and freedom of information initiatives.

This should include an explanation of the underlying audit and assurance procedures that the data has been subject to, with public access to the supporting documentation.

Mainstreaming refers to the process for realising this goal, which may include interim measures, pilots, and other capacity building activities."



Systematic disclosure is the default expectation, with EITI Reports to be used where needed to address any gaps and concerns about data quality.

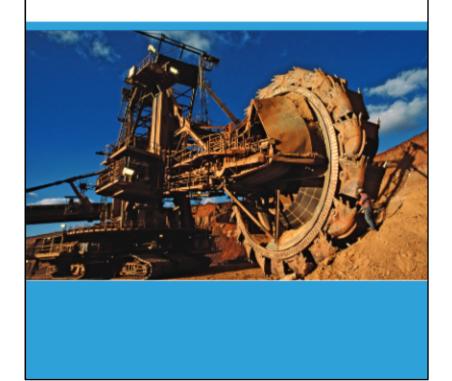
In taking this decision, the Board recognises that implementing countries face challenges in fully mainstreaming EITI implementation. In some countries, this transition will require substantial reforms and sustained political, technical and financial support. Not all countries will be able to transition to systematic disclosure at the same speed.

Multi-stakeholder groups should consider the opportunities and priorities.





### **Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative**Report of the International Advisory Group



# 2005: Report of the International Advisory Group

"It was recognised that an international structure was required to channel advice and financial support and to exchange lessons learnt. However, such a structure should be light touch and designed with an eye on the ultimate goal for EITI to be 'mainstreamed', with its criteria and principles becoming the normal way of working in all the relevant extractive industries within three to five years"





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## Encouraging systematic disclosure

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#### Summer

The 2016 EITI Standard enables implementing countries to disclose the information required by the EITI Standard through routine government and corporate reporting, and consultation systems such as websites, annual reports etc. This paper recommends that systematic disclosure should be firmly established as the default expectation, with EITI Reports used to address any gaps and concerns about date quality. Implementing countries could still continue to publish annual EITI reports collating and analysing the information from primary sources in order to make this information more accessible and comprehensible, especially for stakeholders that do not have access to online information.

This approach to EITI implementation can deliver more timely, comprehensive and reliable data to inform public debate. It will reduce the number of EITI processes operating in a silo detached from other government efforts. It is also more cost effective and helps address the limited funding available for standalone EITI reporting and national secretarists.

While this transition is already well underway in many implementing countries, most countries face challenges in fully mainstreaming EITI implementation. In some countries, this transition will require substantial reforms and sustained EITI implementation. In some countries, this transition will be able to transition to systematic disclosure at the same speed. The paper therefore suggests a gradual transition that takes national circumstances into account.

This work raises questions about the future role and responsibilities of EITI multi-stakeholder groups (MSGS). In some cases, the function of MSGs may evolve to focus on monitoring whether disclosures are comprehensive, analysing the data, raising public awareness, and/or developing recommendations for reform. In other cases, as illustrated in Norway, stakeholders may prefer other channels for stakeholder consultation, advocacy, engagement and dialogue.

#### Supporting documentation

Board paper 35-9-C Towards mainstreaming action plan: <a href="https://elfl.org/document/mainstreaming-action-plan">https://elfl.org/document/mainstreaming-action-plan</a>
Board Paper 37-2-A - Is the EITI achieving its mission?

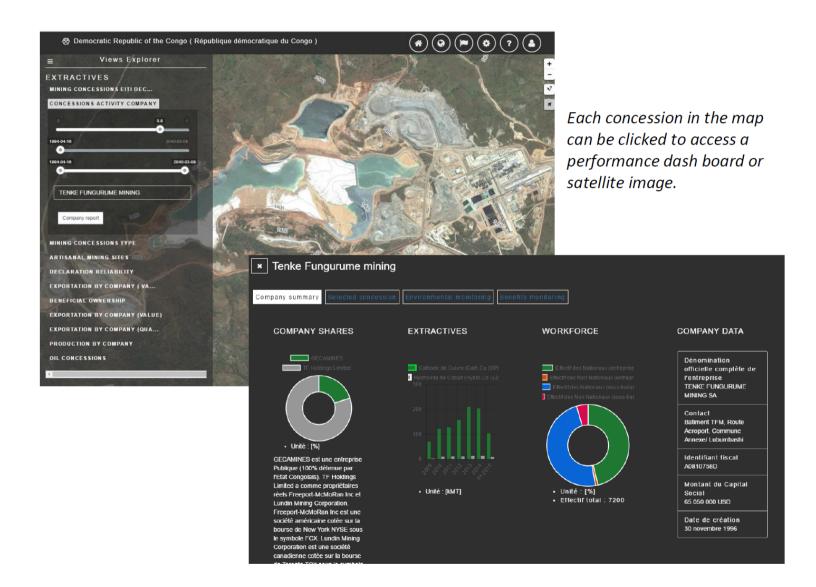
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#### **Challenges**

- Excitement from some; hostility from others
- Improves the EITIs linkages to other reform efforts
- Funding and technical assistance
- Concerns about data quality?
- What is the role of the MSG?
- Validation of mainstreamed EITI implementation



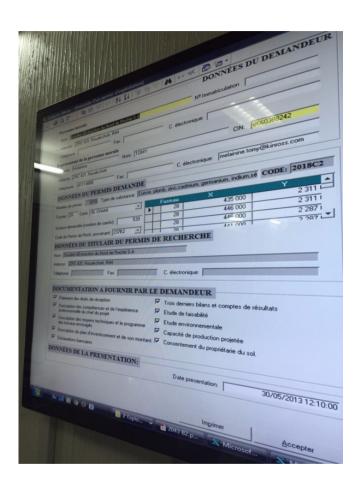
### **DRC**











Systematic Disclosure

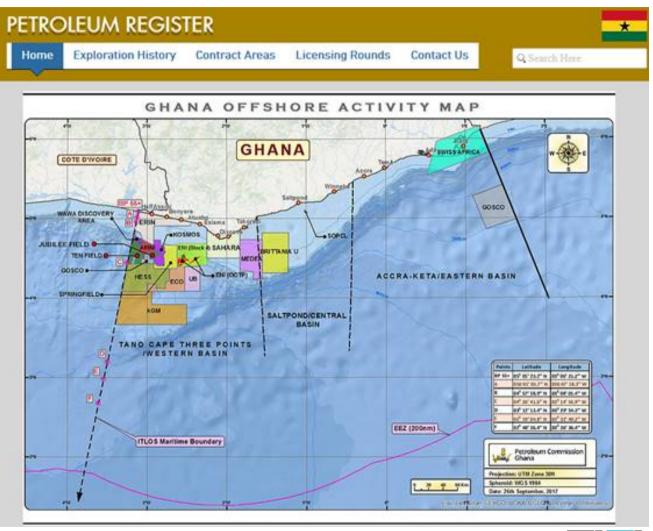


#### Ghana

New Petroleum register.

Comprehensive data on:

- License allocation (2.2),
- Register of licenses (2.3)
- Contract transparency (2.4).



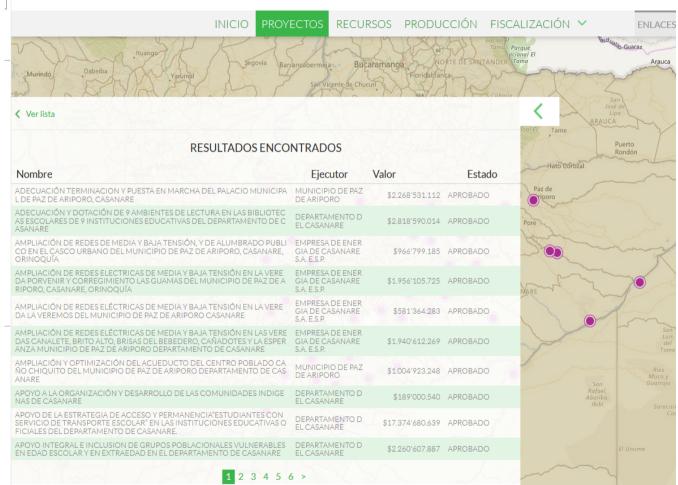


#### Colombia

- Projects paid using royalties
- 5.1 Distribution of extractive industry revenues.











## Thank you!



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