Extractives Transparency in a Post COVID-19 World

EUROPEAN COMMISSION, INFOPOINT VIRTUAL CONFERENCE, 13 April, 2021



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

3.5 billion people

live in countries rich in oil, gas or minerals*.

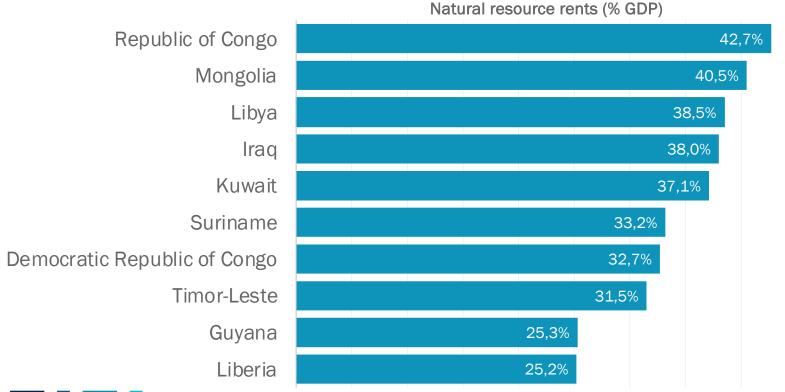
With **good governance**, revenues from the extractive industries can have a significant impact on reducing poverty and boosting shared prosperity.



Through its multistakeholder approach and global standard, the EITI promotes the open and accountable management of oil, gas and mineral resources



GDP dependency on natural resources



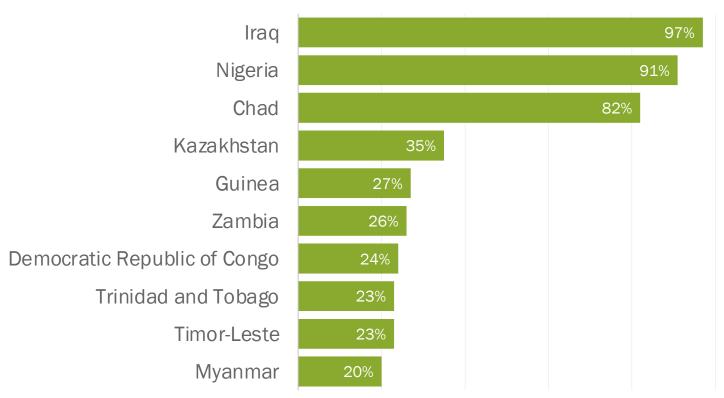
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countries most dependent on natural resource (% GDP) implement the FITI



Source: World Bank

Economic significance of extractive resources

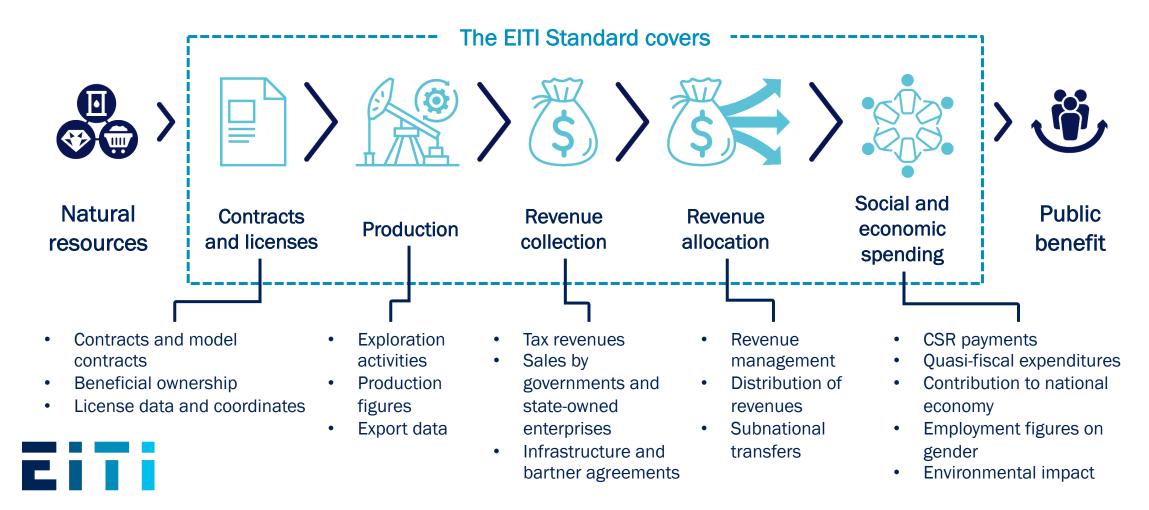


Extractive revenue as % of government revenue

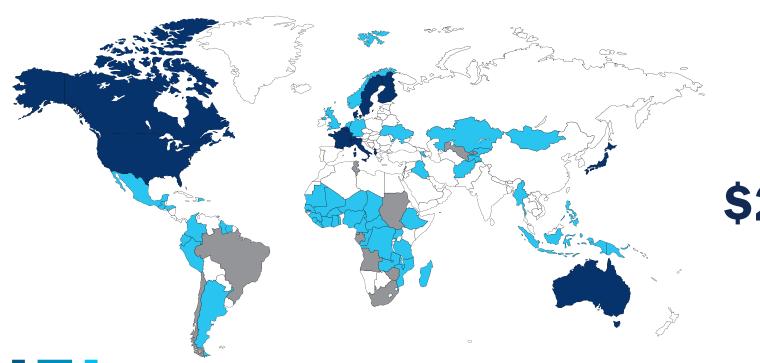
in EITI implementing countries (2016)



Data disclosed under the EITI



The global benchmark for transparency in oil, gas and minerals



implementing countries

70 supporting companies

\$2.7 tr disclosed through EITI reporting

91% EITI data in open format















































































































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The EITI Standard

The EITI Standard outlines the requirements applicable to countries implementing the EITI, as well as the Articles of Association governing the EITI.





Implications of the triple crisis



Reduced demand for oil, massive fall in prices



Buoyant demand for strategic minerals



Extractiverevenues &
budgets under
strain



Diversification & decarbonisation of energy companies



Opportunities for EITI: six shifts



1. Supporting the energy transition



2. Addressing corruption risks



3. Strengthening domestic revenue mobilisation



4. Publishing open data



5. Informing ESG decisions



6. Measuring impact



Energy transition and the EITI

- Using disclosures to inform policy and debates on the energy transition
- Building capacity of MSGs to engage in informed debate on risks and opportunities
- Mainstreaming transparency on energy transition
- Engaging industry and institutional investors
- Promote value of EITI data at global climate events, e.g., COP26





Thematic priorities in the 2019 Standard

- Deepening beneficial ownership transparency
- Publishing contracts by default
- Accountable SOEs and commodity trading transparency
- Reporting on gender and environment
- Bridging the gaps between national and local governance





Sustaining momentum of EITI implementation

- Galvanising robust political commitment
- Developing a clear strategy for re-invigorating EITI processes
- Ensuring sustainability and cost-effective EITI reporting
- Accelerating systematic disclosure of data
- Strengthened voice of the implementing countries





Looking ahead: EITI implementing countries

- EITI implemented by 60 countries
- Countries demonstrating impact in line with national objectives
- National secretariats increasingly self-funded and well-capacitated
- Multi-stakeholder groups focus on data analysis, dissemination and policy influence, and more diverse, gender-balanced and representative.

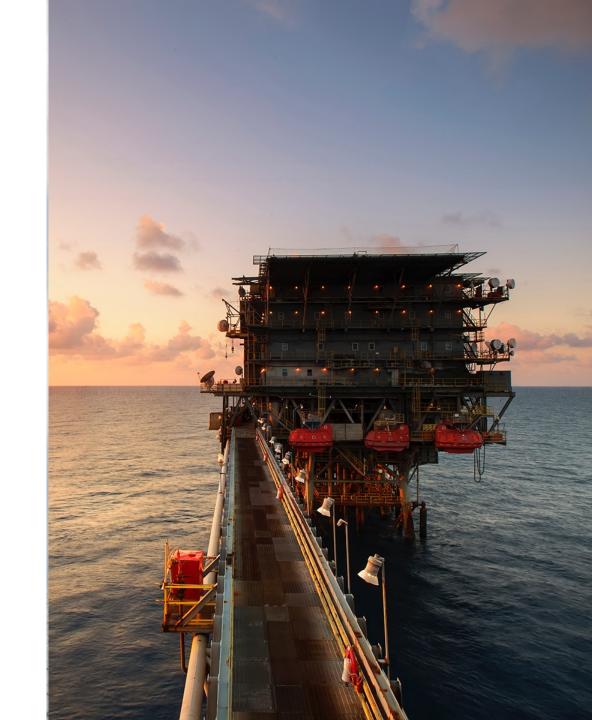




Looking ahead: EITI supporting companies

- Increased engagement of company constituency
- Greater diversity of companies
- New outreach opportunities to commodity traders, financial investors, national oil companies, and large renewables companies.
- Growing attention to Expectations for EITI supporting companies





Organisational implications

- International EITI Board more stable, representative, proactive and effective
- The International Secretariat at full capacity with 40 staff
- Joint projects with key partners on priority themes
- Strategic communications that support policy priorities and strategic shifts
- Stronger partnerships with international organisations: EU, IMF, OECD, World Bank



