



A good investment climate through
transparency

One Standard

EITI Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative



THE EITI STANDARD

EITI International Secretariat 11 July 2013

*48 member countries
48 reasons to
implement the EITI*



MAKING SENSE OF T&T'S ENERGY DOLLARS



2.2.1

2010/11 REPORTED RECEIPTS - MOFE - IRD

2010/11 receipts reported by MOFE - IRD, after reconciliation, may be expressed graphically as follows (in TT \$'000):

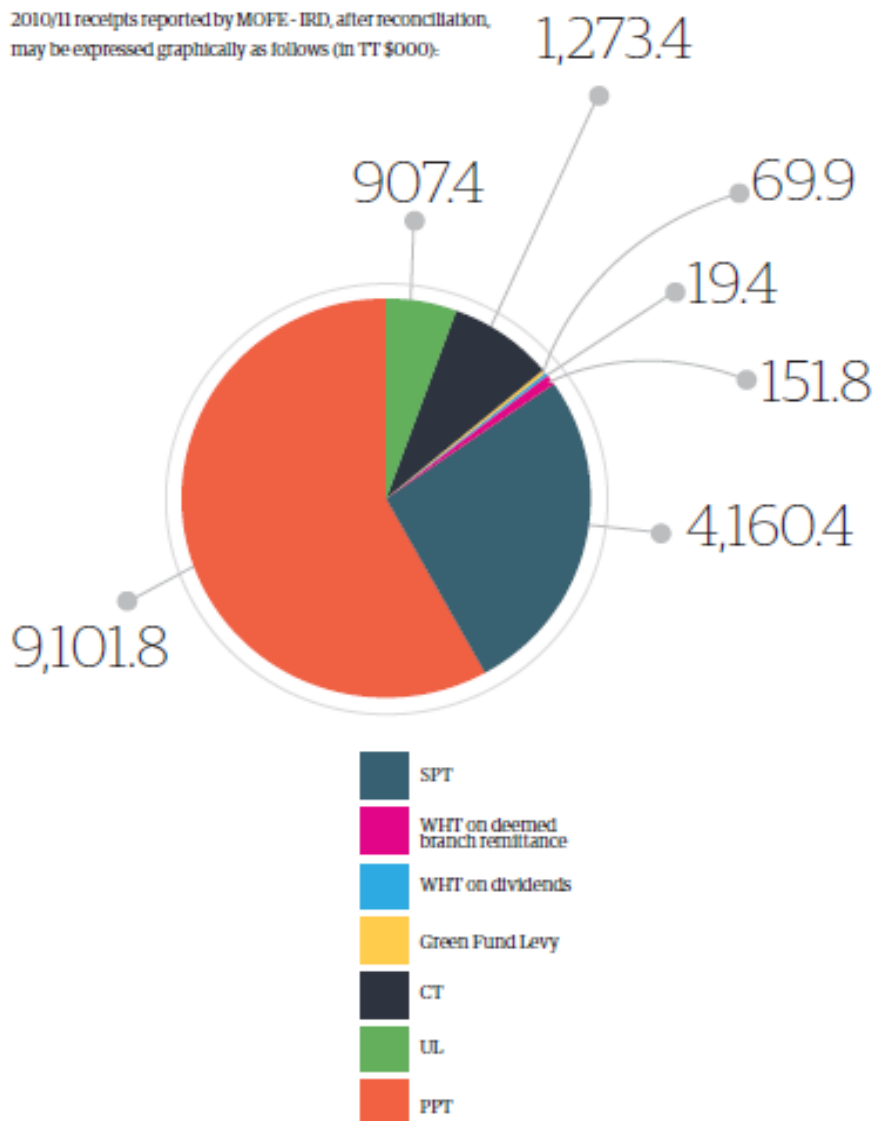


Table 2.5

2.4

KEY FINDINGS

The key highlights and conclusions arising from the reconciliation work carried out are outlined below.

i. The quality and content of information provided by reporting entities was generally satisfactory, although there are areas where improvement is needed, as outlined below.

ii. The timing of production of information by the MOFE - IRD caused considerable delay in the progress of the reconciliation, and complicated the selection of companies for inclusion in the reconciliation. This is discussed further in section 2.6.

iii. Progress on the reconciliation was also delayed pending signature of the Memorandum Of Understanding on 7th June 2013.

iv. The information systems used by the MEEA are manual and much effort was required to be able to provide information. The ability of the data systems and reporting used in MEEA to produce the information required for EITI reconciliations on a continuing basis should be examined and, where appropriate, improvements made.

v. There was confusion over the type of information to be provided under certain of the headings on the data collection templates, or misunderstanding of what was to be reported, namely:-

a. Some companies reported payments in TT\$, although the payments are made in US\$ and should have been reported in the currency of payment

b. use of accruals basis by some companies instead of cash

c. In kind reporting was not used

vi. Production data was initially incomplete

vii. There was inadequate care over the completion of the data templates in some cases

viii. The timeliness of response to reconciliation queries was in very many cases slow, with many entities not providing information until shortly before or even after the first review of the reconciliation by the TTEITI Steering Committee.

2.5

COMPLETENESS AND ACCURACY OF DATA

Based on the list of entities specified by the TTEITI Steering

Committee to be included in the reconciliation, we comment on their participation in the reconciliation.

i. Of the three government entities included in the reconciliation scope, MEEA and MOFE - Investment Division have returned reporting templates, with the accompanying declaration signed by the Permanent Secretary. MOFE - IRD returned a covering letter signed by the Acting Chairman.

ii. All companies included in the reconciliation scope have returned templates, except

a. BHP Billiton Trinidad 2AB

b. Centrica Upstream Limited

c. Centrica Resources (Amada) Limited

d. ENI Trinidad & Tobago Exploration

e. ENI Trinidad Limited

f. Niko Resources (Block 5C Caribbean) Limited

g. Bayfield Energy Trinidad Ltd

h. Anadarko

i. Sonde Resources Corp

j. Mora Oil Ventures

See further discussion in section 6.

iii. All company template declarations were signed by a Board level or senior level manager, except for:-

• Elf Exploration Trinidad BV

• Total E&P Trinidad Block 3A

• Total E&P Trinidad BV

• Chaoyang Petroleum 2C Ltd

For any update to the information provided on the original data collection templates, supporting documents were always required.

2.6

MOFE-IRD: CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION

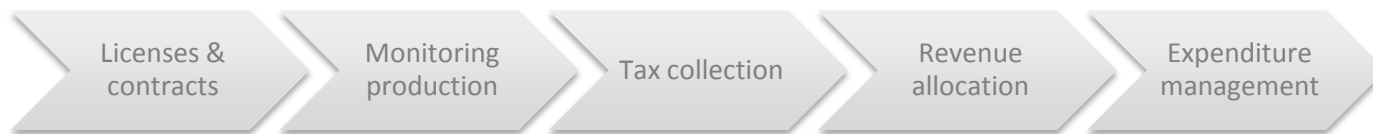
Issues surrounding the sharing and publication of confidential tax information were identified as an obstacle to implementation in an initial legal scoping exercise undertaken in October 2011. The main obstacle identified in that scoping exercise was that the Income Tax Act makes it a criminal offence to divulge a person/company's tax information to a third party even with the consent of the person/company. The TTEITI Steering Committee, with the assistance of the World Bank, searched extensively

This process is overseen by a multi-stakeholder group of governments, companies and civil society.



“We believe the comprehensive, multi-stakeholder approach of EITI is the best approach for the extractive industries. The EITI is an inclusive process, involving governments, civil society and companies, that is tailored to fit the local, fiscal and legal regimes.” BP website

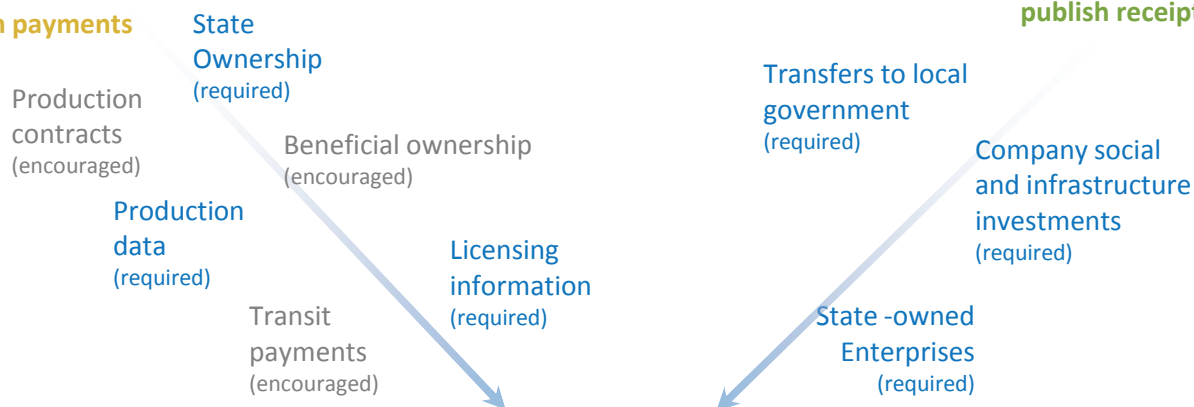
The EITI Standard ensures transparency and accountability in more areas of the natural resource value chain.



Companies
publish payments



Government
publish receipts



A national **multi-stakeholder group** (government, companies and civil society) decides how their EITI process should work.



Government revenues and company payments are disclosed together with contextual information and independently assessed in an **EITI Report**.



The findings are communicated to create **public awareness and debate** about how the country should better manage their resources.

License holders, Norway

General information

Production licence	001
NPDID production licence	20756
Fact map	link
Status	ACTIVE
Main area	North sea
Licensing activity	1-A
Date granted	01.09.1965
Date valid to	01.03.2030
Original area [km2]	2145.855
Current area [km2]	100.779

Phases

Date phase valid from	Date phase valid to	Phase
01.09.1965	31.08.1971	INITIAL
01.09.1971	31.08.2011	PRODUCTION
01.09.2011	01.03.2030	PRODUCTION EXTENDED

Licensees - current

Date valid from	Company longname	Interest [%]
01.10.2004	ExxonMobil Exploration & Production Norway AS	100.00000

[illegible]

39	▲	0.23%	767.89	0.00
39	▼	0.16%	700.33	0.00
49	▼	0.05%	443.83	5.00
49	▲	0.38%	416.60	-6.00
53	▲	0.27%	412.11	-0.00
54	▼	0.13%	795.63	8.00



MHŞT

Mədən
Hasilatı üzrə
Şəffaflıq
Təşəbbüsü

— AZƏRBAYCAN —

[Ana səhifə](#) [MHŞT haqqında](#) [MHŞT və Azərbaycan](#) [Qiymətlər](#)



THE EITI STANDARD

Kyrgyzstan Production Data

Volumes of production of main kinds of mineral products in 2011

Minerals	Unit of measure	Volume	Revenue, mln. USD
Fuel and energy resources			
Oil	thous. tons	89,9	30.9
Gas	mln. cu. m	26,6	
Coal	thous. tons	830,7	18.5
Mineral waters for bottling	mln. liter	22,3	6.7
Metals			
Gold indigenous	tons	18,6	1022.5
Mercury	tons	113	4.3
Antimony *	tons	892	12.1
Uranium *	tons	842	6.5

Contract disclosure, Liberia



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Concessions-Contracts & Agreements

1. Mineral Development Between the Government of Liberia and Bea Mountain

15th April 2013 | Size: | File Type: pdf

2. Private Use Permit Between The Forestry Development Authority and the People of Campwood, Grand Bassa County March 2011

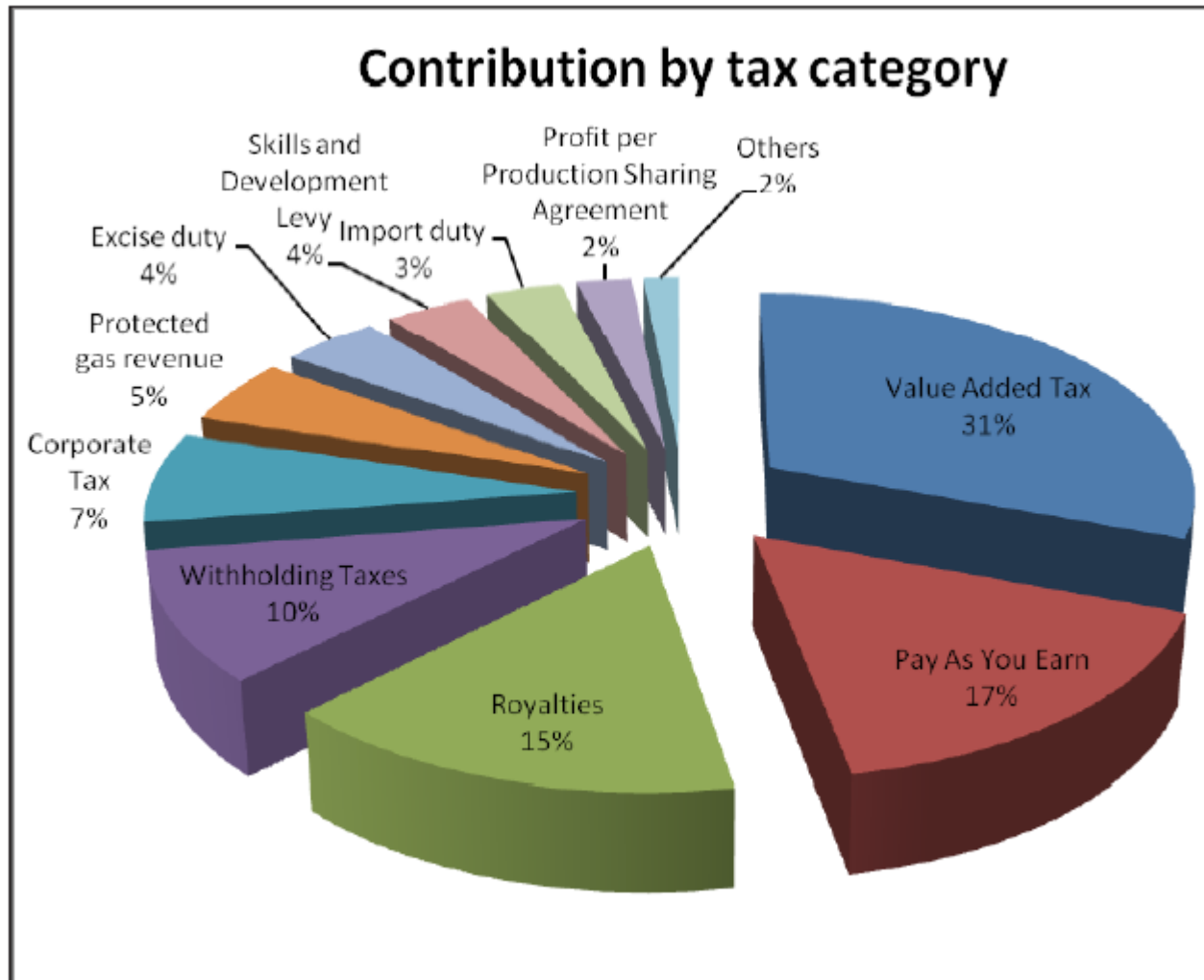
6th March 2013 | Size: | File Type: pdf

3. Private Use Permit Between The Forestry Development Authority and the People of Deegba Clan, Grand Bassa County, Beawor District, Rivercess County October 6, 2011

6th March 2013 | Size: | File Type: pdf

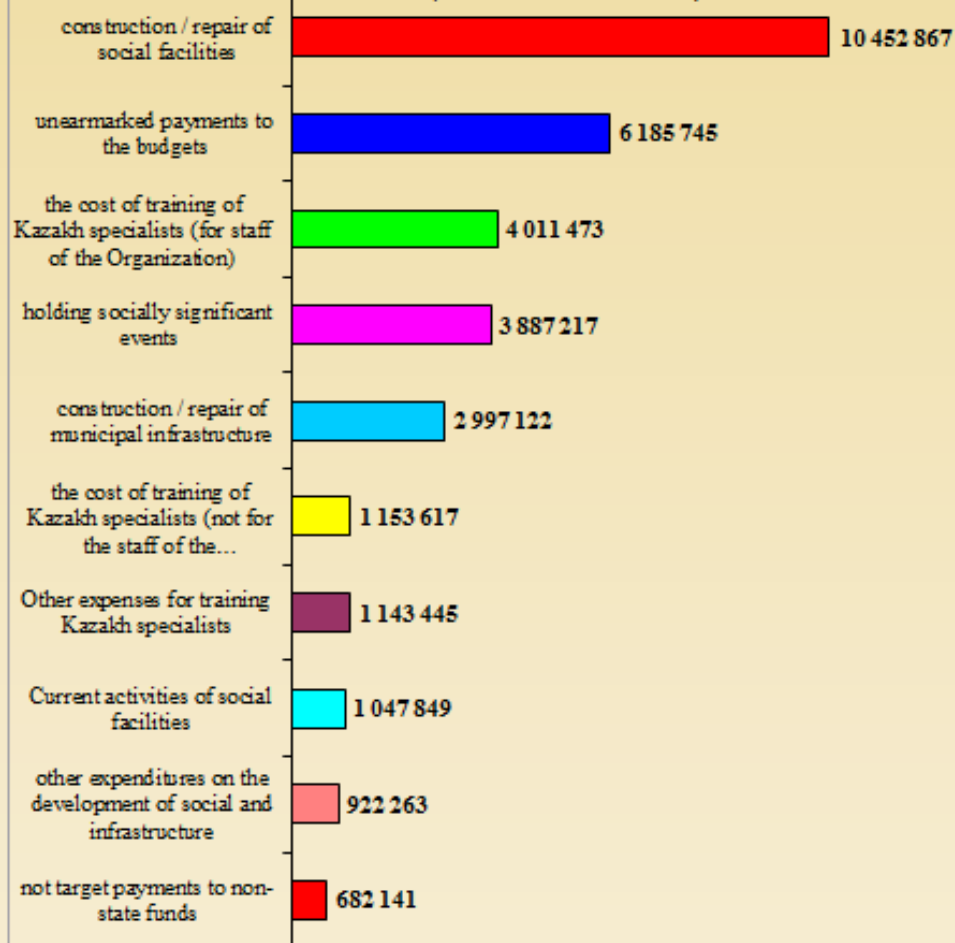
Tanzania 2009/10

EITI Report



Social payments, Kazakhstan

**Payments on socially important purposes for oil and gas subsoil
users whose taxes are recognized significant in 2011**
(in thousands KZT)





31
are
compliant

1000+
People
active in MSGs



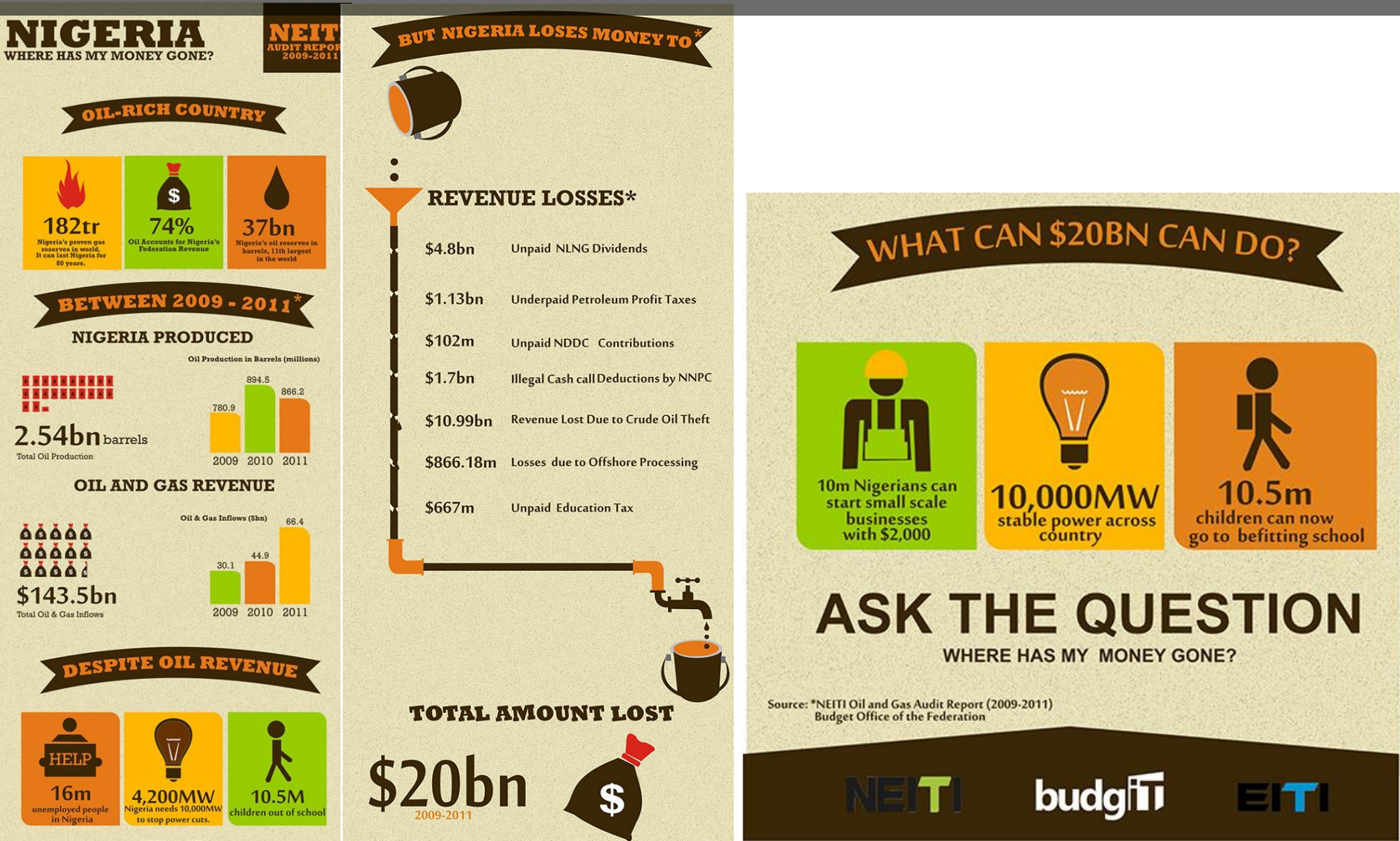
6. A forum for addressing sector issues.

8. Respect as an industry leader.

10. Improved access to finance.

Peter Voser, former CEO Shell

In Nigeria they are using the EITI numbers to reveal missing payments and create debate about how the country's resources are governed. US \$10 billion identified as owed by the national oil company and US \$2 billion recovered.



Extractive Industry Transparency Initiatives (EITI) Indonesia

What is EITI?

EITI is a global standard that promotes government revenue transparency and accountability in extractive sector (oil-gas and mining). Today, **39 resource-rich countries** worldwide has implemented EITI standard.

Why Indonesia implements EITI?

INDONESIA IS A RICH COUNTRY WITH NATURAL RESOURCES

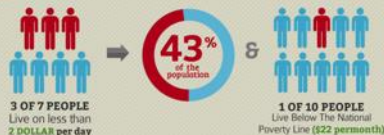


REVENUES FROM NATURAL RESOURCES CLASSIFIED BY OIL - GAS AND MINING (IN BILLION DOLLAR)



AND IT'S **25%** OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE

But Still...



INDONESIA GET RANK **118** OF **176** COUNTRY, WITH SCORE **32** IN **CORRUPTION INDEX PERCEPTION 2012**

RANK	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE
1	Denmark	90	88	Thailand	37	172	Myanmar	15
2	Finland	90	112	Timor Leste	33	157	Sudan	13
3	New Zealand	90	110	Egypt	32	174	Afghanistan	8
4	Sweden	88	118	Indonesia	32	174	Korea (North)	8
5	Singapore	87	116	Madagascar	32	174	Somalia	8



Therefore

TRANSPARENCY IN EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES SECTOR IS NEEDED TO ENSURE BETTER GOVERNANCE AND PREVENT CORRUPTION

So, How EITI Works?

COMPANIES PUBLISH WHAT THEY PAY
AND GOVERNMENTS PUBLISH WHAT THEY RECEIVE IN AN EITI REPORTS



What have EITI Indonesia achieved so far?



What Next?



And the benefits of all this?

By implementing EITI, more than **245 MILLION** ACROSS **33** provinces **497** districts who live in the country can have **information** & watch their **government revenues** from extractive industries.

People in resource-rich areas may especially be informed of **how much** should have made their way to their province and district, and contribute to **their welfare**.

Transparency and better governance of natural resources will help more and more people benefit from the extraction of their natural resources.



EITI INDONESIA

For more information: <http://eti.ekon.go.id> @eti_ID

Source:
EITI International
The World Bank
World Mining Congress
World Coal Association
Transparency International

In Indonesia, the EITI report looks at how the natural resources could be used to address the challenges of corruption and social spending.

The EITI supporters



Extractive companies

International organisations

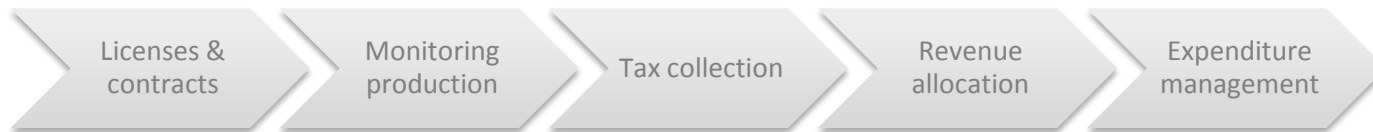
Recently Australia*, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Germany*, Italy, Papua New Guinea, the UK and the US have taken steps towards implementing the EITI.

*Australia is conducting an EITI pilot, Germany has committed to a pilot.



Jonas Moberg, Head of the International Secretariat
Jonas.moberg@eiti.org

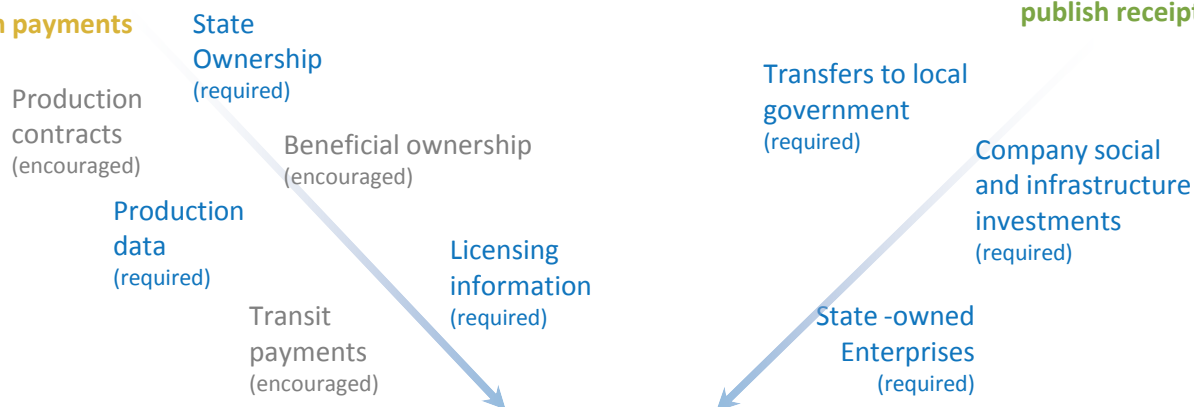
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