

Seeking Synergy

The Open Government
Partnership and the
Extractive Industries
Transparency Initiative

Open
Government
Partnership



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Erdenet Industry Mine Site. Photo by EITI Mongolia

Executive summary

Background

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) and the Extractives Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) are two voluntary multilateral, multistakeholder initiatives that encourage transparency, public participation, and accountability. Because of their different approaches, the two initiatives have the potential for tremendous complementarity. However, this potential remains largely untapped, as the following analysis reveals.

In 2018, OGP and EITI signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to promote work across several areas of mutual interest. This publication looks at several key elements of the MoU, including beneficial ownership, state-owned enterprises, and contract transparency, in addition to other areas such as gender and environment. In these areas and others, OGP and EITI can build on and accelerate each other's work. Through OGP action plans, countries that are members of both OGP and EITI (OGP/EITI countries) can commit to work toward extractives transparency and go beyond the EITI standard. Likewise, OGP/EITI countries can rely on EITI for credible progress assessments and a network of reformers to guide them in improving extractives transparency.

This report combines data from both EITI evaluations and OGP assessments to describe the current state of play in OGP's and EITI's mutual areas of work. Based on the analysis, the report identifies where and how countries can use both platforms to advance reforms in the extractives sector.

Main findings

An analysis of existing OGP commitments and EITI validation scores suggests that OGP/EITI countries:

- **Accelerate progress in contract transparency and beneficial ownership.** At least 10 OGP/EITI countries are using their OGP action plans to accelerate implementation of the EITI standard in open contracting and at least five OGP/EITI countries are accelerating implementation in beneficial ownership. Open contracting is the most common focus of OGP extractives commitments. However, more can be done on licensing transparency.
- **Go beyond in environmental disclosure.** A smaller, but still significant number of OGP countries have gone beyond the EITI standard in environmental disclosure. This wider range of activities includes considering climate change mitigation and alternative use analysis.
- **Can do more on state-owned enterprises (SOEs).** Few OGP countries have used their OGP action plans to advance disclosures regarding SOEs and commodity trading revenue. OGP/EITI countries also show particularly weak performance in this area in EITI assessments.
- **Should take action on gender, open data, and civic space in extractives.** While there is significant opportunity, there is no evidence of synergy around gender-sensitive extractive reforms, quality and timeliness of open data, or civic space.

POLICY AREAS BY ACTION TYPE		
<p>OGP countries are <u>accelerating or going beyond</u> the EITI standard in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Beneficial ownership• Contract transparency• Environment	<p>OGP countries are <u>reinforcing</u> the EITI Standard in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• State-owned enterprises• License transparency	<p>There has been <u>no activity</u> in OGP on the following areas with regard to extractives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gender• Open data• Civic space

Implications

- OGP countries using their action plans to go beyond the EITI standard may consider playing an active role in either **encouraging other countries** to take similar actions or **sharing lessons** from their own innovations.
- For other countries, OGP can be a **space for innovation**.
- If the MoU is to be fully implemented, a more focused effort is necessary to **energize OGP and advance** disclosure around state-owned enterprises, gender, and open data.



Photo by EITI

Introduction

Background

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) and the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) are both voluntary multilateral, multistakeholder initiatives that promote transparency, public participation, and accountability. The key differences between the two are that the EITI is a global standard which requires annual disclosures of extractive sector information through a participatory process, and verified through validation. Alternatively, OGP requires biennial co-creation and evaluation of locally determined action plans. Beyond its procedural requirements, OGP is expressly not a standard-setting organization; OGP's 99 members may take any unilateral measures to open government, including the extractives sector. Because of their different approaches, the two initiatives have the potential for tremendous complementarity: EITI in its rigor, focus, and buy-in across sectors and contexts; and OGP in its flexibility, adaptivity, and potential for viral spread of innovation.

Our analysis validates the possibility for this complementarity. Countries that have used their OGP action plans to work on extractives are making substantial progress in EITI, for example, in contracting transparency. Likewise, OGP commitments that seek to implement aspects of the EITI Standard are more ambitious and lead to significant improvements in government openness more frequently than OGP commitments in other areas. However, the potential for reciprocity remains largely untapped as this progress is seen in relatively few countries. More countries should consider using their OGP action plans to advance extractives work in the areas discussed here.

Through the years, commitments affecting the extractives sector have been popular in OGP action plans (see Figure 1 below), including among countries who are not part of EITI. Nonetheless, little has been done to identify synergies where countries that are members of OGP and EITI are 1) **reinforcing** EITI requirements, 2) **accelerating** implementation of adopted but not-yet-required or encouraged elements of the EITI standard, or 3) **going well beyond** the standard. This paper describes the current status of areas of mutual interest between the two initiatives.

About EITI

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) is a global standard to promote open and accountable management of oil, gas, and mineral resources, implemented by over 50 countries. The EITI Standard requires countries and companies to regularly disclose information on the key steps in the governance of oil, gas, and mining revenues. In each EITI country, a national multistakeholder group (government, industry, and civil society) decides how their EITI process should work. The EITI is governed by an international EITI Board consisting of stakeholders from governments, industry, and civil society.

About OGP

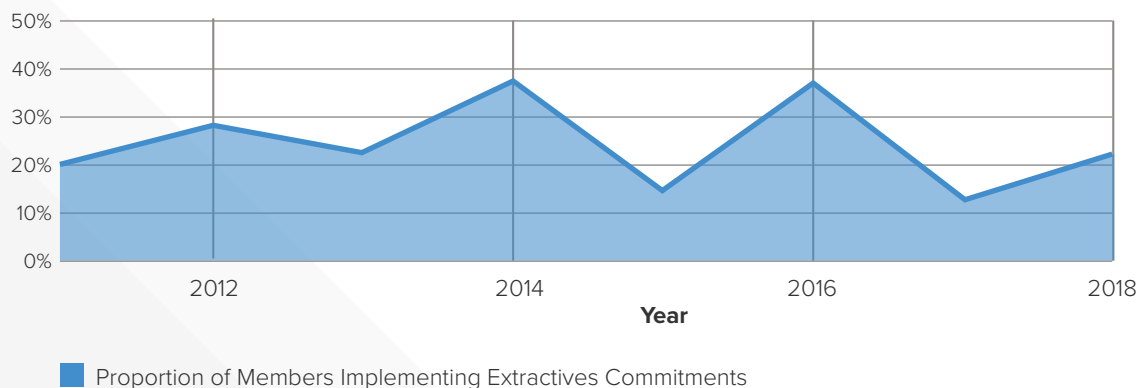
The Open Government Partnership (OGP) is a multilateral initiative of 79 national and 20 local government members that aims to secure concrete commitments from governments to promote transparency, empower citizens, fight corruption, and harness new technologies to strengthen governance. In the spirit of multistakeholder collaboration, OGP is overseen by a Steering Committee representing governments and civil society organizations. To become a member of OGP, participating countries must endorse a high-level Open Government Declaration, deliver a country action plan developed with public consultation, and commit to independent reporting on their progress.

The State of Extractives Commitments in OGP

OGP commitments about extractives are more frequently impactful and complete than commitments in other policy areas. According to assessments by OGP's Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM), more than **one in four extractives commitments have the potential to transform the status quo**—double the rate of other commitments. Also, over **30% of extractives commitments make significant changes** to government practice and openness while less than 20% of other commitments have such significant effects.

Despite the strong performance of commitments, the proportion of OGP members making extractives commitments has fluctuated since 2011 (see Figure 1). Less than a quarter of OGP members who submitted action plans in 2018 included at least one extractives commitment in their plan. As such, there is untapped potential for more countries to make significant progress on extractives transparency through their OGP action plans.

Figure 1. Percentage of OGP Members Implementing Extractives Commitments



Scope

This publication has its origins in collaboration between the OGP and EITI secretariats. In 2018, Fredrik Reinfeldt (former Chair of the EITI Board) and Sanjay Pradhan (Chief Executive Officer of OGP) announced a joint memorandum of understanding or “engagement agreement.”

The MoU guided staff of the OGP Support Unit to work with the EITI Secretariat on the status of priorities and interests of coordinators. Through that collaboration (between OGP’s Research and Data Team and EITI’s Data Team), OGP produced this overview of potential synergies.

The agreement sought coordination on the following priority policy areas:

- Encouraging commitments and progress on **beneficial ownership transparency** (BO);
- Improving transparency in activities of **state-owned enterprises** (SOEs);
- Improving **commodity trading transparency**;
- Improving transparency in government and company systems through **open data**; and
- Improving **contract transparency** in the extractives sector.

These policy areas were selected to best address the priorities of countries that participate in OGP and might undertake action in the extractives sector. In addition, in some areas, OGP was intended to serve as a vehicle countries could use to go beyond the international standard of EITI and encourage more ambitious commitments.

This analysis looks at several of these elements (beneficial ownership transparency, state-owned enterprises, and contract transparency), as well as at two emerging issues of perennial interest in OGP, and emerging priorities for EITI—gender and **environment**.

Civic space was not included in this assessment, as there are no OGP civic space commitments that make explicit reference to extractives.

Method

This report is guided by two simple research questions:

- Where is OGP reinforcing, accelerating, or going beyond EITI requirements?
- How are OGP’s and EITI’s work of reciprocal benefit to one another?

It seeks to answer these questions at the national level and across countries by policy area.

This evaluation is entirely based on a review of public, open databases from the OGP Independent Reporting Mechanism and EITI validation process.

Each OGP commitment was evaluated relative to the existing EITI standard as of August 2019. Some of these are required (state-owned enterprises, environment, and gender), others encouraged (beneficial ownership until 2020 and contract disclosure until 2021).

Each OGP commitment received one of three designations:

- **Reinforcing:** These OGP commitments duplicate “required” elements of the EITI standard. This redundancy may be positive (with added visibility and accountability) or negative (double-counting modest reforms). Any such determination is beyond the scope of this analysis.
- **Accelerating:** These OGP commitments duplicate elements of the EITI standard that will become requirements in the future or are currently “encouraged.”
- **Going beyond:** The OGP commitments cover areas similar to the EITI standard, but do not pertain directly to the current elements of the standard.

For each policy area, the number of commitments in each category was counted.

The “Policy Areas” Section offers a deep dive into the EITI standard’s elements and compares them to the work OGP countries have undertaken through their commitments. Where there was no activity, there is no policy area page, as neither EITI nor OGP has data on national-level actions in these areas. This section may be most useful to those interested in global comparisons on extractives transparency and a review of progress on the MoU between OGP and EITI.

The “Country Pages” Section contains country pages, which show the commitments each country has made by policy area, their action implications, and the current EITI validation status finding (coded and qualitative). These pages may be most helpful to OGP and EITI country and regional staff and other users interested in identifying entry points for increased collaboration between OGP and EITI in particular countries.

Summary of Findings

Analysis of data from OGP’s Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) indicates that **OGP commitments on open contracting and licensing, beneficial ownership, and environment perform better in the extractives sector than in other areas**. This suggests that participation in EITI may motivate OGP countries to work on extractives transparency through their action plans and that EITI provides a clear framework that can guide countries to successfully complete their commitments. OGP also supports and amplifies EITI’s work in the policy areas reviewed in this analysis.

The categories below indicate how most OGP commitments in each policy area relate to the requirements in the EITI standard. Figure 2, OGP Commitment Characteristics by Policy Area, illustrates the distributions for commitments in each area.

Going beyond:

- **Environment.** The recently adopted EITI requirements concerning the environment encourage the disclosure of environmental monitoring information. Many OGP commitments already address these disclosures, and some cover legally-mandated disclosures that go beyond the EITI standard.

Accelerating:

- **Beneficial ownership transparency.** Although it will not be required by the EITI standard until 2020, five OGP/EITI countries have committed to begin publishing beneficial ownership data on extractive industries through their OGP action plans.
- **Contract transparency.** At least 10 OGP/EITI countries are using their OGP action plans to accelerate implementation of the EITI standard by publishing all contracts and licenses. This will not be required by the EITI standard until 1 January 2021. An additional eight have committed to activities that would help implement elements of contract and license disclosure already required by the EITI standard.

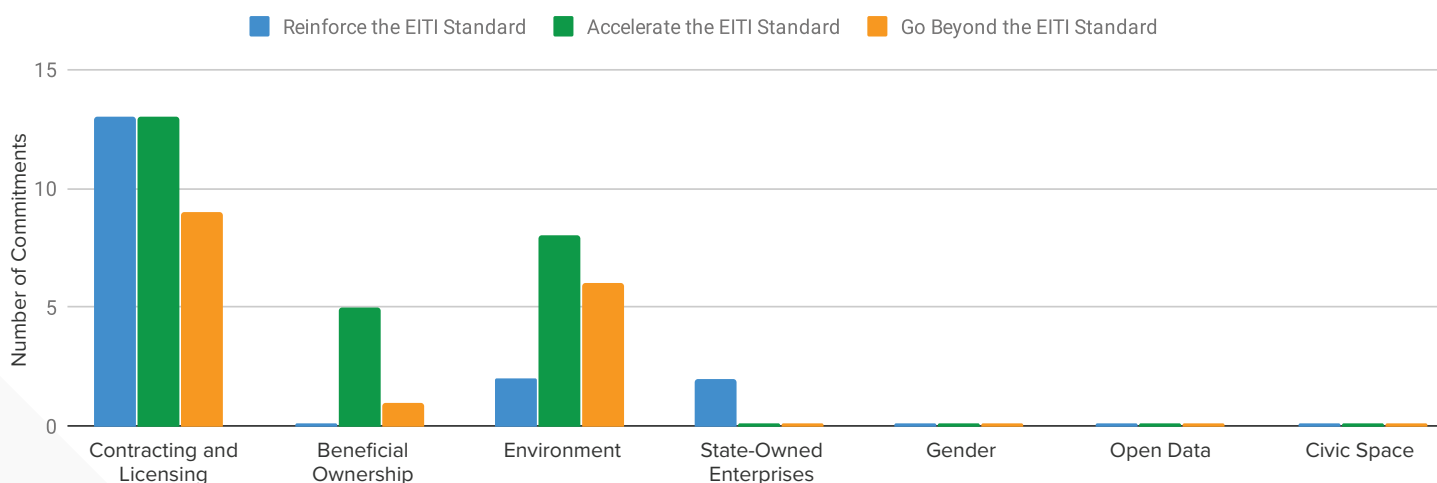
Reinforcing:

- **SOEs.** Five OGP/EITI countries have committed to publish data on SOEs, but no country has gone beyond the EITI standard.
- **License transparency.** Six OGP/EITI countries have committed to publicly disclose licenses and/or publish information on the licensing process. Few, however, go beyond the EITI standard.

No activity:

- **Gender.** There are no explicit gender-focused commitments in OGP dealing specifically with extractive industries. While there are new requirements in the EITI standard related to gender, and despite considerable work in this area occurring across both OGP and EITI countries, these efforts are not connected to OGP action plans.
- **Open data.** There are no open data commitments focused on extractive industries within OGP, although EITI countries are required to develop open data policies. While there may be open data commitments that affect extractives in OGP, none cite it as a specific aim. Conversely, no extractives commitments explicitly identify the use of open data as a core element.
- **Civic space.** Although citizen engagement is central to both OGP and EITI, there are no commitments focused on improving civic space in the extractive sector in OGP action plans. For concrete actions that countries can take, see box Civic Space in the Extractive Sector.”

Figure 2. OGP Commitment Characteristics by Policy Area



Implications

- In areas where OGP countries are “going beyond” the EITI standard, OGP can be a **proving ground** for innovation. OGP countries may encourage other countries to take similar actions or share lessons from their own innovation. This is especially true regarding beneficial ownership, contract disclosure, and environmental disclosure.
- For those policy areas where there is little or no action, a more focused effort is necessary to activate OGP in order to advance disclosure and participation around state-owned enterprises, gender-informed processes and commitments, and commodity trading. A final area for shared reporting and research, beyond the scope of this paper, might be on the state of civic space in each country, including outside of each country’s respective multistakeholder group.



Artisanal gold miners in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Photo by Robert Carruba, Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Recommendations

Governments can improve the status quo in extractives policy and practice across the five areas highlighted in this paper. The following actions are starting points to be adapted to domestic contexts and needs. Actions may be taken either as part of OGP action plans or outside of them. The advantages of OGP action plans are the additional visibility brought by inclusion in an action plan, access to a network of reformers, and credible accountability through the Independent Reporting Mechanism. The following actions are categorized based on whether they relate to existing elements of the EITI standard, or whether they go beyond.¹

Beneficial Ownership (BO)

Actions that reinforce the EITI standard:

- **Require that governments collect and disclose** beneficial ownership information, including levels of ownership and any politically exposed persons.
- **Link beneficial ownership collection and screening** to licensing systems and contract disclosure portals.

Going beyond the EITI standard:

More useful beneficial ownership information

- **Broaden the scope of BO information by collecting and disclosing information (gender-disaggregated, where possible) about:**
 - Entities involved in commodity sales, refinement, and processing;
 - Beneficial owners of license-holding companies and applicants; and
 - Other sectors, such as forestry.

- **Allow for public auditing** by making data available before the license or contract has been awarded.
- **Lower the threshold** for disclosure of company ownership in extractive sectors.
- **Improve interoperability** by adhering to the Beneficial Ownership Data Standard.²
- **Use unique identifiers** to ensure that information is comparable across data platforms and jurisdictions, for example using Global Legal Entity Identifiers.³

Screening

- **Due diligence:** Actively screen BO information for risk factors and conflicts of interest during the evaluation of license applications or bids.
- **Verification:** Verify the accuracy of BO information by cross-checking it with other government-held company data and require proof of identity.
- **Non-reporting penalties:** Establish sanctions and enforcement processes for companies' and their beneficial owners' non-compliance with disclosure requirements.
- **Public auditing:** involve citizens in red-flagging through
 - informal mechanisms (e.g., convening journalists and activists), or
 - formal mechanisms (e.g., establishing ombudsmen, public audits).

State-owned Enterprises (SOEs)

Actions that reinforce the EITI standard:

- **Publish all transactions** between SOEs and the state or other entities, including financial assistance to enterprises by the state.
- **Disclose audits:** Require that SOE annual financial statements are subject to independent external audits and that audit results are publicly disclosed.

Going beyond the EITI standard:

- **Disclose procurement and subcontracting information:** Publish information about the rules and practices related to SOEs' operating and capital expenditures, procurement, and subcontracting.
- **Benchmark company performance:** Assess SOE performance in relation to the goals laid out by the government and international benchmarks.
- **Protect activists:** Create and implement gender-sensitive protections for whistleblowers, journalists, CSOs, and law enforcement personnel to report corruption and enforce anti-corruption laws. As women have been historically targeted for harassment, consider gender-specific protections or protocols where needed.
- **Strengthen public monitoring:** Ensure that ministries, tax authorities, auditors-general, parliament, and civil society have the financial means and knowledge necessary to scrutinize SOEs. For example, countries could create a coalition of NGOs and public officials to engage in public monitoring of SOE contracts.
- **Beneficial ownership transparency:** Disclose beneficial owners of SOEs and commodity traders.

Environment

Actions that reinforce the EITI standard:

Social and environmental payments

- **Publish social and environmental expenditures:** Disclose material social and environmental expenditures by extractive industries that are mandated by law, regulation, or contract.

Information on government environmental policies

- **Publish monitoring policies:** Describe laws, administrative rules, and practices related to environmental impact assessments, certification schemes, and sanctions.
- **Describe policies related to environmental recovery:** Publish relevant policies, including environmental liability policies, social employment for communities in the post-extraction area, and environmental rehabilitation and remediation programs.

Going beyond the EITI standard:

Environmental impact of extractive industries (beyond disclosures required by the licensing process)⁴

- **Disclose monitoring plans and assessments:** Publish information such as environmental impact assessments, extraction surveys and estimation studies, environmental management plans, social impact studies, and plans to mitigate environmental and social impacts.
- **Disclose process for consultation and engagement:** Publish the process for consultation and engagement on the potential environmental and social impacts of extractives projects on affected communities. Consider dedicated online and offline outreach to key stakeholders like women and indigenous groups who may be disproportionately impacted by extraction.
- **Publish data on impacts:** Disclose data on the impact of the extractive industry on communities and ecosystems (e.g., water supplies), disaggregated by company and project.

Discretionary social and environmental payments

- **Disclose voluntary company payments:** These non-legally-derived payments and contributions for environmental regulation may be compensation for communities and are usually directed to third parties (recommended in requirement 6.1 of the EITI standard).

Contracting and Licensing

Actions that reinforce the EITI standard:

- **License registers:** Maintain a publicly available register or cadastre with timely, comprehensive, and up-to-date information about all licenses.
- **Publish information about the licensing process:** Disclose a description of the licensing process, criteria for allocating licenses, decision-makers, and any material deviations from the legal and regulatory licensing framework.
- **Disclose all contracts:** Publish the full text of contracts, licenses, annexes, and amendments—including an overview of which contracts are publicly available and which are not.

Going beyond the EITI Standard:

- **Put users first:** Collaborate with citizens to ensure that disclosures meet users' needs and create feedback loops for regular communication. Consider dedicated outreach to key communities such as women's organizations, vulnerable groups, and other impacted communities.

- **Link contracting and license information to beneficial ownership registries:** Linked data enables public scrutiny by allowing the public to identify the companies that hold contracts and licenses and the people who benefit from those deals. This data should be made available before the license or contract has been awarded.
- **Open up all parts of the contracting chain:** Disclose information on the entire procurement process, including planning, allocation and award of contracts and licenses, the contracts themselves, and implementation.
- **Require disclosures at the local level:** Publish quantitative and qualitative data on local procurement at the individual site level, such as by using the Mining Local Reporting Mechanism.⁵
- **Take an expansive view of contract disclosure:** Include related documents such as environmental and social impact assessments, gender assessments, community development agreements, and other documents related to economic, social, and environmental impacts, rights, and obligations.
- **Project-level disclosures:** Beyond payment flows, release implementation data disaggregated at the level of individual extractive projects on benefit flows, as well as project Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs).

Gender

Actions that reinforce the EITI standard:

- Collect and publish gender-disaggregated data on extractives' employment including business leaders (e.g., women-owned and operated);
- Ensure that extractives' data reaches women and reflects their priorities;
- Seek gender parity in EITI multistakeholder groups (MSGs). The United Nations consider 30% representation necessary for critical mass of influence.

Going beyond the EITI standard:

Better national implementation

- **Link to broader gender strategies:** Connect OGP commitments and EITI work-plans to existing national gender and extractive policies to aid in more effective and open implementation.
- **Gender-differentiated impacts across commitments or policies:**
 - Carry out gender-responsive analysis in the project planning phase, potentially in partnership with a national women's organization.
 - Proactively publish environmental, health, and social impact assessments with gender-differentiated impacts of extractive industries.

Better access to more information

- **Gender-disaggregated data beyond employment:** Publish disaggregated person-level information on local procurement, training efforts, and social payments to organizations working on women and gender issues.
- **Develop educational outreach efforts:** Support community-led engagement with key stakeholders, such as women's groups, by providing information on extractives policies and data and collecting feedback.

Involving women in strategic planning and decision-making

- **Inclusive policy creation:** Consider commitments that establish or enhance women's ability to participate in and benefit from extractive industries.

- Work with a broad group of residents beyond the MSG to identify public policies that address women's needs, constraints, and benefits, including national and regional gender groups and women's rights organizations.
- Evaluate gaps between policy and implementation.
- **Inclusive policy aims:** Enact rules that require women's meaningful participation at the negotiating table for continuity agreements.

Strengthening grievance mechanisms

Ensure women have equal access to project-level grievance mechanisms. To better facilitate access, governments can:

- Eliminate fees associated with grievance mechanisms;
- Provide simple and clear instructions for users;
- Require complaint anonymity; and
- Identify and publicize multiple access points, including online and offline options.

Gender and Extractive Industries

The social, economic, and environmental impacts of extractive industries may be experienced differently by men and women. Women might see changes in job access, the cost of living, social dynamics, and land rights. The 2019 EITI Standard requires members to disclose employment data by company, gender, and occupation level and to find gender considerations in EITI data. Members must also address gender balance in their multistakeholder groups.

OGP has a number of extractive and natural resources commitments, but none currently include a specific effort to engage women in the creation or implementation of the commitment. To build on other national interventions, consider Mongolia, which created a gender equality strategy for the mining sector beginning with review of laws and policies, or Malawi, which, in their EITI work-plan, committed to submit reports with gender-disaggregated data.

Civic Space and Extractive Industries

OGP and EITI both believe that governance and public policy creation is better when government officials engage with civil society actors. Yet, civic space continues to shrink worldwide, including in OGP and EITI countries, a phenomenon that challenges progress in each of the policy areas discussed here. According to a 2017 CIVICUS analysis of civic space in EITI countries,⁶ which largely overlaps with the findings of a similar 2018 analysis of OGP countries,⁷ the tactics most often used to restrict civic space in OGP/EITI countries include:

- Detention of protesters and human rights defenders;
- Disruption or prevention of protests (with or without use of force); and
- Attacks on journalists and media censorship.

In line with the findings of OGP's recent *Global Report*,⁸ countries can take the following actions to counteract these assaults on civic space and preserve rights of expression, assembly, and association in the extractive sector:

Prevention

- Implement government oversight and industry standards to maximize safety and right of assembly.
- Introduce rules to clarify and allow for assemblies on publicly-accessed private land.

Protection

- Establish civil society monitors. A representative group of civil society observers could proactively monitor issues around civil society in extractives before they reach a crisis point. Consider proactive recruitment from communities most impacted by extraction, including women and indigenous communities.
- Adopt, implement, and report on whistleblower protections, aligned with global best practices and standards.
- Engage organizations representing women and minorities in crafting solutions to harassment and violence.

Actions for Accountability

- Create accessible complaint mechanisms to address rights violations by extractive companies.
- Ensure the possibility of appealing grievances to formal government dispute resolution mechanisms.



EITI Beneficial Ownership Regional Workshop Taken in Manila, Philippines in March 2019. Photo by EITI

Policy areas

Open Contracting and Licensing

8 commitments reinforce | 13 commitments accelerate | 4 commitments go beyond

Key Findings

- OGP **accelerates** progress in EITI on open contracting; 10 EITI members have already pledged to disclose public contracts in extractives, which will not become a requirement in EITI until January 2021.
- Licensing commitments less frequently accelerate or go beyond the EITI standard. Most commitments reinforce the standard.
- On average, countries' performance in EITI on contracts and licensing is nearly satisfactory based on 2016 requirements. Countries can use their OGP action plans to improve EITI compliance in this area by:
 - Disclosing contracts or licenses, publishing the terms for extractive activity and other related documents; and
 - Making information about the licensing process and criteria more transparent.
- In general, OGP open contracting commitments related to extractive industries are both more frequently complete and ambitious than other open contracting commitments in other sectors in terms of IRM metrics.

Summary of Relevant EITI Standards

Contracting and Licensing Process

- 2.2 – Contract and license allocations
 - EITI countries are **required** to disclose a description of the licensing process, criteria for receiving a license, the recipient of licenses in their EITI report, as well as any material deviations from the legal and regulatory framework for licensing.
 - EITI countries are **encouraged** to disclose information about licenses granted before the country joined EITI.
 - EITI countries that have bidding processes for licenses are required to disclose information about bidders.

Contract and License Transparency

- 2.3 – Register of Licenses
 - EITI countries are required to maintain a publicly available register or cadastre with timely and comprehensive information about all licenses.
- 2.4 – Policy on contract disclosure
 - EITI countries are **required** to include disclosure policies in EITI reports.
 - EITI countries are **required** to provide a list of active contracts and licenses, indicating which are publicly available and which are not, including the legal and practical barriers to disclosure.
 - Multistakeholder groups in EITI countries are *required* to publish a plan for disclosing contracts with a timeframe for implementation.
 - EITI countries are **required** to publish all contracts and licenses entered into, signed, or amended after 1 January 2021, including related annexes, addendums, or amendments.

Licensing

6 reinforce | 2 accelerate | 1 goes beyond

Goals of OGP Commitments Made to Date

- Publishing license registers for extractive industries
- Publishing information about the process for license allocation in extractive industries
- Creating electronic systems for processing license applications and issuing licenses

OGP/EITI Status (median): 5.00/Satisfactory Progress

Contracting

1 reinforces | 10 accelerate | 2 go beyond

Goals of OGP Commitments Made to Date

- Publishing contracts and procurement-related information in extractives
- Creating beneficial ownership registries for public contract holders in extractives

OGP/EITI Status (median): 5.00/Satisfactory Progress

OGP Open Contracting and Licensing Commitments According to the Independent Reporting Mechanism

189 total open contracting & licensing commitments in OGP	→	25 are extractives-focused
These are from 70 OGP countries	→	16 of those have extractives-focused commitments
9 starred commitments	→	2 extractives-focused
19 commitments have a major or outstanding “Did It Open Government?” score	→	2 extractives-focused
80 commitments are substantially complete	→	12 extractives-focused
20 commitments are highly ambitious	→	15 extractives-focused

Inventory of Extractives-Focused Open Contracting and Licensing Commitments

Identifier (years, commitment number)	Country	Commitment Title	Summary/Topics	Sub-Topic ⁹
AP14-16 (1)	Armenia	Digitization and publication of data in the “Republican Geological Fund” SNCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publicly disclose entities who are granted extractive mining rights 	Licensing
AP12-14 (9)	Bulgaria*	⚙️ Public Information System on Mineral Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a public information system to disclose data about extractive resources, including registries of exploration licenses and concessions 	Licensing
AP14-16 (6)	Bulgaria*	Transparency of underground resources act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend legislation on the procedure for grant permits for mineral resource prospecting and exploration 	Licensing
AP16-18 (3)	Georgia*	Introduction of electronic licensing system in the field of natural resources application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create electronic licensing system for natural resources 	Licensing
AP15-17 (1)	Ghana	⚙️ Open contracting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open up contracting processes, publish contracts in extractives, and provide information on the beneficial owners of contracts 	Contracting
AP13-15 (2.3)	Indonesia	Transparency and Accountability in Natural Resources Management Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish data and information regarding oil, gas, and mining activities, including a list of mining business license holders 	Licensing
AP14-16 (12)	Indonesia	Accelerate open and good governance practices in natural resources management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish renegotiated contracts and procurement information in oil, gas, and mining industries 	Contracting
AP16-18 (4)	Kenya*	Publish Oil and Gas Contracts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disclose contracts and revenue information in the oil and gas industries 	Contracting

Identifier (years, commitment number)	Country	Commitment Title	Summary/Topics	Sub-Topic
AP18-20 (15)	Kyrgyz Republic	Disclosure of related data in mining industry at the license level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regularly publish licenses in the mining industry 	Licensing; Contracting
AP13-15 (3)	Liberia	Extractive Industries Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish EITI reports which will include information about government expenditures and beneficiary communities Conduct Post Contract Award Process Audits / Investigations of material contracts, concessions, and licenses entered into by the Government of Liberia with companies operating in the mining, oil, forestry, and agriculture sectors 	Licensing
AP16-18 (5)	Malawi	Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open contracts and revenue transparency in the extractive industry sector 	Licensing; Contracting
AP11-13 (13)	Mexico	Mining Projects Database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish database with information on mining company licenses for exploration and exploitation 	Licensing
AP11-13 (16)	Mexico	Publish PEMEX Contract Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish bidding decisions and contracts entered into by the state-owned oil company 	Licensing; Contracting
AP13-15 (22)	Mexico	Petroleum to benefit all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish contracts signed with extractive companies Ensure that regulatory agencies and ministries publish timely and complete reports on their operations, including income and projects 	Contracting
AP14-16 (3.3.1.4)	Mongolia	Develop central information database of minerals, oil, and land tenure license owners, open to the public.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a centralized public information database of minerals, oil, land tenure and license owners 	Licensing
AP14-16 (3.3.1.5)	Mongolia	Ensure transparency all agreements on investment, stability and production- sharing of public-owned resources such as water, minerals, oil and land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish public contracts on public-owned resources (water, minerals, land) 	Contracting

Identifier (years, commitment number)	Country	Commitment Title	Summary/Topics	Sub-Topic
AP16-18 (11)	Mongolia	Transparency of contracts of public resource exploiting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify types of documents such as agreements on utilizing deposits, investment and sustainability agreements, shareholding and product sharing agreements, and other similar agreements and make them accessible online Improve local cooperation agreements and agreements for land and water usage and develop an information database of these documents that is accessible to the public 	Contracting
AP17-19 (2)	Nigeria	Full implementation of Open Contracting and adoption of Open Contracting Data Standards in the public sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement open contracting in 5 areas, including solid minerals 	Contracting
AP14-16 (7)	Sierra Leone	Scaling up extractive industry transparency initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish the process and outline the checks and balances carried out for allocation of licenses by the Mines and Mineral Resources Ministry and the Petroleum Directorate 	Licensing
AP14-16 (9)	Sierra Leone	70% of all Mining and Agricultural lease agreements and contracts revised and made public with a view to improve transparency, accountability and public participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish 70% of mining and agriculture data on an open data portal 	Licensing; Contracting
AP14-16 (11)	Sierra Leone	Establish an open data portal to improve transparency in fiscal and extractive transactions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source funding to establish a data portal for pilot government documents such as the budget, as well as 70% of mining and agricultural contracts and 20% of Laws of Sierra Leone that have been gazetted 	Contracting
AP14-16 (3.5)	Tanzania	Tanzania to fulfill its EITI commitments by June, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document the government's actual practice for disclosure of contracts 	Licensing; Contracting
AP14-16 (4.2)	Trinidad and Tobago	Publicly available cadastre of licenses and contracts for the exploration and production of oil and gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish license cadastre and production volumes of oil and gas 	Licensing; Contracting
AP14-16 (18)	Tunisia*	Development of an "Open Data" platform dedicated to information dealing with oil and mine sector investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish open data on all contracts in the oil and mining sector 	Licensing; Contracting

Identifier (years, commitment number)	Country	Commitment Title	Summary/Topics	Sub-Topic
AP18-20 (7)	Tunisia*	Applying the principles of open contracting in the hydrocarbons field	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an electronic platform to apply the open contracting principles through publishing all concluded contracts in an open format accompanied by all annexes and associated decisions, in addition to the dissemination of documents about contracts that explain the contracting process with investors • Prepare a benchmark study and draw on international experiences in the open contracting area • Develop and execute a training program on Open Contracting Data Standard (OCDS) for the benefit of officials 	Licensing; Contracting

★ = Starred commitment

* = Country not in EITI

Beneficial Ownership

0 commitments reinforce | 5 commitments accelerate | 1 commitment goes beyond

Key Findings

- Five OGP countries **accelerate** the EITI standard for beneficial ownership. EITI does not require, but recommends, the creation of beneficial ownership (BO) registries, which several EITI members are doing through their OGP action plans.
- On average, OGP beneficial ownership commitments related to extractive industries perform better than beneficial ownership commitments in other sectors in terms of IRM metrics.¹⁰
- Many BO commitments not focused on extractives also affect the extractives sector.

Summary of Relevant EITI Standards

- 2.5 – Beneficial Ownership
 - It is **recommended** that EITI countries publish national beneficial ownership registries.
 - It is **required** that EITI countries publish the government's policy on beneficial ownership.
 - On 1 January 2020 it will be **required** that EITI countries request companies to publicly disclose beneficial ownership information through regular government and corporate systems with the EITI report as a supplement.
 - This information should include the name, nationality, and country of residence of the beneficial owner and identify any politically exposed persons.

Goals of OGP Commitments to Date

- Creating beneficial ownership registries for extractive industries
- Mandating disclosure of information about board of directors' candidates for SOEs
- Publishing information on the beneficial owners of public contracts

OGP/EITI Status: Not yet assessed

OGP Beneficial Ownership (BO) Commitments According to the Independent Reporting Mechanism

31 total BO commitments in OGP	→	6 are extractives-focused
These are from 21 OGP countries	→	4 of these have EI-focused BO commitments
4 starred BO commitments	→	1 starred extractives-focused BO commitment
1 commitment has a major or outstanding "Did It Open Government?" score	→	0 extractives-focused
9 commitments are substantially complete	→	1 extractives-focused
7 commitments are highly ambitious	→	3 extractives-focused

Inventory of Extractives-Focused Beneficial Ownership Commitments

Identifier (years, commitment number)	Country	Commitment Title	Summary/Topics
AP18-20 (3)	Armenia	Open and public beneficial ownerships' register	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot beneficial ownership registry with national metal mining companies
AP15-17 (1)	Ghana	★ Open Contracting and Contract Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish information about beneficial owners of procurement contracts in extractives and other industries
AP17-19 (3)	Ghana	Beneficial Ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide information on beneficial owners of companies who have contracts to extract oil, gas, and minerals
AP18-20 (1)	Indonesia	Improvement in Data Management and Compliance of Extractive, Forestry, and Plantation Sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create BO registry for extractive, forestry, and plantation sectors Focus on publication and use of BO database Publish permit application information for extractives and palm oil
AP16-18 (12)	Mongolia	Information transparency of the owners of the entities with rights to use mineral resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish register of owners of companies who are exploiting extractives
AP16-18 (13)	Mongolia	Make licenses, information and activities of the companies transparent and effective by government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require financial and operational reporting by SOEs Create confirmation database of board of director candidates for SOEs

★ = Starred commitment

State-owned Enterprises

6 commitments reinforce | 0 commitments accelerate | 0 commitments go beyond

Key Findings

- A small number of OGP action plans **reinforce** performance on EITI standards.
- Overall, EITI performance on SOEs is not yet satisfactory among OGP countries; countries can use their OGP action plans to improve EITI implementation and public SOE oversight.

Summary of Relevant EITI Standards

- 2.6 – State Participation
 - EITI countries are **required** to publish information about the financial relationship between companies and the state.
 - EITI countries are **required** to disclose the level of ownership the government and SOEs have in extractives companies.
 - EITI countries are **required** to disclose SOEs’ audited financial statements.
- 4.2 – Sale of State’s Share of Revenues Collected in Kind
 - EITI countries are **required** to disclose the volumes of in-kind revenue received and sold by the state.
 - EITI countries are **encouraged** to disclose a description of the process for selecting the buying companies.
- 4.5 – SOE Transactions
 - EITI countries are **required** to publish comprehensive information on financial transactions related to SOEs.
- 6.2 – SOE Quasi-Fiscal Expenditures
 - EITI countries are **required** to include expenditures made by SOEs in the government’s quasi-financial expenditures report.

Goals of OGP Commitments Made to Date

- Making financial and operational reporting by SOEs mandatory
- Including SOEs in the EITI reporting process

OGP/EITI Status (median): 4.5/Meaningful Progress

OGP SOE Commitments According to the Independent Reporting Mechanism

6 total extractives-focused SOE commitments in OGP

These are from 5 OGP countries

0 starred commitments

2 commitments have a major or outstanding “Did It Open Government?” score

3 commitments are substantially complete

3 commitments are highly ambitious

Inventory of Extractives-Focused State-Owned Enterprise Commitments

Identifier (years, commitment number)	Country	Commitment Title	Summary/Topics
AP11-13 (16)	Mexico	Publish PEMEX Contract Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish bidding decisions and contracts entered into by the state-owned oil company
AP16-18 (13)	Mongolia	Make licenses, information and activities of the companies transparent and effective by government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require financial and operational reporting by SOEs Create confirmation database of board of director candidates for SOEs
AP14-16 (4.3)	Trinidad & Tobago	To include the mineral sector (starting with National Quarries Company Ltd.) in the TTEITI Reporting Mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include the National Quarries Company Ltd. in the TTEITI reporting process
AP14-16 (18)	Tunisia*	Open data platform for investments in oil and mining sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish open data on revenue derived from SOEs
AP16-18 (2)	United Kingdom	Natural Resource Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publicly disclose payments from physical commodity trading companies to SOEs
AP19-21 (5)	United Kingdom	Natural Resource Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance company disclosures regarding payments to governments

* = Country not in EITI

Environment

2 commitments reinforce | 8 commitments accelerate | 6 commitments go beyond

Key Findings

- OGP countries both **accelerate** and *go beyond* the EITI standard in environmental requirements.
- Countries can continue to use their OGP action plans to open environmental impact assessments; publish expenditures in impact mitigation and restoration; and make public monitoring, enforcement, and compliance actions.

Summary of Relevant EITI Standards

- 6.1 – Mandatory social expenditures
 - EITI countries are **required** to disclose material environmental payments to governments.
 - EITI countries are **encouraged** to disclose voluntary or discretionary environmental payments to governments.
- 6.4 – Environmental impact of extractive activities
 - EITI countries are **encouraged** to disclose information about environmental monitoring.

Goals of OGP Commitments Made to Date

- Developing legislation to require environmental impact assessments before and during extractives projects
- Publishing data on monitoring, enforcement, and compliance actions.
- Publishing information about the distribution and use of natural resources in extractive industries.

Outside of extractive industries, OGP members are:

- Publishing geo-spatial data and maps of conservation and other resource-rich areas.
- Disclosing environmental data, including information about pollution levels and carbon emissions.
- Integrating preventive climate change policies in partnership with private companies.
- Co-creating climate policy with citizens and allowing citizens to participate in conservation efforts.

OGP/EITI Status (median): 4.00/Meaningful Progress¹¹

OGP Environment Commitments According to the Independent Reporting Mechanism

145 total environment commitments in OGP —————> 16 are extractives-focused

These are from 52 OGP countries —————> 14 of those have extractives-focused commitments

12 starred commitments —————> 1 extractives-focused

17 commitments have a major or outstanding
“Did It Open Government?” score —————> 1 extractives-focused

54 commitments are substantially complete —————> 6 extractives-focused

54 commitments are highly ambitious —————> 8 extractives-focused

Inventory of Extractives-Focused Environmental Commitments¹²

Identifier (years, commitment number)	Country	Commitment Title	Summary/Topics
AP16-18 (4)	Chile	CODELCO transparency website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish information on the operations and environmental impacts of CODELCO, a state-owned copper mining company
AP15-17 (14)	Colombia	Management of environmental public expenditures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish information about the distribution of resources of the Environmental Conservation Fund
AP14-16 (19)	El Salvador	Adherence to the Global Compact of the United Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt corporate social responsibility requirements for natural resource protection
AP16-18 (16)	Georgia*	★ Adoption of the Environmental Assessment Code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish environment risks and impacts before and during project planning phase
AP16-18 (12)	Honduras	Resilient communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizen-monitoring of environmental risks associated with extractive projects
AP18-20 (19)	Honduras	Transparency in extractive industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizen-monitoring of environmental risks associated with mining activities
AP14-16 (12)	Indonesia	Accelerate Open and Good Governance Practices in Natural Resources Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish information about production volumes and spatial planning in the gas and mining sectors
AP16-18 (8.3)	Macedonia	Ensuring accountability and private sector involvement in National Climate Change Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve data collected from the private sector on air pollution and climate change
AP13-15 (23)	Mexico	Mining for everyone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with CSOs to evaluate socio-environmental work related to the mining industry and create proposals for greater transparency in mining industry
AP16-18 (7)	Mexico	Reduce the risks associated with climate change by generating and disseminating information that is affordable, public, and binding on decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish information on the efficient use of natural resources to reduce risks associated with climate change
AP16-18 (6)	Paraguay	Improve the quality and quantity of public information on natural resources and the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish reports on environmental impacts of extractive project and data on natural resource use
AP12-14 (1:J)	Peru	Access to environmental information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft a law on transparency in environmental concerns on extractive projects
AP16-18 (4)	South Africa*	Environmental Management Information Portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a portal of environmental spatial data to assess environmental impacts of development projects
AP12-14 (11)	Spain	Streamlining environmental assessment procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shorten timelines for evaluating environmental impacts of projects
AP16-18 (7)	Sri Lanka	National Environmental Act (NEA) Amendments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore the public's right to comment on initial environmental examinations
AP16-18 (12)	Uruguay	Availability and opening of environmental data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish the location, nature, and expected environmental impact of new extractive ventures

★ = Starred commitment

* = Country not in EITI

Endnotes

- ¹ Commitments that *accelerate* the EITI standard receive this designation because they either commit to implementing a part of the standard that is not required yet but will be required in the coming years or implement an element of the standard that is currently *encouraged* but not required. In both cases, these actions are in some way already included in the EITI standard, and are therefore referred to here as “actions to reinforce the EITI standard.”
- ² <https://www.openownership.org/what-we-do/the-beneficial-ownership-data-standard/>
- ³ <https://www.gleif.org/en/about-lei/introducing-the-legal-entity-identifier-lei>
- ⁴ In countries where the government already requires environmental disclosures in the licensing process, such actions are covered under section 2.4 of the EITI standard. Therefore, OGP commitments that relate to environmental disclosures in licensing *reinforce* the EITI standard in countries where this is already required by law. Commitments about environmental disclosures outside of the licensing process, however, *go beyond* the standard.
- ⁵ <http://miningsharedvalue.org/mininglprm>
- ⁶ Inés Pousadela, *Civic Space Under Threat in Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Countries* (CIVICUS, Aug. 2017), <https://civicus.org/documents/CIVICUSMonitorFindings.EITI.Countries.pdf>.
- ⁷ Tonusree Basu and Denisse Miranda, *The Right Tools for the Right Job: How OGP can help win the fight for civic space* (Open Government Partnership, 2018), https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Right-Tools_Civic-Space_20180508.pdf.
- ⁸ Sandy Arce, Renzo Falla and Joseph Foti, *OGP Global Report: Democracy Beyond the Ballot Box* (Open Government Partnership, 2019), <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/campaigns/global-report/priority-policy-areas/>.
- ⁹ For this analysis, we categorize commitments based on whether they focus more on licensing or contracting.
- ¹⁰ Note: generalizations about commitment performance in beneficial ownership are somewhat unreliable given the small sample size of beneficial ownership commitments.
- ¹¹ Countries have not yet been assessed according to section 6.4 of the EITI standard.
- ¹² The following list of commitments were selected due to their focus on both the environment and the extractive sector. Note that they may also align closely with other non-environment requirements of EITI.



Albchrome shpk is the largest chrome ore and ferrochrome producer in Albania. Photo by: Albchrome shpk, albchrome.al/

Country pages

Each country page includes information on the country's latest completed EITI validation. Note that even though many countries are currently under review, this paper relies on data and findings published on or before 1 August 2019.

Afghanistan

Joined OGP: 2017

EITI Status: Inadequate progress/suspended

Most recent validation: 2017

Topic	Requirement	Progress on EITI Requirements		OGP Commitments		Action Implication
		Qualitative Assessment	#	Extractives focus	No extract. focus	
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	The report does not cover significant aspects of the requirement, including the procedures followed for the award of licenses in the year under review, whether licenses were transferred or the process for transferring licences, the technical and financial criteria or a list of unsuccessful bidders. It is also unclear whether licenses were awarded or transferred for oil and gas in the period under review.	3	None	1 commitment	Consider Action
	Register of licenses (2.3)	On mining, while the recently launched MOMP Transparency portal offers overview of over 900 licenses, the comprehensiveness of these remains unclear. While the portal does not appear to list the four oil and gas licenses, the information on oil and gas licenses is provided in the full-text of the four oil and gas production-sharing contracts published on the MOMP website.	4			
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)	Afghanistan has disclosed the government's policy on contract disclosure and contracts are available on the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum's website	6			
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	Afghanistan has committed to establish an economy-wide register of beneficial owners and is taking steps towards its establishment. AEITI has agreed a roadmap to publish beneficial owners of companies that operate, bid for or own licenses in the sector by 2020.	NA	None	None	No EITI Assessment

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.
Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.
Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	Whilst 2 state-owned enterprises (SOE) are identified as operating in the sector, there is limited information on the level of state ownership, the terms associated with state equity nor any changes in state ownership. There is no information on the statutory financial relations between them and the state, nor any deviation in practice beyond a description of their weak accounting system.	3	None	No data	Consider Action
	Sale of State's Share of Revenues Collected in Kind (4.2)	This requirement is not applicable in Afghanistan.	NA			
	SOE transactions (4.5)	Whilst both SOEs were included in the scope of reporting, the report does not clearly distinguish payments from SOEs to MOF that are specific to SOEs and the comprehensiveness of SOE reporting is unclear. Uncertainty over the comprehensiveness of SOEs' reporting of transactions with government are linked to weaknesses in their record-keeping.	4			
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)	There is insufficient information in the 2014-2015 EITI Report to assess whether material quasi-fiscal expenditures exist in Afghanistan.	2			
ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditures (6.1)	Whilst the 2014-15 Report states that there are no mandatory social expenditures, several stakeholders confirmed that specific mining companies had undertaken mandatory social expenditures in the year under review.	3	None	None	Consider Action
	Environmental Impact of Extractive Activities (6.4)	This new requirement has not yet been incorporated into EITI validation assessments.	NA			

No OGP Extractives Commitments

Completed: Commitment had "substantial" completion or was "complete."

Ambitious: Commitment had a "moderate" or "transformative" potential impact.

Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially "transformative," and had at least "substantial" completion.

Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way ("major" or "outstanding" on the IRM's "Did It Open Government?" variable).

Albania

Joined OGP: 2011

EITI Status: Meaningful progress

Most recent validation: 2017

Topic	Requirement	Progress on EITI Requirements		OGP Commitments		Action Implication
		Qualitative Assessment	#	Extractives focus	No extract. focus	
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	The 2016 EITI Report and mining, oil and gas license registers published on the AlbEITI website identify the mining, oil and gas licenses awarded and the license transfers in 2016. While descriptions of the general processes for awarding and transferring licenses are publicly available for both mining and oil and gas, there is no evidence that the detailed technical and financial criteria for mining, oil and gas license awards and transfers are available to the public. Although the 2016 EITI Report highlights the MSG's assessment of non-trivial deviations in mining, oil and gas license awards, it does not describe the MSG's approach to assessing non-trivial deviations in license transfers in 2016. The report is transparent about legal constraints hindering disclosure of non-winning bidders for mining licenses awarded through licensing rounds, although this could be a significant challenge to Albania's adherence to Requirement 2.5.	4	None	3 commitments	Consider Action
	Register of licenses (2.3)	The 2016 EITI Report and mining, oil and gas license registers published on the AlbEITI website provide all of the information listed under Requirement 2.3.b (including license-holder name, dates of award and expiry, commodity(ies) covered and coordinates), albeit not the dates of application for licenses held by material companies. The report is transparent about challenges in sourcing dates of application. The International Secretariat's view is that the lack of publicly-accessible dates of application is a marginal issue that does not affect Albania's progress in meeting the overall objective of transparency in license information.	5			
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)	The 2016 EITI Report clarifies the government's policy on contract disclosure in the oil and gas sector, but not in the mining sector. Stakeholder consultations confirmed that the government had a pro-disclosure policy in practice in the mining sector. While there is little evidence that the MSG has taken steps to codify this government policy for the mining sector, the Secretariat's view is that the government's pro-disclosure policy for mining contracts in practice, combined with the small number of contracts in the mining sector (three), mean that the broader objective of contract transparency has been achieved.	5			
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	The 2015 EITI Report does not clarify the government's policy on beneficial ownership disclosure in extractives companies but the names of legal owners of all material companies are publicly available on the National Registration Centre website.	NA	None	None	No EITI Assessment

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.

Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.

Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	The 2016 EITI Report clarifies that Albpetrol was the only material SOE for EITI reporting purposes in 2016 and describes the financial relations between Albpetrol and the state, both statutorily and in practice, aside from the rules related to its ability to raise third-party financing. Stakeholder consultations confirmed that the Albpetrol company statutes clearly codified the rules related to third-party financing, although the public accessibility of these statutes was unclear during Validation. The report provides an overview of state equity in extractive companies, including terms associated with state equity, and stakeholder consultations confirmed that there were no changes in state participation in 2016. The report only confirms the lack of outstanding loans and guarantees from Albpetrol to extractive companies in 2016, without reference to any government loans or guarantees to extractive companies.	4	None	No data	Consider Action
	Sale of State's Share of Revenues Collected in Kind (4.2)	The 2015 EITI Report reconciles crude oil volumes collected under PSAs, discloses crude oil volumes sold and the value of proceeds from crude oil sales, disaggregated by buyer. The report provides volumes collected, volumes sold and sales proceeds for both the share of oil production under PSAs as well as Albpetrol's equity oil, albeit without disaggregation between the two. While there is a case for considering that Albania has gone beyond the minimum requirement by disclosing information on the sales of Albpetrol's equity oil, the International Secretariat's initial assessment is that Albania has made satisfactory progress in meeting this requirement given the lack of disaggregation between the state's in-kind revenues and Albpetrol's equity oil.	5			
	SOE transactions (4.5)	While the 2015 EITI Report includes a reconciliation of oil and gas company payments to extractives SOEs (Albpetrol) and of some of Albpetrol's payments to government, it only provides Albpetrol's unilateral disclosure of its dividends to government, which are not reconciled with MEDTTE receipts. While Albpetrol's dividends to MEDTTE are material, they account for only 0.39% of government revenues from the mining, oil and gas sectors. However, the International Secretariat understands that MEDTTE's receipt of Albpetrol dividends are disclosed in the annual budget execution report, given that MEDTTE's revenues are recorded in the national budget (see Requirement 5.1). In addition, the fact that Albpetrol's annual financial statements are audited (see Requirement 4.9) provides a high degree of quality assurance for Albpetrol's unilateral disclosure of its dividends to government.	5			
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditure (6.2)	The 2016 EITI Report includes a summary of the MSG's deliberations on quasi-fiscal expenditures and its conclusions that Albpetrol did not undertake any quasi-fiscal expenditures in the year under review (2016).	NA			
ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditure (6.1)	The 2016 EITI Report states categorically that there are no mandatory social expenditures in either mining or oil and gas, based on its review of available contracts and consultations with government and industry stakeholders. While material companies were requested to report details of their voluntary social expenditures in the 2016 EITI Report, none of the reporting mining, oil and gas companies reported such payments.	NA	None	2 commitments	No EITI Assessment
	Environmental Impact (6.4)	This new requirement has not yet been incorporated into EITI validation assessments.	NA			

All OGP Extractives Commitments

Label	Year	Commitment Description	IRM Assessment			
			Completed	Ambitious	Starred	Strong early results
AP12-14 (30)	2012-2014	Implement EITI recommendations and reorganize AlbEITI Inter-Ministerial Working Group	✓			No data

Completed: Commitment had "substantial" completion or was "complete."

Ambitious: Commitment had a "moderate" or "transformative" potential impact.

Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially "transformative," and had at least "substantial" completion.

Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way ("major" or "outstanding" on the IRM's "Did It Open Government?" variable).

Argentina

Joined OGP: 2012

EITI Status: Yet to be assessed against the Standard

Most recent validation: N/A

Topic	Requirement	Progress on EITI Requirements		OGP Commitments	
		Qualitative Assessment	#	Extractives focus	No extractives focus
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	Pending EITI assessment	NA	None	4 commitments
	Register of licenses (2.3)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	Pending EITI assessment	NA	None	None
STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	Pending EITI assessment	NA	None	No data
	Sale of state's share of revenues collected in kind (4.2)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		
	SOE transactions (4.5)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		
ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditures (6.1)	Pending EITI assessment	NA	None	1 commitment
	Environmental impact of extractive activities (6.4)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.

Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.

Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

All OGP Extractives Commitments

Label	Year	Commitment Description	IRM Assessment			
			Completed	Ambitious	Starred	Strong early results
AP17-19 (6)	2017-2019	Centralize local, provincial, and national mining data in an online platform	Pending IRM Review			

Completed: Commitment had “substantial” completion or was “complete.”
Ambitious: Commitment had a “moderate” or “transformative” potential impact.
Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially “transformative,” and had at least “substantial” completion.
Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way (“major” or “outstanding” on the IRM’s “Did It Open Government?” variable).

Armenia

Joined OGP: 2011

EITI Status: Yet to be assessed against the Standard

Most recent validation: N/A¹

Topic	Requirement	Progress on EITI Requirements		OGP Commitments	
		Qualitative Assessment	#	Extractives focus	No extractives focus
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	Pending EITI assessment	NA	1 commitment: AP14-16 (1)	5 commitments
	Register of licenses (2.3)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	Pending EITI assessment	NA	1 commitment: AP18-20 (3)	None
STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	Pending EITI assessment	NA	None	No data
	Sale of state's share of revenues collected in kind (4.2)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		
	SOE transactions (4.5)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		
ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditures (6.1)	Pending EITI assessment	NA	None	None
	Environmental impact of extractive activities (6.4)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		

¹ Armenia's first validation assessment commenced in 2019 and has not yet been completed.

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.
Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.
Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

All OGP Extractives Commitments

Label	Year	Commitment Description	IRM Assessment			
			Completed	Ambitious	Starred	Strong early results
AP14-16 (1)	2014-2016	Digitize over 12,000 geological reports and centralize information on mining rights	✓	✓		
AP14-16 (2)	2014-2016	Join EITI to improve mining transparency	✓	✓		
AP18-20 (3)	2018-2020	Pilot beneficial ownership registry using national metal mining companies	Pending IRM Review			

Completed: Commitment had “substantial” completion or was “complete.”

Ambitious: Commitment had a “moderate” or “transformative” potential impact.

Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially “transformative,” and had at least “substantial” completion.

Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way (“major” or “outstanding” on the IRM’s “Did It Open Government?” variable).

Australia

Joined OGP: 2015

EITI Status: Does not participate in EITI

Topic	Requirement	OGP Commitments	
		Extractives focus	No extractives focus
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	None	2 commitments
	Register of licenses (2.3)		
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)		
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	None	1 commitment
STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	None	No data
	SOE transactions (4.5)		
	Sale of state's share of revenues collected in kind (4.2)		
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)		
ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditures (6.1)	None	None
	Environmental impact of extractive activities (6.4)		

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.

Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.

Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

All OGP Extractives Commitments

Label	Year	Commitment Description	IRM Assessment			
			Completed	Ambitious	Starred	Strong early results
AP16-18 (1.3)	2016-2018	Implement the EITI Standard and disclose company payments / government revenues from extractives		✓		No data
AP16-18 (3.3)	2016-2018	Improve accessibility of environmental data, including coal and coal seam gas bioregional assessments	✓	✓		No data

Completed: Commitment had “substantial” completion or was “complete.”
Ambitious: Commitment had a “moderate” or “transformative” potential impact.
Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially “transformative,” and had at least “substantial” completion.
Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way (“major” or “outstanding” on the IRM’s “Did It Open Government?” variable).

Burkina Faso

Joined OGP: 2016

EITI Status: Meaningful progress

Most recent validation: 2018

Topic	Requirement	Progress on EITI Requirements		OGP Commitments		Action Implication
		Qualitative Assessment	#	Extractives focus	No extract. focus	
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	The 2015 EITI Report describes the statutory license allocation and transfer procedures, highlighting the number of licenses that were granted or transferred in 201. However, it does not highlight non-trivial deviations from the statutory procedures for awards and transfers in the year under review (2015), when consulted stakeholders highlighted the existence of deviations from statutory allocation procedures.	4	None	None	Consider Action
	Register of licenses (2.3)	The 2015 EITI Report provides a list of mining licenses active in 2014 and provided information including license-holder name, dates of award and expiry, commodities covered and name of decree awarding the license, but not dates of application or license coordinates. The report also describes Burkina-Faso's cadastral management system, which provides public access to dates of application but only of maps of licenses, rather than their specific coordinates.	4			
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)	The 2015 EITI Report clarifies the government's policy on contract disclosure in the mining sector, although it does not clarify whether this 2015 policy is applied retroactively to contracts concluded prior to 2015. While the report comments on actual disclosure practice, noting that decrees approving and summarizing key terms of contracts are published but full-text of contracts are not (aside from Newmont's Tambao contract), it does not provide guidance on how to access the full text of any contracts.	5			
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	The 2015 EITI Report notes that there is no clear government policy on beneficial ownership disclosure in extractives companies but provides information on the legal ownership of all but three material companies. While the MSG piloted beneficial ownership reporting in the 2015 EITI Report, only two companies reported details of physical owners..	NA	None	None	No EITI Assessment

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.
Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.
Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	While the 2015 EITI Report describes the existence of three SOEs, it does not provide an explanation of the prevailing rules and practices regarding the financial relationship between the government and SOEs. The report provides a list of state participations in the mining sector, and describes the terms associated with the state's 10% free-carry equity in mining projects, but not of the state's equity in the three SOEs. The report highlights changes to state participation in the year under review 2015.	3	None	No data	Consider Action
	Sale of State's Share of Revenues Collected in Kind (4.2)	The 2015 EITI Report states that the Mining Code and model mining contract do not provide for the possibility of paying any mining-related taxes or fees in kind.	NA			
	SOE transactions (4.5)	State's participation in the extractive sector is managed directly by the treasury (DGTCP), which received USD 4,589,454 in dividends from mining companies in 2015. The newly created SOE, SOPAMIB that would manage state participation in the future was not operational during the period under review (2015), therefore no dividends transited through SOEs. Other SOEs operational in the mining sector (BUMIGEB and SEPB) receive government funding rather than make payments to the government.	NA			
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)	While the 2015 EITI Report does not sufficiently address the issue of quasi-fiscal expenditures, stakeholder consultations confirmed that SOEs did not undertake such expenditures in 2015.	NA			
ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditures (6.1)	There is a case for considering that Requirement 6.1 was not applicable to Burkina Faso in 2015, given that the 2015 EITI Report and stakeholder consultations confirmed that there were no mandatory social expenditures required by law or contract in 2015. However, given the MSG's efforts to address "encouraged" aspects of the requirement by presenting companies' unilateral disclosures of their voluntary social expenditures, albeit without reconciling these, the International Secretariat considers that Burkina Faso has made satisfactory progress in meeting this requirement.	6	None	None	Share Innovation
	Environmental Impact of Extractive Activities (6.4)	This new requirement has not yet been incorporated into EITI validation assessments.	NA			

No OGP Extractives Commitments

Completed: Commitment had "substantial" completion or was "complete."

Ambitious: Commitment had a "moderate" or "transformative" potential impact.

Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially "transformative," and had at least "substantial" completion.

Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way ("major" or "outstanding" on the IRM's "Did It Open Government?" variable).

Chile

Joined OGP: 2011

EITI Status: Does not participate in EITI

Topic	Requirement	OGP Commitments	
		Extractives focus	No extractives focus
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	None	3 commitments
	Register of licenses (2.3)		
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)		
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	None	1 commitment
STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	None	No data
	SOE transactions (4.5)		
	Sale of state's share of revenues collected in kind (4.2)		
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)		
ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditures (6.1)	1 commitment: AP16-18 (4)	1 commitment
	Environmental impact of extractive activities (6.4)		

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.

Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.

Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

All OGP Extractives Commitments

Label	Year	Commitment Description	IRM Assessment			
			Completed	Ambitious	Starred	Strong early results
AP12-14 (4.1)	2012-2014	Involve citizens in decision-making related to the environment	✓	✓		No data
AP14-16 (12)	2014-2016	Promote access to environmental information, participation, and climate justice	✓	✓	✓	
AP16-18 (1)	2016-2018	Centralize energy data online and encourage community involvement in energy projects	✓	✓	✓	✓
AP16-18 (4)	2016-2018	Publish information on the operations and impacts of CODELCO (state-owned copper mining company)	✓	✓		

Completed: Commitment had “substantial” completion or was “complete.”
Ambitious: Commitment had a “moderate” or “transformative” potential impact.
Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially “transformative,” and had at least “substantial” completion.
Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way (“major” or “outstanding” on the IRM’s “Did It Open Government?” variable).

Colombia

Joined OGP: 2011

EITI Status: Satisfactory progress

Most recent validation: 2018

Topic	Requirement	Progress on EITI Requirements		OGP Commitments		Action Implication
		Qualitative Assessment	#	Extractives focus	No extract. focus	
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	The requisite information regarding the award and transfer of licenses are disclosed in the 2016 EITI Report both for the hydrocarbon and mining. Information on awarding hydrocarbon contracts is available in the regulator (ANH) website. Information on awarding of mining titles is publicly available in the regulator (ANM) website including the cadastre system. Cadastre is being updated to improve navigability.	5	None	6 commitments	Share Innovation
	Register of licenses (2.3)	Information regarding all active mining, oil and gas licenses is publicly available, as highlighted in the 2016 EITI Report aside from the commodity(ies) covered by mining licenses. The report provides links to both the mining cadastre and the hydrocarbon repository of contracts. Additionally, the public can access additional information, including commodity(ies) covered, upon request from the sector regulators.	5			
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)	The government's policy on contract transparency is described, which also provides an overview of current disclosure practice. In mining, current contractual arrangements are standardised per the Mining Law and are publicly available, with proprietary technical information redacted. All oil and gas contracts are published on the hydrocarbon regulator ANH website.	6			
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	Colombia published the roadmap for disclosing beneficial ownership information. Limited progress has been done in implementing the beneficial ownership roadmap. An initial part of the plan relied on the passing of a beneficial ownership bill that is stalled in Congress. The MSG has started to consider alternative legal ways to ensure compliance with this requirement by 2020.	NA	None	None	No EITI Assessment

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.

Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.

Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	The 2016 EITI Report contains and links to information regarding the relationship between the government and Ecopetrol including transfers of funds between the SOE and the state, retained earnings, reinvestment, third party financing, the financial relationship with the government, the government ownership including changes in 2016 and loans and guarantees.	5	None	No data	Share Innovation
	Sale of State's Share of Revenues Collected in Kind (4.2)	The 2016 EITI Report confirms that the government receives oil royalty payments in-kind and discloses and reconciles volumes of oil collected in-kind, volumes sold and proceeds of these sales to the sole buyer Ecopetrol. Given that all of the government-s in-kind oil revenues are sold to a single buyer, Ecopetrol, they are effectively disaggregated by buyer in the 2016 EITI Report.	5			
	SOE transactions (4.5)	The 2016 EITI Report describes thoroughly the role of the SOE Ecopetrol including disclosure of all Ecopetrol payments to the state. The report explains that Ecopetrol does not collect payments from companies and comprehensively discloses and reconciled Ecopetrol's payments to government.	5			
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)	The 2016 EITI Report demonstrates that Ecopetrol does not undertake any quasi-fiscal expenditures.	NA			
ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditures (6.1)	The 2016 EITI Report identifies mandatory social expenditures in both the mining and oil and gas sectors. The report explains the applicable social payments regime for hydrocarbon and mining companies and discloses both mandatory and voluntary social payments in 2016. Names of beneficiaries are published and the report confirms that all mandatory social expenditures are paid in cash.	5	1 commitment: AP15-17 (14)	4 commitments	Share Innovation
	Environmental Impact of Extractive Activities (6.4)	This new requirement has not yet been incorporated into EITI validation assessments.	NA			

All OGP Extractives Commitments

Label	Year	Commitment Description	IRM Assessment			
			Completed	Ambitious	Starred	Strong early results
AP12-14 (3.4)	2012-2014	Publish government investments of royalties received from extractive industries	✓	✓	✓	No data
AP15-17 (8)	2015-2017	Raise public awareness of extractive sector value chain	✓	✓		
AP15-17 (11.1)	2015-2017	Publish visualizations and query information for extractives' project sites and execution status		✓		
AP15-17 (11.2)	2015-2017	Citizen monitoring and auditing of public investments	✓	✓	✓	✓
AP15-17 (14)	2015-2017	Publish information about the distribution of resources of the Environmental Conservation Fund				
AP17-19 (6)	2017-2019	Use a technology tool to allow the public to track ongoing energy and mining commitments	Pending IRM Review			

Completed: Commitment had "substantial" completion or was "complete."

Ambitious: Commitment had a "moderate" or "transformative" potential impact.

Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially "transformative," and had at least "substantial" completion.

Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way ("major" or "outstanding" on the IRM's "Did It Open Government?" variable).

Côte d'Ivoire

Joined OGP: 2015

EITI Status: Meaningful progress

Most recent validation: 2017

Topic	Requirement	Progress on EITI Requirements		OGP Commitments		Action Implication
		Qualitative Assessment	#	Extractives focus	No extract. focus	
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	Two implementing decrees provide technical and financial criteria for the oil, gas and mining sectors. The 2015 EITI Report did not comprehensively disclose the license allocation process for 90 licenses awarded in the mining sector in 2015, although this information is now available in the country's online mining cadastre. The technical and financial criteria used in license transfer that occurred in the oil and gas sector and the production sharing agreement, signed with ANADARKO in September 2015, were not published.	4	None	1 commitment	Consider Action
	Register of licenses (2.3)	The RCI did not have a publicly available register or cadastre system for its oil, gas and mining industry, but the 2015 EITI Report includes comprehensive information on mining licenses in accordance with EITI Requirement 2.3.a, including names of license holders, location, size and coordinate for each mining license, dates of application award and expiration, allowing the reader to determine the validity period. It should be noted that the Report provided also detailed information on licenses held by artisanal miners of diamond and coltan and semi-industrial production of gold. However, the Report did not disclose comprehensive information of all licenses in the oil and gas sector.	4			
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)	The EITI Report provides a clear description of the government policy, which is not applied in practice. Despite a clear legal mandate to publish production sharing agreements in the hydrocarbon sector since 2012, the law has not been implemented in practice. Government officials at the Ministry of Hydrocarbon and Energy have argued against the publication of the production sharing agreements in a clear violation of article 12 of law N° 2012-369 of 18 April 2012.	5			
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	The international Secretariat took note of the study published by the MSG in December 2016, which reviews the legal and regulatory framework and sets out a methodology for agreeing a definition of beneficial ownership, the mechanism of collecting and publishing beneficial ownership data as well as the level of details to be disclosed. However, the International Secretariat notes that many stakeholders were not aware of this study and implementation of the beneficial ownership roadmap has been delayed. Moreover, very few oil and gas companies disclosed their legal owners as part of the 2015 EITI Report..	NA	None	None	No EITI Assessment

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.
Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.
Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	While the 2015 EITI Report clearly describes the prevailing rules and practices regarding the financial relationship between the government and SODEMI, the descriptions of the financial relationship between the state and the national oil company (PETROCI) remains unclear and not fully comprehensive. The rules and practices governing transfers of funds between PETROCI and the state retained earnings, reinvestment and third-party financing cannot be fully assessed without PETROCI's financial statement, which is not published.	4	None	No data	Consider Action
	Sale of State's Share of Revenues Collected in Kind (4.2)	The 2015 EITI Report reconciles the volumes collected by PETROCI on behalf of the government with company payments of in-kind revenues and discloses volumes of the state's in-kind revenues sold by PETROCI as well as the transfer of sales proceeds to the Treasury. The volumes of oil and gas received by PETROCI were disaggregated by oil bloc, but the quantities of oil sold and revenues received were not disaggregated by buyer, except in the case of the domestic national refinery (SIR) and delivery of natural gas to Cote d'Ivoire Energy.	4			
	SOE transactions (4.5)	The 2015 EITI Report discloses SODEMI's transactions with the government and shows that SODEMI did not collect revenues from oil and gas companies. However, despite significant disclosures by PETROCI of its transactions with the state, several transactions involving PETROCI and Cote d'Ivoire Energy remains unreported and unclear to many MSG members.	4			
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)	Revenues received in-kind by DGH and allocated to training activities or for the purchase of equipments and not recorded in the national budget should have been reported as quasi-fiscal expenditures. Similarly, in-kind revenues of natural gas used to offset electricity bills and not recorded on the national budget the same year, should have been reported as quasi-fiscal expenditures. The budget of the PETROCI foundation, which also makes quasi-fiscal expenditures was not published.	3			
ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditures (6.1)	The MSG agreed a definition of what constitutes mandatory and voluntary social payments and set a materiality threshold at zero for these types of payments. The 2015 EITI Report shows detailed information on mandatory and voluntary social payments made by each company (p.93). The Report also provides detailed payment of mandatory and voluntary social payments by company and by beneficiary (pp.109-110).	6	None	None	Share Innovation
	Environmental Impact of Extractive Activities (6.4)	This new requirement has not yet been incorporated into EITI validation assessments.	NA			

All OGP Extractives Commitments

Label	Year	Commitment Description	IRM Assessment			
			Completed	Ambitious	Starred	Strong early results
AP16-18 (1)	2016-2018	Publish the number of carats of exported diamonds and their certificates of origin				No data
AP16-18 (2)	2016-2018	Establish local mining development committees consisting of industry and community representatives		✓		No data

Completed: Commitment had "substantial" completion or was "complete."

Ambitious: Commitment had a "moderate" or "transformative" potential impact.

Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially "transformative," and had at least "substantial" completion.

Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way ("major" or "outstanding" on the IRM's "Did It Open Government?" variable).

Germany

Joined OGP: 2016

EITI Status: Satisfactory progress

Most recent validation: 2018

Topic	Requirement	Progress on EITI Requirements		OGP Commitments		Action Implication
		Qualitative Assessment	#	Extractives focus	No extract. focus	
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	The process and criteria for awarding and transferring licenses is defined in legislation. Awards and transfers of oil, gas and mining licenses in 2016 are publicly available.	5	None	None	Share Innovation
	Register of licenses (2.3)	Information about licenses is mostly available in online license cadastres maintained by states. D-EITI also publishes a list of all licenses on its website.	5			
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)	The EITI Report addresses the requirement, both policy and practice, only superficially. On balance, the terms of exploration and extraction are strictly defined in legislation.	5			
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	Germany is affected by EU legislation that requires beneficial ownership transparency by January 2020. Following transposition of an earlier Anti-Money Laundering Directive, Germany has already established a register that is accessible upon proof of legitimate interest.	NA	None	None	No EITI Assessment
STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	Technically Südwestdeutsche Salzwerke AG is a state-owned enterprise. However, while dividends from one company give rise to material revenues on the level of individual payments, state participation in the extractive sector is not material as a whole.	NA	None	No data	No EITI Assessment
	Sale of State's Share of Revenues Collected in Kind (4.2)	NA	NA			
	SOE transactions (4.5)	NA	NA			
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)	NA	NA			

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.
Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.
Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditures (6.1)	NA	NA	None	1 commitment	Consider Action
	Environmental Impact of Extractive Activities (6.4)	This new requirement has not yet been incorporated into EITI validation assessments.	NA			

All OGP Extractives Commitments

Label	Year	Commitment Description	IRM Assessment			
			Completed	Ambitious	Starred	Strong early results
AP17-19 (5)	2017-2019	Publish information about extractive industry payments and mining rights		✓		

Completed: Commitment had “substantial” completion or was “complete.”

Ambitious: Commitment had a “moderate” or “transformative” potential impact.

Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially “transformative,” and had at least “substantial” completion.

Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way (“major” or “outstanding” on the IRM’s “Did It Open Government?” variable).

Ghana

Joined OGP: 2011

EITI Status: Meaningful progress

Most recent validation: 2018

Topic	Requirement	Progress on EITI Requirements		OGP Commitments		Action Implication
		Qualitative Assessment	#	Extractives focus	No extract. focus	
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	The 2014 EITI Reports comprehensively disclose the respective process for awarding licenses. The technical and financial criteria for awarding licenses are described in general terms on the Ghana EITI website. The efficiency and effectiveness of licensing procedures are discussed in the reports, leading to recommendations for change which have potentially contributed to sector reforms.	5	1 commitment: AP15-17 (1)	3 commitments	Share Innovation
	Register of licenses (2.3)	Despite gaps and inconsistencies in the 2016 EITI Reports, Ghana's Petroleum Register and Online (mining) Repository provide all information required by Requirement 2.3.b for all active mining, oil and gas licenses.	5			
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)	The government's policy of not publishing contracts is clearly described in the 2014 EITI Reports. The report also describes the actual practice of publishing certain contracts. The reports have recommended to make contract public.	5			
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	Stakeholders in Ghana seem committed to and in favour of beneficial ownership transparency and requirements related to beneficial ownership disclosure appear to be well understood. The multi-stakeholder group has already initiated the implementation of the beneficial ownership requirements by advocating for beneficial ownership disclosure in the amended Companies Act 2016.	NA	2 commitments: AP15-17 (1); AP17-19 (3)	2 commitments	No EITI Assessment

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.
Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.
Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	There were no material revenues related to SOEs in mining in 2016. The 2016 EITI Report confirms the materiality of state participation in oil and gas, and comprehensively lists all state participations upstream, including the lack of changes in 2016. The terms associated with GNPC's equity participations are described in the EITI Report and GNPC's published 2016 audited financial statements. The report describes loan and guarantee arrangements.	5	None	No data	Consider Action
	Sale of State's Share of Revenues Collected in Kind (4.2)	There are no in-kind revenues in mining. In oil and gas, the 2016 EITI Report and the pilot commodity trading report disclose the volumes of the state's in-kind revenues of oil and gas collected in 2016 and the proceeds of sales of the state's in-kind revenues, disaggregated by buyer. The pilot trading report reconciles sales of oil, not gas.	5			
	SOE transactions (4.5)	There were no material SOEs in mining in 2016. In oil and gas, the 2016 EITI Report discloses and reconciles companies' in-kind payments to GNPC, although there are significant gaps in the reconciliation of in-kind gas revenues. The report confirms the lack of dividend payments from GNPC and discloses, but does not reconcile, budget transfers to GNPC, although these transfers are reflected in both GNPC's 2016 audited financial statements and the 2016 national budget.	5			
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)	There were no quasi-fiscal expenditures in mining in 2016. In oil and gas, the 2016 EITI Report provides a partial description of four types of expenditures that it categorises as quasi-fiscal, although these expenditures either did not take in the year under review (2016) or do not appear to fit the categorisation of quasi-fiscal expenditures. There is publicly-available evidence of other GNPC expenditures in 2016 that could be considered quasi-fiscal.	4			
ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditures (6.1)	The 2014 EITI Reports explain that there are no mandatory social expenditures in Ghana. The 2014 EITI Reports contain descriptions and some figures of voluntary corporate social responsibility projects by some companies, without being consistent and comprehensive across each sector.	NA	None	None	No EITI Assessment
	Environmental Impact of Extractive Activities (6.4)	This new requirement has not yet been incorporated into EITI validation assessments.	NA			

All OGP Extractives Commitments

Label	Year	Commitment Description	IRM Assessment			
			Completed	Ambitious	Starred	Strong early results
AP13-15 (5)	2013-2015	Publish legislation relevant to permits/contracting for mineral resource extraction (gold)		✓		
AP15-17 (1)	2015-2017	Open up the contract process and publishing information about the beneficial owners of contracts	✓	✓	✓	
AP15-17 (5)	2015-2017	Create a mechanism for citizen oversight of oil and gas management	✓	✓	✓	
AP17-19 (3)	2017-2019	Provide information on the beneficial owners of public contracts	Pending IRM Review			
AP17-19 (5)	2017-2019	Publish information on resource use and implement a legal framework for extractives management	Pending IRM Review			

Completed: Commitment had "substantial" completion or was "complete."

Ambitious: Commitment had a "moderate" or "transformative" potential impact.

Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially "transformative," and had at least "substantial" completion.

Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way ("major" or "outstanding" on the IRM's "Did It Open Government?" variable).

Guatemala

Joined OGP: 2011

EITI Status: Yet to be assessed against the Standard

Most recent validation: N/A¹

Topic	Requirement	Progress on EITI Requirements		OGP Commitments	
		Qualitative Assessment	#	Extractives focus	No extractives focus
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	Pending EITI assessment	NA	None	11 commitments
	Register of licenses (2.3)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	Pending EITI assessment	NA	None	None
STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	Pending EITI assessment	NA	None	No data
	Sale of state's share of revenues collected in kind (4.2)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		
	SOE transactions (4.5)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		
ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditures (6.1)	Pending EITI assessment	NA	None	4 commitments
	Environmental impact of extractive activities (6.4)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		

¹ Honduras' first validation assessment commenced in 2019 and has not yet been completed.

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.
Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.
Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

All OGP Extractives Commitments

Label	Year	Commitment Description	IRM Assessment			
			Completed	Ambitious	Starred	Strong early results
AP12-14 (3.2)	2012-2014	Implement EITI		✓		No data
AP14-16 (G15)	2014-2016	Implement and monitor EITI initiatives	✓			No data
AP14-16 (G21)	2014-2016	Promote transparency and accountability in the administration of natural resources				No data

Completed: Commitment had “substantial” completion or was “complete.”
Ambitious: Commitment had a “moderate” or “transformative” potential impact.
Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially “transformative,” and had at least “substantial” completion.
Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way (“major” or “outstanding” on the IRM’s “Did It Open Government?” variable).

Honduras

Joined OGP: 2011

EITI Status: Meaningful progress

Most recent validation: 2017

Topic	Requirement	Progress on EITI Requirements		OGP Commitments		Action Implication
		Qualitative Assessment	#	Extractives focus	No extract. focus	
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	The required information regarding the award and transfer of licenses are disclosed in the EITI Report.	5	None	8 commitments	Share Innovation
	Register of licenses (2.3)	Information regarding licenses awarded to companies in the extractive sector, as required in the EITI Standard, is publicly available register in the EITI Report. This information is extracted from the official register kept in the regulator's information system SIHMON.	5			
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)	The Government of Honduras supports and practices contract transparency. Contractual arrangements in the mining sector are uniform per the mining law and available publicly. Oil and gas contracts are published in the official gazette and in the Ministry of Natural Resources' portal.	5			
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	Honduras has published a roadmap for disclosing beneficial ownership information in accordance with requirement 2.5.b. ii.	NA	None	None	No EITI Assessment

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.
Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.
Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	The Government, through INHGEOMIN, confirmed it does not have any participation in any mining or hydrocarbon projects.	NA	None	No data	No EITI Assessment
	Sale of State's Share of Revenues Collected in Kind (4.2)	Honduras' legal framework does not allow taxes or fees to be collected other than in cash.	NA			
	SOE transactions (4.5)	There are no state-owned enterprises involved in the exploration, exploitation and commercialization of minerals or hydrocarbons.	NA			
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)	Honduras does not have any active state-owned enterprises or QFEs.	NA			
ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditures (6.1)	The 2014 EITI Report includes the unilateral disclosure of aggregated social payments made by the companies but does not provide information on the beneficiaries of such contributions.	4	2 commitments: AP16-18 (12); AP18-20 (19)	2 commitments	Implement for Results
	Environmental Impact of Extractive Activities (6.4)	This new requirement has not yet been incorporated into EITI validation assessments.	NA			

All OGP Extractives Commitments

Label	Year	Commitment Description	IRM Assessment			
			Completed	Ambitious	Starred	Strong early results
AP14-16 (10)	2014-2016	Disseminate information about progress in EITI to general public				
AP16-18 (12)	2016-2018	Citizen monitoring of environmental risks associated with extractives projects		✓		No data
AP18-20 (3)	2018-2020	Create open data portal for mining data	Pending IRM Review			
AP18-20 (19)	2018-2020	Citizen environmental monitoring of mining activities	Pending IRM Review			

Completed: Commitment had “substantial” completion or was “complete.”

Ambitious: Commitment had a “moderate” or “transformative” potential impact.

Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially “transformative,” and had at least “substantial” completion.

Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way (“major” or “outstanding” on the IRM’s “Did It Open Government?” variable).

Indonesia

Joined OGP: 2011

EITI Status: Yet to be assessed against the Standard

Most recent validation: N/A¹

Topic	Requirement	Progress on EITI Requirements		OGP Commitments	
		Qualitative Assessment	#	Extractives focus	No extractives focus
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	Pending EITI assessment	NA	2 commitments: AP13-15 (2.3); AP14-16 (12)	4 commitments
	Register of licenses (2.3)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	Pending EITI assessment	NA	1 commitment: AP18-20 (1)	None
STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	Pending EITI assessment	NA	None	No data
	Sale of state's share of revenues collected in kind (4.2)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		
	SOE transactions (4.5)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		
ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditures (6.1)	Pending EITI assessment	NA	1 commitment: AP14-16 (12)	4 commitments
	Environmental impact of extractive activities (6.4)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		

¹ Indonesia's first validation assessment commenced in 2018 and has not yet been completed.

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.
Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.
Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

All OGP Extractives Commitments

Label	Year	Commitment Description	IRM Assessment			
			Completed	Ambitious	Starred	Strong early results
AP11-13 (12)	2011-2013	Publish government revenue information from the extractive industry	✓	No data	No data	No data
AP13-15 (2.3)	2013-2015	Publish extractive industry production and income, and list Clean and Clear mining license holders	✓			No data
AP13-15 (2.4)	2013-2015	Publish state income reports and EITI reconciliation data	✓			No data
AP14-16 (12)	2014-2016	Publish information about production volumes and spatial planning in gas and mining sector		✓		
AP18-20 (1)	2018-2020	Publish permit application information for extractives and palm oil	Pending IRM Review			
AP18-20 (11)	2018-2020	Develop a service system for complaint management and supervision in environment and forestry	Pending IRM Review			

Completed: Commitment had “substantial” completion or was “complete.”

Ambitious: Commitment had a “moderate” or “transformative” potential impact.

Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially “transformative,” and had at least “substantial” completion.

Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way (“major” or “outstanding” on the IRM’s “Did It Open Government?” variable).

Kenya

Joined OGP: 2011

EITI Status: Does not participate in EITI

Topic	Requirement	OGP Commitments	
		Extractives focus	No extractives focus
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	1 commitment: AP16-18 (4)	4 commitments
	Register of licenses (2.3)		
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)		
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	None	2 commitments
STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	None	No data
	SOE transactions (4.5)		
	Sale of state's share of revenues collected in kind (4.2)		
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)		
ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditures (6.1)	None	2 commitments
	Environmental impact of extractive activities (6.4)		

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.
Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.
Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

All OGP Extractives Commitments

Label	Year	Commitment Description	IRM Assessment			
			Completed	Ambitious	Starred	Strong early results
AP16-18 (4)	2016-2018	Disclose contracts and revenue information of the oil and gas industry		✓		No data

Completed: Commitment had “substantial” completion or was “complete.”
Ambitious: Commitment had a “moderate” or “transformative” potential impact.
Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially “transformative,” and had at least “substantial” completion.
Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way (“major” or “outstanding” on the IRM’s “Did It Open Government?” variable).

Kyrgyz Republic

Joined OGP: 2017

EITI Status: Inadequate progress / suspended

Most recent validation: 2016

Topic	Requirement	Progress on EITI Requirements		OGP Commitments		Action Implication
		Qualitative Assessment	#	Extractives focus	No extract. focus	
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	The 2013-2014 EITI Report includes an overview of licensing activity in 2014, and an explanation of the process for allocating licenses. This includes the technical and financial criteria used for tenders, auctions and direct negotiations. Procedures for transferring, suspending and revoking of licenses are described. Although the report provides significant information on the 14 tenders, it lacks full disclosure of whether all license allocations in 2014 followed the stipulated licensing procedures and standard technical and financial criteria. The 2013-2014 EITI Report includes extensive information on challenges in the licensing system as well as government plans for improving the licensing system.	4	1 commitment: AP18-20 (15)	1 commitment	Implement for Results
	Register of licenses (2.3)	Although the 2013-2014 EITI Report states that Kyrgyz Republic does not have a mining cadastre, the State Agency for Geology and Mineral Resources (SAGMR) has an online register of mining licenses that includes the name of the deposit, the name and contact details of the license holder, the location and size of the license area, the type of mineral for which the license is valid for, and the award and expiry dates of the license (p.116). It does not include coordinates or the date of application for the licenses. This information is maintained by SAGMR, but not available to the public.	4			
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)	The 2013-2014 EITI Report does not describe the government's policy or reforms underway with regards to contract transparency. It notes that in practice, details on the obligations contained in the license agreement are not public.	4			
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	The Kyrgyz Republic took part in the beneficial ownership pilot, but only four companies disclosed their ultimate beneficial owners. The 2013-2014 EITI Report confirms that as of 2014, companies must disclose their beneficial owners when applying for a license and notify the government in case of changes in beneficial ownership. Failure to do so constitute grounds for revoking the license in accordance with the Subsurface Law.	NA	None	None	No EITI Assessment

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.
Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.
Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	The 2013-2014 EITI Report notes that the State has interests in 11 state-owned companies engaged in the extractive sector. Only one of these companies – KyrgyzAltyn OJSC – is described in some detail. There is no information about the rules and practices governing the financial relationship between the State and the companies in which the State has an interest, nor does the report disclose the level of ownership of the State in the 11 companies and their subsidiaries (if any). It is unclear if there are any changes in government ownership in SoEs or mining projects in 2014. There is also no information on loan or loan guarantees provided by the State or by SoEs to other oil, gas and mining companies.	3	None	No data	Consider Action
	Sale of State's Share of Revenues Collected in Kind (4.2)	The 2013-14 EITI Report does not provide information on whether the government collects revenues in-kind. Government officials confirmed that in-kind revenues are not practiced.	NA			
	SOE transactions (4.5)	It has not been possible to ascertain whether there are other transactions between the government and SoEs beyond regular payments by the company to the government.	3			
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)	The 2013-14 EITI Report does not address quasi-fiscal expenditures of state-owned enterprises, nor is there any evidence that the MSG has discussed this. Stakeholder consultations reveal that quasi-fiscal expenditures exist.	2			
ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditures (6.1)	The 2013-14 EITI Report explains that the amendments to the subsoil use law in 2014 introduced social expenditures ("social package") by extractive companies. The report gives no detail on how these programmes are developed, nor any details on expenditure apart from related to the Kumtor project. The report does not disclose details regarding the value and beneficiaries of the social expenditures in 2014. Some social expenditures are also voluntary, and the report does not clearly delineate between voluntary and mandatory social expenditures.	3	None	None	Consider Action
	Environmental Impact of Extractive Activities (6.4)	This new requirement has not yet been incorporated into EITI validation assessments.	NA			

All OGP Extractives Commitments

Label	Year	Commitment Description	IRM Assessment			
			Completed	Ambitious	Starred	Strong early results
AP18-20 (15)	2018-2020	Publish licenses in the mining industry regularly	Pending IRM Review			

Completed: Commitment had "substantial" completion or was "complete."

Ambitious: Commitment had a "moderate" or "transformative" potential impact.

Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially "transformative," and had at least "substantial" completion.

Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way ("major" or "outstanding" on the IRM's "Did It Open Government?" variable).

Liberia

Joined OGP: 2011

EITI Status: Suspended for missing deadline

Most recent validation: 2016

Topic	Requirement	Progress on EITI Requirements		OGP Commitments		Action Implication
		Qualitative Assessment	#	Extractives focus	No extract. focus	
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	LEITI Reports provide general information on the process for awarding mining licenses and petroleum blocks, on the identity of companies who were awarded licenses in 2013-14 and limited information on non-trivial deviations from the statutory procedures for awarding petroleum blocks. However, there are inconsistencies in the 2013/2014 EITI Report's description of the number of mining licenses that were awarded in the period under review, and no information on statutory allocation procedures for mineral production licenses, license transfers or non-trivial deviations in the award of mining licenses in the period under review.	4	1 commitment: AP13-15 (3)	1 commitment	Implement for Results
	Register of licenses (2.3)	Although the 2013/2014 EITI Report does not provide information on all mining licenses and petroleum blocks held by material companies, some of this information was available on the two cadastres available online and through the National Oil Company of Liberia's (NOCAL) website for petroleum blocks.	4			
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)	While Liberia's EITI Reports do not refer to contract disclosure policy or practice, nor any commentary on planned reforms, LEITI annual activity reports describe the government's policy and referred to specific legal provisions requiring contracts to be published. The LEITI website provides some mining, oil and gas contracts, although the list of contracts that have been disclosed does not appear to be comprehensive.	5			
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	The MSG has undertaken some work on beneficial ownership, including publishing a beneficial ownership report covering companies operating in the mining, petroleum, agriculture and forestry sectors in December 2015. While disclosure of beneficial ownership information has been incomplete, with only around half of material companies reporting, the MSG has clearly considered the issue and undertaken work to disclose such information in a phased approach.	NA	None	1 commitment	No EITI Assessment

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.
Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.
Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	LEITI Reports describe the state-owned enterprise (SOE) in the oil and gas sector, NOCAL, as well as the general rules related to its financial relations with the government, but it do not clarify the level of state ownership in either NOCAL or in mining projects. The 2013/2014 EITI Report does not cover changes in government ownership in the period under review, the rules and practices related to reinvestment and third-party financing, nor the existence of any loans or loan guarantees from the government or NOCAL to any extractives companies.	3	None	No data	Consider Action
	Sale of State's Share of Revenues Collected in Kind (4.2)	This requirement was not applicable in Liberia in the time under review.	NA			
	SOE transactions (4.5)	The 2013-2014 EITI Report discloses SOE transactions with government, although vaguely. The Report comprehensively disclosed and reconciled statutory payments from the SOE to the Government.	5			
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)	There is no evidence of the MSG's discussions related to the existence or materiality of quasi-fiscal expenditures and the 2013-14 EITI Report does not refer to quasi-fiscal expenditures.	3			
ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditures (6.1)	The 2013-14 EITI Report provides companies' disclosures of mandatory social expenditures disaggregated by cash and in-kind but it doesn't disclose the nature of in-kind mandatory social expenditures nor the identity of any non-government beneficiaries. There is no evidence of the MSG's attempts to reconcile mandatory social expenditures nor of any barriers to such a reconciliation. It is unclear from stakeholder consultations whether the mandatory social expenditures reported in the 2013-14 EITI Report are comprehensive.	4	None	None	Consider Action
	Environmental Impact of Extractive Activities (6.4)	This new requirement has not yet been incorporated into EITI validation assessments.	NA			

All OGP Extractives Commitments

Label	Year	Commitment Description	IRM Assessment			
			Completed	Ambitious	Starred	Strong early results
AP13-15 (3)	2013-2015	Publish EITI reports and conduct post-contract award audit in mining and oil sectors	✓	✓		No data
AP15-17 (4)	2015-2017	Consult citizens on proposed reforms in the land and natural resource sectors	✓	✓		✓

Completed: Commitment had "substantial" completion or was "complete."

Ambitious: Commitment had a "moderate" or "transformative" potential impact.

Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially "transformative," and had at least "substantial" completion.

Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way ("major" or "outstanding" on the IRM's "Did It Open Government?" variable).

Malawi

Joined OGP: 2013

EITI Status: Meaningful progress

Most recent validation: 2018

Topic	Requirement	Progress on EITI Requirements		OGP Commitments		Action Implication
		Qualitative Assessment	#	Extractives focus	No extract. focus	
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	License awards are covered while no transfers occurred during the reporting period. The process for awards and transfers are fully detailed in legislation and in the report. No evidence suggests any deviations from statutory procedures. Descriptions of technical and financial criteria used, though limited, is deemed sufficient.	5	1 commitment: AP16-18 (5)	None	Implement for Results
	Register of licenses (2.3)	The Department of Mines systematically discloses information through a license registry. Coordinates are not explicitly detailed, but contracted areas are visible on a scale of 1:5,000. The score has been downgraded due to limitations with petroleum license data.	4			
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)	The 2015-16 EITI Report describes key provisions and regulations related to contract transparency. There is no government policy preventing disclosure of contracts. The government has not published contracts themselves, but the report and MSG confirm that Malawi relies on third-party disclosures through ResourceContracts.org.	5			
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	MWEITI has clarified the government's policy and legislation on beneficial ownership disclosure. A beneficial ownership roadmap is published, and the report discloses beneficial owners for some companies. Legal owners of each material company are included in the report, referencing securities exchanges where several companies are listed.	NA	None	None	No EITI Assessment

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.
Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.
Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	MWEITI demonstrates that the state participates through minority shares in two operations, that are not material or significant. Ideally, they should have clarified that status of the National Oil Company of Malawi (NOCMA) but publicly available data implies that NOCMA was not relevant during the period under review, according to the definition provided under Requirement 2.6.a.	NA	None	No data	No EITI Assessment
	Sale of State's Share of Revenues Collected in Kind (4.2)	There are statutory provisions for royalties in mining, oil and gas sectors enabling in kind payments, at the discretion of the Minister of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining. However, the report and stakeholders confirm that no in-kind payments were made by either mining or petroleum companies during the period under review.	NA			
	SOE transactions (4.5)	The International Secretariat's initial assessment is this requirement is not applicable in Malawi. For more details please refer to requirement 2.6 on state participation and the existence of state-owned enterprises.	NA			
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)	The International Secretariat's initial assessment is this requirement is not applicable in Malawi. For more details please refer to requirement 2.6 on state participation.	NA			
ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditures (6.1)	The report covers mandatory social expenditures for two mining companies and all petroleum sector companies. But almost no payments are reported nor is any reason for lack of payments identified. Reported mandatory social payments are not disaggregated sufficiently. The report does describe and disclose voluntary social payments associated with one reporting oil and gas company.	3	None	None	Consider Action
	Environmental Impact of Extractive Activities (6.4)	This new requirement has not yet been incorporated into EITI validation assessments.	NA			

All OGP Extractives Commitments

Label	Year	Commitment Description	IRM Assessment			
			Completed	Ambitious	Starred	Strong early results
AP16-18 (5)	2016-2018	Open contracts and revenue transparency in the extractive industry sector	✓			

Completed: Commitment had "substantial" completion or was "complete."

Ambitious: Commitment had a "moderate" or "transformative" potential impact.

Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially "transformative," and had at least "substantial" completion.

Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way ("major" or "outstanding" on the IRM's "Did It Open Government?" variable).

Mexico

Joined OGP: 2011

EITI Status: Yet to be assessed against the Standard

Most recent validation: N/A¹

Topic	Requirement	Progress on EITI Requirements		OGP Commitments	
		Qualitative Assessment	#	Extractives focus	No extractives focus
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	Pending EITI assessment	NA	3 commitments: AP11-13 (13); AP11-13 (16); AP13-15 (22)	4 commitments
	Register of licenses (2.3)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	Pending EITI assessment	NA	None	None
STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	Pending EITI assessment	NA	1 commitment: AP11-13 (16)	No data
	Sale of state's share of revenues collected in kind (4.2)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		
	SOE transactions (4.5)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		
ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditures (6.1)	Pending EITI assessment	NA	2 commitments AP13-15 (23); AP16-18 (7)	6 commitments
	Environmental impact of extractive activities (6.4)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		

¹ Mexico's first validation assessment commenced in 2019 and has not yet been completed.

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.
Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.
Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

All OGP Extractives Commitments

Label	Year	Commitment Description	IRM Assessment			
			Completed	Ambitious	Starred	Strong early results
AP11-13 (7)	2011-2013	Join EITI	✓	No data	No data	No data
AP11-13 (13)	2011-2013	Publish an electronic database with mining companies' exploration and exploitation projects	✓	No data	No data	No data
AP11-13 (14)	2011-2013	Publish PEMEX donation data and verification reports online	✓	No data	No data	No data
AP11-13 (16)	2011-2013	Publish bidding decisions and contracts entered into by the state-owned oil company		No data	No data	No data
AP11-13 (24)	2011-2013	Publish energy regulatory body resolutions and opinions through an online search engine	✓	No data	No data	No data
AP13-15 (11)	2013-2015	Make the entrepreneurial fund more transparent and promote spaces for participation	✓	✓		✓
AP13-15 (22)	2013-2015	Publish contracts signed with extractive companies and ensure timely monitoring of contracts	✓			✓
AP13-15 (23)	2013-2015	Work with CSOs to diagnose gaps and create proposals for greater transparency in the mining industry	✓			✓
AP13-15 (26)	2013-2015	Join EITI				
AP16-18 (7)	2016-2018	Publish information on efficient use of resources to reduce risks associated with climate change	✓			

Completed: Commitment had “substantial” completion or was “complete.”

Ambitious: Commitment had a “moderate” or “transformative” potential impact.

Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially “transformative,” and had at least “substantial” completion.

Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way (“major” or “outstanding” on the IRM’s “Did It Open Government?” variable).

Mongolia

Joined OGP: 2013

EITI Status: Satisfactory progress

Most recent validation: 2016

Topic	Requirement	Progress on EITI Requirements		OGP Commitments		Action Implication
		Qualitative Assessment	#	Extractives focus	No extract. focus	
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	The 2016 EITI Report discloses which mining, oil, and gas licenses were awarded and transferred during the year, highlighting any non-trivial deviations from the applicable legal and regulatory framework governing license awards and transfers. The extensive work on assessing deviations in practice constitutes a good example of increasing awareness of how criteria are assessed during the allocation process.	5	3 commitments: AP14-16 (3.3.1.4); AP14-16 (3.3.1.5); AP16-18 (11)	3 commitments	Share Innovation
	Register of licenses (2.3)	The 2016 EITI Report provides guidance on accessing license coordinates in the oil and gas sector. Having made efforts to secure dates of applications for licenses held by material companies, the MSWG disclosed dates of application for 251 of the 661 mining licenses and eight of the 11 PSAs held by material companies in the 2016 EITI Report. It has been transparent about obstacles hindering disclosure of dates of application for licenses awarded under the previous system and included activities in its 2018 work plan to secure remaining dates of application.	5			
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)	The 2014 EITI Report clarifies government contract disclosure policy and provides a review of actual disclosure practice. There has been follow up by the MSWG to develop a contracts portal, amend the model oil and gas PSAs to remove confidentiality clauses and to disclose all PSAs.	5			
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	The MSWG has considered beneficial ownership disclosure in detail at several MSWG meetings and has conducted initial work on disclosure of legal ownership information (which includes some beneficial ownership disclosures) in the 2013 and 2014 EITI Reports.	NA	2 commitments: AP16-18 (12); AP16-18 (13)	None	No EITI Assessment

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.

Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.

Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	The 2016 EITI Report clearly defines a set of nine SOEs making material payments to government and describes their statutory financial relations with the state, including loans and guarantees, as well as non-trivial deviations in the year under review.	5	1 commitment: AP16-18 (13)	No data	Share Innovation
	Sale of State's Share of Revenues Collected in Kind (4.2)	The 2014 EITI Report states that the two producing oil and gas PSA operators commercialise the state's share of in-kind revenues (Profit Oil). There are no in-kind revenues in mining. The value of cash proceeds from the sale of the state's Profit Oil is provided.	NA			
	SOE transactions (4.5)	The 2016 EITI Report clearly distinguishes SOE-specific transactions from other types of payments from SOEs (e.g. common taxes). Dividends from SOEs were below the MSWG's materiality threshold for selecting revenue streams and were thus unilaterally disclosed.	5			
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)	The 2016 EITI Report describes the MSWG's definition of quasi-fiscal expenditures (consistent with the EITI Standard's), its assessment of their materiality and reporting of SOEs' unilateral disclosures of material quasi-fiscal expenditures in 2016.	5			
ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditures (6.1)	The 2016 EITI Report provides a clear differentiation between mandatory and voluntary social expenditures, distinguished from other types of payments such as quasi-fiscal expenditures by SOEs. The results of the MSWG's reconciliation of mandatory social expenditures are provided, disaggregated between cash and in-kind (with the nature and value of in-kind expenditures provided) and highlighting the identity of the few non-government beneficiaries. The 2016 EITI Report included material voluntary social expenditures.	5	None	1 commitment	Share Innovation
	Environmental Impact of Extractive Activities (6.4)	This new requirement has not yet been incorporated into EITI validation assessments.	NA			

All OGP Extractives Commitments

Label	Year	Commitment Description	IRM Assessment			
			Completed	Ambitious	Starred	Strong early results
AP14-16 (3.3.1.4)	2014-2016	Publish open database of mineral, oil, and land tenure license owners		✓		
AP14-16 (3.3.1.5)	2014-2016	Publish public contracts on public-owned resources (water, minerals, land)		✓		
AP16-18 (11)	2016-2018	Publish agreements and other documents pertaining to local land use for extractives projects	✓	✓		No data
AP16-18 (12)	2016-2018	Publish a register of owners of companies who are exploiting extractives		✓		No data
AP16-18 (13)	2016-2018	Make financial and operational reporting by SOEs mandatory		✓		No data

Completed: Commitment had "substantial" completion or was "complete."

Ambitious: Commitment had a "moderate" or "transformative" potential impact.

Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially "transformative," and had at least "substantial" completion.

Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way ("major" or "outstanding" on the IRM's "Did It Open Government?" variable).

Nigeria

Joined OGP: 2016

EITI Status: Satisfactory progress

Most recent validation: 2018

Topic	Requirement	Progress on EITI Requirements		OGP Commitments		Action Implication
		Qualitative Assessment	#	Extractives focus	No extract. focus	
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	NEITI has disclosed information on the mining, oil and gas licenses awarded and transferred in 2015, including in the NSTP-JDZ, confirming the lack of non-trivial deviations from the applicable legal and regulatory framework. It has publicly described the process for awarding and transferring licenses, including technical and financial criteria assessed and the list of bidders for the three oil and gas licenses awarded in 2015 through competitive tender.	5	1 commitment: AP17-19 (2)	None	Share Innovation
	Register of licenses (2.3)	NEITI has published information on all licenses held by material companies covering all data points per Requirement 2.3, aside from dates of application for 15 of the 23 oil and gas production licenses and license coordinates for three oil and gas licenses. There was no oil and gas production associated with these three licenses in 2015. The MMSD's GeoMining Investor Portal provides all information per Requirement 2.3 aside from dates of application and license coordinates. However, this data is publicly-accessible free of charge upon request to the MCO's head office.	5			
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)	While there are only licenses, no contracts, in the solid minerals sector, Nigeria has clarified the government's policy on contract disclosure and reviewed actual practice in the oil and gas sector.	5			
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	The MSG has initiated discussions on beneficial ownership disclosure and Nigeria participated in the BO pilot in 2015 for its solid minerals sector. The 2013 EITI Report discloses legal owners of material companies, although there appears to be confusion over the distinction between legal and beneficial ownership.	NA	None	1 commitment:	No EITI Assessment

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.
Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.
Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	There were no material SOEs in mining in 2015. NEITI has published information confirming that state participation in oil and gas is material, disclosed a list of companies and joint ventures in which NNPC held equity and a list of PSCs in which NNPC held participating interests, including the lack of changes in 2015. NEITI has provided an overview of the statutory rules governing the financial relations between NNPC and government and highlighted deviations in practice. Finally, NEITI has disclosed information on loans and guarantees.	5	None	No data	Share Innovation
	Sale of State's Share of Revenues Collected in Kind (4.2)	The 2013 EITI Report provides volumes collected, sold and proceeds generated from the state's share of in-kind revenues. The MSG has gone beyond the requirement in disclosing significant additional information on the terms of sales and buyers of Nigeria's share of crude oil production. The requirement is not applicable in the solid minerals sector.	6			
	SOE transactions (4.5)	The 2013 EITI Report discloses SOE transactions with government including the remittance of proceeds of the sale of the state's in-kind revenues as well as dividends by Nigeria LNG Limited (NLNG, a state-owned enterprise), highlighting deviations from statutory rules in practice. This requirement is not applicable in the solid minerals sector.	5			
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)	There are no quasi-fiscal expenditures in mining. In oil and gas, NEITI has disclosed information on off-budget fuel subsidies by NNPC. While the lack of access to NNPC's audited financial statements raise questions over the comprehensiveness of NEITI's reporting, there was consensus among stakeholders consulted that the 2015 EITI Report was comprehensive of NNPC's quasi-fiscal expenditures.	5			
ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditures (6.1)	NEITI has publicly described mandatory social expenditures in both mining and oil and gas, comprehensively disclosing and reconciling these expenditures, with additional information in line with Requirement 6.1.a.	5	None	None	Share Innovation
	Environmental Impact of Extractive Activities (6.4)	This new requirement has not yet been incorporated into EITI validation assessments.	NA			

All OGP Extractives Commitments

Label	Year	Commitment Description	IRM Assessment			
			Completed	Ambitious	Starred	Strong early results
AP17-19 (2)	2017-2019	Implement open contracting in five areas, including solid minerals	Pending IRM Review			
AP17-19 (3)	2017-2019	Begin disclosure of extractive sector company payments to government	Pending IRM Review			
AP17-19 (9)	2017-2019	Launch a public/private sector partnership on integrity with emphasis on extractives	Pending IRM Review			

Completed: Commitment had "substantial" completion or was "complete."

Ambitious: Commitment had a "moderate" or "transformative" potential impact.

Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially "transformative," and had at least "substantial" completion.

Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way ("major" or "outstanding" on the IRM's "Did It Open Government?" variable).

Norway

Joined OGP: 2011

EITI Status: Satisfactory progress

Most recent validation: 2018

Topic	Requirement	Progress on EITI Requirements		OGP Commitments		Action Implication
		Qualitative Assessment	#	Extractives focus	No extract. focus	
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	Not available	6	None	1 commitment	Share Innovation
	Register of licenses (2.3)	Not available	6			
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)	Not available	5			
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	Not available	NA	None	2 commitments	No EITI Assessment
STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	Not available	6	None	No data	Share Innovation
	Sale of State's Share of Revenues Collected in Kind (4.2)	Not available	NA			
	SOE transactions (4.5)	Not available	5			
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)	Not available	NA			

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.
Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.
Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditures (6.1)	Not available	NA	None	2 commitments	No EITI Assessment
	Environmental Impact of Extractive Activities (6.4)	This new requirement has not yet been incorporated into EITI validation assessments.	NA			

All OGP Extractives Commitments

Label	Year	Commitment Description	IRM Assessment			
			Completed	Ambitious	Starred	Strong early results
AP11-13 (10)	2011-2013	Support and guide developing countries to implement the EITI standard	Not Reviewed			
AP13-15 (4.22)	2013-2015	Support and guide developing countries in petroleum resource management				
AP16-18 (8)	2016-2018	Review country-by-country reporting on extractives projects by Norwegian companies globally				No Data
AP19-21 (2)	2019-2021	Publish data on petroleum production	Pending IRM Review			

Completed: Commitment had “substantial” completion or was “complete.”

Ambitious: Commitment had a “moderate” or “transformative” potential impact.

Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially “transformative,” and had at least “substantial” completion.

Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way (“major” or “outstanding” on the IRM’s “Did It Open Government?” variable).

Papua New Guinea

Joined OGP: 2015

EITI Status: Meaningful progress

Most recent validation: 2018

Topic	Requirement	Progress on EITI Requirements		OGP Commitments		Action Implication
		Qualitative Assessment	#	Extractives focus	No extract. focus	
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	While the EITI Report provides a list of mining tenement awards and transfers, the list appears to be non-comprehensive. For oil and gas, specific licenses awarded in 2016 were not provided in the report. The report only describes the general process for awarding and transferring licenses, and does not include the technical and financial criteria used.	3	None	1 commitment	Consider Action
	Register of licenses (2.3)	While the report covers all significant aspects of the requirement for mining tenements, there are significant shortcomings in the public availability and comprehensiveness of information on oil and gas licenses. Information on dates of application, award or expiry, coordinates, and commodity(ies) covered by oil and gas licenses were not provided.	4			
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)	The 2016 EITI Report sufficiently explains the government's policy and actual practice when it comes to contract disclosure. It should be noted, however, that contracts in PNG are not publicly accessible due to confidentiality provisions in the contracts.	5			
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	The 2016 EITI Report does not contain any information on beneficial owners, although it provides some information on legal owners of mining companies. No such information was given for oil and gas companies.	NA	None	None	No EITI Assessment

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.
Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.
Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	The report provides a list of companies in which the government holds majority equity interest. However, the list of state participation does not appear to be comprehensive. The report clarifies the actual practice of financial relations between SOEs and the government, but does not describe the statutory rules governing the financial relations.	4	None	No data	Consider Action
	Sale of State's Share of Revenues Collected in Kind (4.2)	Although the report does not explicitly state that the government is not entitled to in-kind revenues as fiscal payments, there was consensus among stakeholders consulted that this requirement was not applicable to PNG under the current fiscal regime.	NA			
	SOE transactions (4.5)	The 2016 EITI Report discloses, but does not reconcile, some revenues collected by SOEs from mining, oil and gas companies they hold interests in. While dividends paid by two SOEs to Treasury are disclosed and reconciled, it is unclear whether reporting of SOE transactions with other government entities is comprehensive.	4			
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)	While the report notes that no SOE reported any quasi-fiscal expenditures (QFEs) for 2016, some stakeholders view that that material QFEs exist and should be disclosed. It is unclear whether the MSG's approach to assessing the existence and materiality of QFEs was comprehensive of all types of expenditures that could be considered quasi-fiscal.	3			
ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditures (6.1)	The report does not distinguish between mandatory cash and in-kind social expenditures. Comprehensive information as to the nature, value and beneficiaries of social expenditure projects is also missing from the report. Nevertheless, the MSG made efforts to disclose information on mandatory social expenditures despite confidentiality constraints.	4	None	None	Consider Action
	Environmental Impact of Extractive Activities (6.4)	This new requirement has not yet been incorporated into EITI validation assessments.	NA			

All OGP Extractives Commitments

Label	Year	Commitment Description	IRM Assessment			
			Completed	Ambitious	Starred	Strong early results
AP18-20 (7)	2018-2020	Establish a legal and policy framework for implementing EITI standard	Pending IRM Review			

Completed: Commitment had "substantial" completion or was "complete."

Ambitious: Commitment had a "moderate" or "transformative" potential impact.

Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially "transformative," and had at least "substantial" completion.

Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way ("major" or "outstanding" on the IRM's "Did It Open Government?" variable).

Peru

Joined OGP: 2011

EITI Status: Meaningful progress

Most recent validation: 2018

Topic	Requirement	Progress on EITI Requirements		OGP Commitments		Action Implication
		Qualitative Assessment	#	Extractives focus	No extract. focus	
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	While the E-cadastre system appears to comprehensively address license allocation in the mining sector, the issue of licence transfers in the hydrocarbon sector has not been addressed by the CMPE. Similarly, in the oil and gas sector, substantial information is publically available. However, the comprehensiveness of this information and the disclosure of license transfers has not been addressed by the CMPE.	5	None	4 commitments	Share Innovation
	Register of licenses (2.3)	The information required is publically available through the webpages of INGEMMET and Perupetro.	5			
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)	Peru's approach to contract transparency is exemplary. Contracts are publically available via MINEM or Perupetro's websites. The EITI Reports provide an overview of the mining projects that have signed special contracts for guarantees and promotion of investments and links to hydrocarbon contracts.	5			
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	There is no evidence that the CMPE has discussed this topic in any detail.	NA	None	None	No EITI Assessment

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.
Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.
Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	With respect to Activos Mineros, EITI Peru provided a detailed explanation of the prevailing rules and practices regarding the financial relationship between this state-owned enterprise and the government. Activos Mineros has no ownership in any operating company within the country's extractive sector. EITI Peru provided a clear description of Perupetro's activities and revenues, including the operation of Block Z-2B. The coverage of royalty payments from license contracts appears to be comprehensive.	5	None	No data	Share Innovation
	Sale of State's Share of Revenues Collected in Kind (4.2)	Based on the information that is publically available, it seems clear that this requirement is not applicable.	NA			
	SOE transactions (4.5)	The 2013 EITI Report addresses the role of the state-owned enterprises. Material revenues collected by Perupetro are well documented in the assessment of Requirement 4.1. Revenues collected by Petroperu are related to the downstream sector and are not relevant for the EITI in Peru.	5			
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)	Based on the information available, the understanding of the International Secretariat is that SOE's quasi-fiscal expenditures are not applicable in Peru.	NA			
ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditures (6.1)	EITI Peru have agreed on the existence of mandatory social expenditures in the oil and the mining sector. There remains however a lack of comprehensive disclosure of social expenditures codified in provisions of mining companies' mandatory environmental impact assessments and oil and gas mandatory social expenditures by law or terms of the contract governing extractives activities.	4	1 commitment: AP12-14 (1:J)	3 commitments	Implement for Results
	Environmental Impact of Extractive Activities (6.4)	This new requirement has not yet been incorporated into EITI validation assessments.	NA			

All OGP Extractives Commitments

Label	Year	Commitment Description	IRM Assessment			
			Completed	Ambitious	Starred	Strong early results
AP12-14 (1:J)	2012-2014	Draft a law on transparency in extractives		✓		No data
AP12-14 (1:K)	2012-2014	Prepare and disseminate evaluation of EITI implementation		✓		No data
AP15-17 (6)	2015-2017	Publish region-specific information about the use of natural resources from extractive activities	✓	✓	✓	✓
AP17-19 (4)	2017-2019	Publish information on extractive industries at national and subnational level	Pending IRM Review			

Completed: Commitment had "substantial" completion or was "complete."

Ambitious: Commitment had a "moderate" or "transformative" potential impact.

Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially "transformative," and had at least "substantial" completion.

Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way ("major" or "outstanding" on the IRM's "Did It Open Government?" variable).

Philippines

Joined OGP: 2011

EITI Status: Satisfactory progress

Most recent validation: 2017

Topic	Requirement	Progress on EITI Requirements		OGP Commitments		Action Implication
		Qualitative Assessment	#	Extractives focus	No extract. focus	
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	The 2014 EITI Report describes the procedures for awarding and transferring licenses, including technical and financial criteria, bidding processes and non-trivial deviations in practice.	5	None	3 commitments	Share Innovation
	Register of licenses (2.3)	The 2014 EITI Report has some minor deficiencies in that the date of application for oil, gas and coal contracts are not disclosed. Given the explanation of the constraints in disclosing this data, the efforts undertaken to compile the missing data, and the reforms underway, the wider objective of the requirement has been fulfilled. The 2014 EITI Report is also transparent about the gaps related to the dates of application, and provides recommendations and timeframes for how and when the gaps should be addressed.	5			
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)	The 2014 EITI Report clarifies the government's policy on contract disclosure and actual practice. In addition, the Philippines has gone beyond the minimum requirements by making contracts public as encouraged by the EITI Standard.	6			
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	EITI has produced a beneficial ownership roadmap and provided contextual information about beneficial ownership reporting requirements in the Philippines.	NA	None	None	No EITI Assessment

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.
Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.
Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	The 2014 EITI Report has some minor deficiencies in disclosures by SOEs related to ownership held in extractive assets. However, given that state-participation arguably does not give rise to material revenues in the Philippines, these deficiencies have not affected the overall objective of the requirement.	5	None	No data	Share Innovation
	Sale of State's Share of Revenues Collected in Kind (4.2)	The EITI Report and stakeholder views have confirmed that no company make payments of royalty, the government's share of production or other payments in-kind. The contractual framework only allows cash payments.	NA			
	SOE transactions (4.5)	Despite not giving rise to material revenues, the EITI Report has disclosed information about relevant mandatory transactions between the government, SOEs and private companies, notably dividends, and royalty fees and commitment fees.	5			
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)	The EITI Report and stakeholder consultations have confirmed that quasi-fiscal expenditures do not occur in the extractive sector in the Philippines.	NA			
ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditures (6.1)	The 2014 EITI Report discloses the nature and value of mandatory social expenditures, including identifying the beneficiaries. The Philippines has gone beyond the minimum requirements by providing additional information on discretionary social expenditures as encouraged by the EITI Standard.	6	None	1 commitment	Share Innovation
	Environmental Impact of Extractive Activities (6.4)	This new requirement has not yet been incorporated into EITI validation assessments.	NA			

All OGP Extractives Commitments

Label	Year	Commitment Description	IRM Assessment			
			Completed	Ambitious	Starred	Strong early results
AP13-15 (8)	2013-2015	Institutionalize fiscal transparency in extractives	✓	✓	✓	✓
AP15-17 (4)	2015-2017	Publish 2nd/3rd EITI reports, complete the validation process, and raise awareness	✓	✓		✓
AP17-19 (9)	2017-2019	Continue to implement EITI through stronger natural resource management and public dialogue	Pending IRM Review			

Completed: Commitment had “substantial” completion or was “complete.”

Ambitious: Commitment had a “moderate” or “transformative” potential impact.

Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially “transformative,” and had at least “substantial” completion.

Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way (“major” or “outstanding” on the IRM’s “Did It Open Government?” variable).

Senegal

Joined OGP: 2018

EITI Status: Satisfactory progress

Most recent validation: 2017

Topic	Requirement	Progress on EITI Requirements		OGP Commitments		Action Implication
		Qualitative Assessment	#	Extractives focus	No extract. focus	
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	The 2014 EITI Report highlights the mining, oil and gas licenses awarded and transferred in 2014 and describes the general statutory procedures for awarding and transferring such licenses, which is vague in terms of the specific technical and financial criteria assessed. It provides a description of the actual procedures followed for awarding and transferring the licenses in 2014, including some technical and financial criteria assessed. Given the lack of specificity in the regulations, the IA considers that the transfer of oil and gas licenses was in line with statutory procedures. The descriptions provided of the mining license awards in 2014 appear in line with statutory procedures, even if this is not explicitly stated in the 2014 EITI Report. However, the 2014 EITI Report does not comment on any non-trivial deviations in the award of 14 artisanal mining licenses and 21 quarrying licenses awarded in 2014. The MSG has contracted a dedicated study into mining, oil and gas license allocations and transfers in the 2014-16 period to support concrete policy reform proposals, which it expects to publish in the final quarter of 2017.	5	None	None	Share Innovation
	Register of licenses (2.3)	While the 2014 EITI Report and EITI Senegal website provide most of the information on mining, oil and gas licenses held by material companies, the date of expiry of one mining exploration license is missing. However, stakeholders confirmed that this license, held by the government as an artisanal gold mining corridor, did not have a date of expiry in 2014. While dates of award and/or expiry are missing for a handful of quarrying licenses, none of these is held by a material company included in the scope of reporting for the 2014 EITI Report.	5			
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)	The 2014 EITI Report clarifies the government's policy on publishing all mining, oil and gas contracts and describes the actual practice. In the Secretariat's view, Senegal has also gone beyond the minimum requirements by making contracts public as encouraged by the EITI Standard.	6			
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	The Government of Senegal has publicly stated its policy on beneficial ownership disclosure and the 2014 EITI Report provides the names of legal owners and their level of ownership of all but four material companies.	NA	None	None	No EITI Assessment

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.
Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.
Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	The 2014 EITI Report provides a comprehensive list of companies in which the government holds equity and clarifies that state participation in Petrosen gives rise to material revenues. The report clarifies the actual practice of financial relations between the two SOEs Miferso and Petrosen in 2014, but does not clearly describe the statutory rules governing the financial relations between Petrosen and Miferso and the national government, aside from referring to them as commercially incorporated companies. While the report provides information on the terms associated with state equity in the mining sector, it only states that the terms of Petrosen's stakes in oil and gas projects is defined in each contract. While the full-text of all but Total's 2017 oil and gas contract has been published and the 2014 EITI Report provides guidance on how to access them, it does not clearly describe the terms associated with Petrosen equity in each PSC in the report itself. The report clarifies the lack of changes in state participation in the mining sector in 2014, but not in oil and gas. Finally, while the report clarifies that the government did not provide any loans or guarantees to the two SOEs in 2014 and that these two SOEs did not provide any loans or guarantees to extractives companies in 2014, it does not clarify whether the government extended any loans or guarantees to other extractives companies directly in 2014.	5	None	No data	Share Innovation
	Sale of State's Share of Revenues Collected in Kind (4.2)	The 2014 EITI Report describes the general statutory procedures for Petrosen's commercialisation of the state's in-kind revenues and confirms that the state's statutory in-kind revenue entitlements from Senegal's sole producing license are commercialised by the operator, who transfers the proceeds in cash to the government. The International Secretariat understands that there are no regulatory provisions for the state to receive any in-kind revenues from the mining sector.	NA			
	SOE transactions (4.5)	The 2014 EITI Report discloses and reconciles company payments to Petrosen, payments from Petrosen to the Treasury and from Treasury to Miferso and Petrosen. The International Secretariat received no information that suggested any company payment to SOEs or SOE payments to government were excluded from the scope of reporting.	5			
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)	The 2014 EITI Report could have been clearer in describing the MSG's approach to demonstrating the lack of quasi-fiscal expenditures by either Miferso or Petrosen.	NA			
ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditures (6.1)	The 2014 EITI Report describes mandatory social expenditures in both mining and oil and gas and discloses these comprehensively, clearly identifying non-government beneficiaries where applicable and describing in-kind expenditures and their deemed value. In the Secretariat's view, Senegal has gone beyond the minimum requirements by providing additional information on discretionary social expenditures as encouraged by the EITI Standard.	6	None	None	Share Innovation
	Environmental Impact of Extractive Activities (6.4)	This new requirement has not yet been incorporated into EITI validation assessments.	NA			

No OGP Extractives Commitments

Completed: Commitment had "substantial" completion or was "complete."

Ambitious: Commitment had a "moderate" or "transformative" potential impact.

Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially "transformative," and had at least "substantial" completion.

Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way ("major" or "outstanding" on the IRM's "Did It Open Government?" variable).

Seychelles

Joined OGP: 2018

EITI Status: Meaningful progress

Most recent validation: 2018

Topic	Requirement	Progress on EITI Requirements		OGP Commitments		Action Implication
		Qualitative Assessment	#	Extractives focus	No extract. focus	
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	PetroSeychelles publishes comprehensive information on allocation petroleum licenses/agreements. It is also described and referenced to in the EITI Report. There appears to be a lack of clarity on the allocation of quarrying agreements. There were no awards to transfers of petroleum or mining licenses in the years covered by the assessment.	4	None	None	Consider Action
	Register of licenses (2.3)	License information on petroleum and quarrying agreements has been made available through government websites and in the EITI Report, although dates of application and award of the licenses are not disclosed.	4			
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)	The report describes the government's policy on not disclosing contracts or license agreements, noting a lack of clear policy. In practice, quarrying leases and agreements appear to be accessible in person from the Registrar General's Office.	5			
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	Seychelles has published a beneficial ownership disclosure roadmap and requested reporting entities to disclose their ultimate owners. It is encouraging that the MSG has decided to collect ownership information and has tasked the IA with recommending a definition of beneficial ownership	NA	None	None	No EITI Assessment

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.
Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.
Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	The EITI Report provides an explanation of the prevailing rules and practices regarding the financial relationship between the government and SOEs. There is however some lack of clarity related to the prevailing rules and practices regarding the financial relationship between the two of the SOEs (SEYPEC and PetroSeychelles).	4	None	No data	Consider Action
	Sale of State's Share of Revenues Collected in Kind (4.2)	There is no production and thus no in-kind revenue collected by the government. The requirement on in-kind revenues is therefore not applicable to Seychelles.	NA			
	SOE transactions (4.5)	The 2015-16 EITI Report comprehensively discloses the transactions between the government and SOEs.	5			
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)	EITI reporting and stakeholder consultations confirmed that SOE quasi fiscal expenditures do not exist. The requirement on quasi-fiscal expenditures by state-owned enterprises is therefore not applicable.	NA			
ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditures (6.1)	The 2015-16 EITI Report confirms that mandatory social expenditures do not exist in Seychelles. The requirement on social expenditure is therefore not applicable to Seychelles. Voluntary social expenditures were disclosed by reporting companies.	NA	None	None	No EITI Assessment
	Environmental Impact of Extractive Activities (6.4)	This new requirement has not yet been incorporated into EITI validation assessments.	NA			

No OGP Extractives Commitments

Completed: Commitment had "substantial" completion or was "complete."

Ambitious: Commitment had a "moderate" or "transformative" potential impact.

Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially "transformative," and had at least "substantial" completion.

Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way ("major" or "outstanding" on the IRM's "Did It Open Government?" variable).

Sierra Leone

Joined OGP: 2013

EITI Status: Meaningful progress

Most recent validation: 2018

Topic	Requirement	Progress on EITI Requirements		OGP Commitments		Action Implication
		Qualitative Assessment	#	Extractives focus	No extract. focus	
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	The 2016 EITI Report adequately describes that license allocations are made at the discretion of the Minister of Mines and Mineral Resources, although an assessment is provided by a Minerals Advisory Board. Their assessments of technical and financial criteria are not clear, nor whether there are deviations from license awards procedures.	4	3 commitments: AP14-16 (7); AP14-16 (9); AP14-16 (11)	2 commitments	Implement for Results
	Register of licenses (2.3)	Mining licenses of all material and non-material companies are accessible through an online repository, although it does not cover artisanal licenses. Based on a sample of entries all required information is described in the registry. A pilot cadastre is available via the Petroleum Directorate's although it does not yet contain all required information.	5			
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)	Despite not having a general government policy on contract disclosure, the interpretation is that they should be transparent due to enabling provisions in sector-specific legislation. In addition, current reforms are underway demanding publication of mining contracts. So far, six agreements are accessible, as are their environmental impact assessments.	5			
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	Although the Government of Sierra Leone does not yet have a policy in place for beneficial ownership disclosure, the commitments made by the current administration show promise for the future development of policies, laws and amendments related to beneficial ownership disclosure. One company, Koidu Limited, have published its beneficial owners.	NA	None	None	No EITI Assessment

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.

Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.

Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	Although state participation is not related to upstream extractive sector activities, the MSG did not discuss definitions or applicability of this requirement. Evidence suggest that Sierra Rutile Limited repaid a significant loan in 2016 which was not covered in the report, constituting a significant gap in coverage of state loans to extractives companies.	4	None	No data	Consider Action
	Sale of State's Share of Revenues Collected in Kind (4.2)	The 2016 Report confirms that no state-owned enterprise exists through which government receives in-kind revenues, nor does any private company provide revenues in kind.	NA			
	SOE transactions (4.5)	The report does clarify that there were no state-owned enterprises in the upstream extractive sector giving rise to revenues to the government.	NA			
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)	The International Secretariat's initial assessment is that this requirement is not applicable in Sierra Leone in the year under review (2016). The 2016 EITI Report confirms the lack of extractives SOEs in Sierra Leone in 2016.	NA			
ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditures (6.1)	The report does attempt to disclose mandatory social expenditures under Community Development Agreements. In the end only Sierra Minerals Holding No.1 Limited reported their transactions to a development fund. There is no explanation of why the other seven companies did not report, and financial data is not reconciled.	3	None	1 commitment	Consider Action
	Environmental Impact of Extractive Activities (6.4)	This new requirement has not yet been incorporated into EITI validation assessments.	NA			

All OGP Extractives Commitments

Label	Year	Commitment Description	IRM Assessment			
			Completed	Ambitious	Starred	Strong early results
AP14-16 (5)	2014-2016	Streamline government fiscal procedures and increase transparency in government spending	✓	✓	✓	
AP14-16 (6)	2014-2016	Implement Extractives Industry Revenue Bill by publishing government tax expenditures and revenue		✓		
AP14-16 (7)	2014-2016	Publish process for license allocations in gas and mining industries		✓		
AP14-16 (9)	2014-2016	Disclose environmental impact assessments prior to the award of extractives rights		✓		
AP14-16 (11)	2014-2016	Establish a pilot data portal for government documents such as mining and agricultural contracts	✓	✓		

Completed: Commitment had "substantial" completion or was "complete."

Ambitious: Commitment had a "moderate" or "transformative" potential impact.

Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially "transformative," and had at least "substantial" completion.

Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way ("major" or "outstanding" on the IRM's "Did It Open Government?" variable).

South Africa

Joined OGP: 2011

EITI Status: Does not participate in EITI

Topic	Requirement	OGP Commitments	
		Extractives focus	No extractives focus
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	None	1 commitment
	Register of licenses (2.3)		
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)		
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	None	1 commitment
STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	None	No data
	SOE transactions (4.5)		
	Sale of state's share of revenues collected in kind (4.2)		
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)		
ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditures (6.1)	1 commitment: AP16-18 (4)	3 commitments
	Environmental impact of extractive activities (6.4)		

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.
Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.
Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

All OGP Extractives Commitments

Label	Year	Commitment Description	IRM Assessment			
			Completed	Ambitious	Starred	Strong early results
AP16-18 (4)	2016-2018	Develop a portal of environmental spatial data to assess environmental impacts of development projects	✓	✓		

Completed: Commitment had “substantial” completion or was “complete.”
Ambitious: Commitment had a “moderate” or “transformative” potential impact.
Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially “transformative,” and had at least “substantial” completion.
Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way (“major” or “outstanding” on the IRM’s “Did It Open Government?” variable).

Trinidad and Tobago

Joined OGP: 2012

EITI Status: Meaningful progress

Most recent validation: 2018

Topic	Requirement	Progress on EITI Requirements		OGP Commitments		Action Implication
		Qualitative Assessment	#	Extractives focus	No extract. focus	
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	The information listed in Requirement 2.2 regarding the award and transfer of licenses in the oil and gas sector is disclosed through the EITI Report. The situation in the mining sector is problematic. The licensing allocation procedures and the cadastral information are unclear. The government acknowledges these deficiencies and is addressing its remediation. However, timescale for achieving that is uncertain.	4	1 commitment: AP14-16 (4.2)	None	Implement for Results
	Register of licenses (2.3)	Information regarding all active oil and gas licenses is provided in the EITI Report. However, some required information in is missing. The government does not have an up-to-date data base of the mining licenses. A great number of the licenses are under revision and pending collecting necessary information. The government acknowledges these deficiencies and is addressing its remediation. Timescale for achieving that is uncertain.	4			
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)	The government's policy on contract transparency is described in the 2016 EITI Report, which also provides an overview of current disclosure practice.	5			
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	Trinidad and Tobago published a roadmap for disclosing beneficial ownership information. There has been some progress in implementation to date. Beneficial ownership legislation will establish a registry expected to collect information to be shared among enforcement agencies. The MEEI has considered that future oil and gas licensing rounds might include knowing the beneficial owners of bidders.	NA	None	None	No EITI Assessment

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.
Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.
Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	The report included information regarding the financial relationship between SOEs and the government including transfers of funds between SOE and state, retained earnings, reinvestment and third-party financing, government ownership including changes in 2016 and loans and guarantees. This also includes the level of ownership in oil and gas companies and authorizations for financial operations.	5	1 commitment: AP14-16 (4.3)	No data	Implement for Results
	Sale of State's Share of Revenues Collected in Kind (4.2)	The 2016 Report confirms that revenues collected in kind was material and disclosed the volumes sold and revenue received partially. However, the information is not disaggregated by individual buying company. There is not additional information on the type of product. There was no reconciliation with the buying companies. The report does not provide a clear picture on the share of production received by NGC from other operators.	4			
	SOE transactions (4.5)	Payments from SOEs to the government are disclosed and reconciled. Lack of comprehensive information about in-kind payments to SOEs is reflected in the assessment of Requirement 4.2.	5			
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)	The 2016 EITI Report demonstrates that SOE does not undertake any quasi-fiscal expenditures.	NA			
ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditures (6.1)	Some companies made voluntary social contributions in 2016. The 2016 EITI Report includes voluntary social expenditures for nine companies including the two SOEs NGC and Petrotrin in the hydrocarbon sector.	NA	None	4 commitments	No EITI Assessment
	Environmental Impact of Extractive Activities (6.4)	This new requirement has not yet been incorporated into EITI validation assessments.	NA			

All OGP Extractives Commitments

Label	Year	Commitment Description	IRM Assessment			
			Completed	Ambitious	Starred	Strong early results
AP14-16 (4.2)	2014-2016	Publish cadastre of licenses and contracts for exploration and production of oil and gas resources		✓		
AP14-16 (4.1)	2014-2016	Audit the Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs according to international standards		✓		
AP14-16 (4.3)	2014-2016	Include the National Quarries Company Ltd into the TTEITI reporting process	✓	✓		✓

Completed: Commitment had “substantial” completion or was “complete.”

Ambitious: Commitment had a “moderate” or “transformative” potential impact.

Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially “transformative,” and had at least “substantial” completion.

Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way (“major” or “outstanding” on the IRM’s “Did It Open Government?” variable).

Tunisia

Joined OGP: 2014

EITI Status: Does not participate in EITI

Topic	Requirement	OGP Commitments	
		Extractives focus	No extractives focus
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	2 commitments: AP14-16 (18); AP18-20 (7)	3 commitments
	Register of licenses (2.3)		
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)		
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	None	None
STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	1 commitment: AP14-16 (18)	No data
	SOE transactions (4.5)		
	Sale of state's share of revenues collected in kind (4.2)		
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)		
ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditures (6.1)	None	2 commitments
	Environmental impact of extractive activities (6.4)		

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.
Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.
Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

All OGP Extractives Commitments

Label	Year	Commitment Description	IRM Assessment			
			Completed	Ambitious	Starred	Strong early results
AP14-16 (18)	2014-2016	Publish open data on all contracts in the oil and mining sector	✓	✓		✓
AP16-18 (1)	2016-2018	Join EITI		✓		No data
AP18-20 (6)	2018-2020	Establish a multistakeholder group and join EITI	Pending IRM Review			
AP18-20 (7)	2018-2020	Publish all concluded contracts in an open format with annexes and associate decisions	Pending IRM Review			

Completed: Commitment had “substantial” completion or was “complete.”

Ambitious: Commitment had a “moderate” or “transformative” potential impact.

Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially “transformative,” and had at least “substantial” completion.

Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way (“major” or “outstanding” on the IRM’s “Did It Open Government?” variable).

Ukraine

Joined OGP: 2011

EITI Status: Meaningful progress

Most recent validation: 2017

Topic	Requirement	Progress on EITI Requirements		OGP Commitments		Action Implication
		Qualitative Assessment	#	Extractives focus	No extract. focus	
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	The report covers all significant aspects of the requirement, disclosing the relevant procedures and practices for allocating licenses or extractive rights in Ukraine. The Independent Administrator clearly states that no significant deviations from existing procedures were identified. The 2014-2015 EITI Report itself covers most of the information and where information is missing in the report, references and links are provided.	5	None	7 commitments	Share Innovation
	Register of licenses (2.3)	The Ukrainian online and publicly available license registry, Geoinform, is maintained and regularly updated. It contains all necessary information on license holders, coordinates, relevant dates of the licences, and information regarding which commodities the special permits pertain to.	5			
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)	The 2014-2015 EITI Report and supplementary comments to it clarify that there is no single government policy on contract disclosures, and no requirements to disclose contracts exist in laws governing the legal agreements used in Ukraine. The EITI Report outlines terms and conditions of contracts. The MSG and national secretariat have made significant efforts in promoting contract disclosure through the draft law.	5			
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	Implementing countries are not yet required to address beneficial ownership and progress with this requirement. However, Ukraine has gone beyond this requirement by creating a publicly accessible register of beneficial owners as encouraged by the EITI Standard.	6	None	2 commitments	Share Innovation

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.

Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.

Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	The EITI Report includes which state-owned companies are part of the scope of the report, however, it was not possible to assess the comprehensiveness of the information. The report does not contain general information regarding rules between SOEs and central government and does not provide specific comments towards assessing the comprehensiveness of government ownership.	3	None	No data	Consider Action
	Sale of State's Share of Revenues Collected in Kind (4.2)	This requirement is not applicable in Ukraine.	NA			
	SOE transactions (4.5)	Due to the amount of SOEs in Ukraine, alongside limited information regarding transactions of SOEs, it was not possible to assess whether the EITI Report comprehensively addresses SOE transactions. Much of the abovementioned information was gathered or clarified by stakeholders during consultation, and are not sufficiently documented.	3			
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)	There is insufficient information in the EITI Report to assess whether quasi-fiscal expenditures are sufficiently and comprehensively included in the EITI Report. Although several mandatory and voluntary social expenditures certainly are of a quasi-fiscal nature, they are not explicitly identified as such nor whether they are included in local government budgets.	3			
ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditures (6.1)	Ukraine has gone beyond towards meeting this requirement by covering the encouraged aspect of the requirement. While the EITI Through consultations among stakeholders and through the third-party research it is confirmed that there are no mandatory social expenditures. The report provides unilateral aggregated disclosure of the discretionary social payments from the company side.	6	None	3 commitments	Consider Action
	Environmental Impact of Extractive Activities (6.4)	This new requirement has not yet been incorporated into EITI validation assessments.	NA			

All OGP Extractives Commitments

Label	Year	Commitment Description	IRM Assessment			
			Completed	Ambitious	Starred	Strong early results
AP12-14 (11)	2012-2014	Establish a multistakeholder group and join EITI	✓	✓	✓	No data
AP14-16 (8)	2014-2016	Reform the extractives legal framework to meet EITI standards	✓	✓		✓
AP16-18 (9)	2016-2018	Implement EITI standards, publish reports in Ukrainian and English	✓	✓	✓	✓
AP18-20 (10)	2018-2020	Review, digitize, and publish, in an open data format, government registers of natural resources	Pending IRM Review			
AP18-20 (14)	2018-2020	Develop software for an EITI platform to automate collection of information for extractive reports	Pending IRM Review			

Completed: Commitment had “substantial” completion or was “complete.”

Ambitious: Commitment had a “moderate” or “transformative” potential impact.

Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially “transformative,” and had at least “substantial” completion.

Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way (“major” or “outstanding” on the IRM’s “Did It Open Government?” variable).

United Kingdom

Joined OGP: 2011

EITI Status: Yet to be assessed against the Standard

Most recent validation: N/A¹

Topic	Requirement	Progress on EITI Requirements		OGP Commitments	
		Qualitative Assessment	#	Extractives focus	No extractives focus
OPEN CONTRACTING and Extractives (contract disclosure and licensing)	Contract and license allocations (2.2)	Pending EITI assessment	NA	None	8 commitments
	Register of licenses (2.3)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		
	Policy on contract disclosure (2.4)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		
BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP and Extractives	Beneficial ownership (2.5)	Pending EITI assessment	NA	None	3 commitments
STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES and Extractives	State participation (2.6)	Pending EITI assessment	NA	2 commitments: AP16-18 (2); AP19-21 (5)	No data
	Sale of state's share of revenues collected in kind (4.2)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		
	SOE transactions (4.5)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		
	SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (6.2)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		
ENVIRONMENT and Extractives	Mandatory social expenditures (6.1)	Pending EITI assessment	NA	None	None
	Environmental impact of extractive activities (6.4)	Pending EITI assessment	NA		

¹ The United Kingdom's first validation assessment commenced in 2018 and has not yet been completed.

Share Innovation: Average EITI assessment is 5 or above ("Satisfactory") and there are OGP commitments in the area. As leaders, these countries can share experiences with others.
Implement for Results: Average EITI assessment is below 5, but there are OGP commitments in the area. The next step for these countries is to achieve implementation and impact.
Consider Action: Average EITI assessment is below 5 and there are no OGP commitments in the area. These countries may consider reforms within or outside of the OGP framework.

All OGP Extractives Commitments

Label	Year	Commitment Description	IRM Assessment			
			Completed	Ambitious	Starred	Strong early results
AP13-15 (21)	2013-2015	Publish the first EITI report and legislate data publishing requirements for UK extractive companies	✓	✓	✓	✓
AP16-18 (2)	2016-2018	Enhance company disclosures regarding payments to governments	✓			
AP16-18 (27)	2016-2018	Wales publishes environmental well-being objectives in line with sustainable development principles	✓	✓	✓	✓
AP19-21 (5)	2019-2021	Improve company payment disclosures in extractive industries	Pending IRM Review			

Completed: Commitment had “substantial” completion or was “complete.”

Ambitious: Commitment had a “moderate” or “transformative” potential impact.

Starred: Commitment was verifiable, relevant to open government, potentially “transformative,” and had at least “substantial” completion.

Strong early results: Commitment changed government practice in a significant way (“major” or “outstanding” on the IRM’s “Did It Open Government?” variable).