

47th Board meeting

Virtual 16-17 June 2020

Submitted by: EITI International Secretariat

on: 12 August 2020

Minutes

The Minutes capture the purpose and agreed outcomes of the 47th meeting of the EITI Board.

MINUTES OF THE 47TH EITI BOARD MEETING

Table of Contents

47-1 Welcome and adoption of the agenda	Board discussions	3
Board paper 47-2-B Implementation Progress Report	17-1 Welcome and adoption of the agenda	3
47-4 Report from the Implementation Committee	Board paper 47-2-B Implementation Progress Report	4
Board Paper 47-4-A Measuring impact of the EITI	17-3 Report from the World Bank	6
46-7 Report from the Validation Committee10	Board Paper 47-4-A Measuring impact of the EITI	6 and 7 EITI 8
	17-6 Report from the Governance and Oversight Committee	9

Board discussions

47-1 Welcome and adoption of the agenda

The EITI Board Chair, Rt. Hon. Helen Clark opened the meeting and welcomed the Board to EITI's first virtual Board meeting. Following the verification of quorum by Board Secretary Mark Robinson, the Chair thanked the Board members for joining the teleconference during the unusual circumstances of the pandemic and acknowledged the severity of the situation in many EITI implementing countries.

The Chair continued the meeting with a presentation of the EITI's 2020 Progress Report, which had been circulated in advance to Board members. She highlighted case studies in 11 countries in the Report as examples of the EITI's impact. She encouraged Board members to promote the Report using the materials provided. EITI's Communications Director Joanne Jones commented briefly on the Report, noting that it had been a collaborative effort, with the Secretariat working closely with National Secretariats to ensure the accuracy of content. Future editions, if undertaken in the same format, would provide an opportunity to highlight stories from additional countries.

The draft Board meeting agenda was approved.

47-2 Report from the Secretariat

Board Paper 47-2-A Scenarios and responses to the COVID-19 pandemic

Mark Robinson welcomed Board members and observers. He highlighted that the world looked radically different from when the Board met in Oslo in February. Most EITI implementing countries were suffering from the effects of the "triple crisis": the COVID-19 pandemic, the plunge in commodity prices, and contraction in global demand. He also highlighted concerns about shrinking civic space and the weakening of accountability in some countries.

Mark introduced the Board Paper on scenarios and responses to the Covid-19 pandemic. The paper had informed the Secretariat's response and was shared with the Board for information. The paper noted that the majority of EITI implementing countries would face significant disruption for at least the next six months. In several countries, there was an opportunity to "reset" EITI implementation, shifting the focus from backward-looking reporting and Validation work focused on compliance to fostering forward-looking debate on the issues of greatest national relevance. There are opportunities to experiment with more flexible approaches to reporting so that the process is faster, cheaper, and smarter, ensuring that EITI data is directly relevant for informing decision making. He also noted that many observers worry that national commitments to improved governance will diminish in response to – and recovery from – the global health and economic crisis.

For the International Secretariat, reduced travel and working from home will likely be the norm in 2020, and possibly longer. Keeping up momentum while moving to more online engagement will be key to success. Mark closed by thanking the Board for their commitment and support. The Secretariat was also humbled by the efforts of National Secretariats and MSGs to sustain EITI

implementation when faced with enormous resource and logistical constraints.

Board paper 47-2-B Implementation Progress Report

Mark Robinson provided a summary of the main features of the IPR. Board members commended the concise format of the paper, the detailed description of the impact of the Covid-19 crisis in EITI implementing countries, the spotlight on maintaining the policy relevance of the EITI in the current context, and the thematic focus on gender.

Board members raised the following issues:

- The International Secretariat could consider the best approach to support the implementation of gender related EITI Requirements and support policy change, beyond technical and financial assistance and setting targets for the International Secretariat.
- Supporting country members expressed concern about the Secretariat's capacity to
 manage small grants [such as the Rapid Response Fund] and requested a Board
 discussion on whether the Secretariat should take on a grant management function. More
 information was also requested on the demand for such funding and complementarity visà-vis the funding from the World Bank.
- While the Rapid Response Fund would provide much-needed resources to implementing
 countries at a relatively short notice, the International Secretariat should ensure that
 adequate oversight mechanisms are in place to manage requests for support and track
 the use of funds at the country level. Priority should be given to countries facing funding
 limitations in the context of Covid-19 crisis and implementation around key requirements,
 such as systematic disclosures, beneficial ownership and contract transparency.
- The IPR country-by-country assessment was helpful in monitoring the impact of Covid-19 on civic space. Additional guidance on how the Rapid Response Fund could support the participation of civil society in EITI implementation would be welcome.

Action:

- The International Secretariat to strengthen the dissemination of the Guidance Note 30 on gender responsive EITI implementation and to update the Board in due course on plans for an event on gender and extractives in the margins of a Board meeting in 2021.
- The International Secretariat to share the concept note outlining the modalities of the Rapid Response Fund with the Board for review.

Board members from Mali and in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) recused themselves, before Mark provided an update on recent developments in these two countries that were not included in the IPR.

In Mali, the civil society constituency suspended its participation in the EITI process and raised concerns around slow progress in EITI implementation. In the DRC, the former National Coordinator Mack Dumba was reinstated as National Coordinator following the declaration on 12 June by a high judiciary court that a decree suspending him from his position was unlawful. Mack Dumba had been suspended in October 2017 by the DRC EITI MSG, following a 2016 audit that had found evidence on the mismanagement of public funds as part of EITI implementation.

Mark noted that the International Secretariat was monitoring developments closely and liaising

4

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with relevant actors. For the case of the DRC, the Secretariat was considering publishing a public statement if no progress was made on finalising the recruitment of a new National Coordinator, and eventually seek advice from the Rapid Response Committee or the Governance and Oversight Committee.

Board members raised the following points:

- The situation in the DRC was primarily the result of a longstanding political problem, whereas the case in Mali reflected a breakdown in the tripartite make-up of EITI implementation.
- The International Secretariat should investigate the circumstances fully and report to the Board. If necessary, the EITI Board should voice its concerns. While these situations concern first and foremost specific countries, such challenges around governance might become a reputational risk for the EITI as an international organisation.
- All relevant and affected actors should be consulted in exploring solutions.

Action:

- The International Secretariat to monitor the situation in Mali and in the DRC, liaise with national stakeholders and report to the Board accordingly.
- Where necessary, the International Secretariat to consider publishing statements voicing concerns around the sustainability and the credibility of the EITI process and resorting to the Rapid Response Committee and the Governance and Oversight Committee where necessary.

Board Paper 47-2-B Outreach Progress Report

Mark Robinson provided a summary of the main features of the OPR. He noted that while the Covid-19 pandemic affected EITI's outreach efforts by preventing country and corporate outreach missions due of travel restrictions ad by diverting country and corporate attention and resources away from the EITI, there is progress in outreach activities. He invited EITI's Legal and Corporate Engagement Director Andrew Irvine to give an update on candidature applications from Uganda, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, and Gambia and on company outreach as summarised in the OPR. Board members commended the concise format of the paper and thanked the Secretariat for including the update on corporate outreach. Board members raised the following points:

- The International Secretariat should consider its messaging towards resource-rich
 countries that have recently experienced social unrest. EITI continues to contribute to
 building trust in governments across the world by providing access to important
 information which is becoming even more relevant in the post Covid-19 world.
- The CSO constituency urged the Board to look for considerable improvements ahead of admitting Equatorial Guinea to the EITI. The CSO engagement and civic space in Equatorial Guinea have seemingly changed following the Board's recommendation to the Government of Equatorial Guinea at the 46th Board meeting in Oslo.

Action:

 The International Secretariat to closely monitor and engage in Equatorial Guinea's candidature application.

47-3 Report from the World Bank

Christopher Sheldon, Practice Manager with the Energy and Extractives Global Practice, presented the report from the World Bank Group (WBG). He elaborated on WBG's response to the Covid-19 pandemic and confirmed continuous commitment of the World Bank to the EITI agenda. He added that an emergency response support facility has been established to provide short-term assistance to artisanal mining (ASM) communities to cope with COVID-19 related impacts of: (i) health; (ii) social, and (iii) economic impacts. The fund would provide grant assistance to a range of international, regional, national and local organizations engaged in artisanal mining. In the first instance, grants would be Bank-executed for quicker response, with a focus on health, and social protection measures. International and national partners with a track record and presence in ASM areas under crisis would be eligible.

Board members thanked the WBG for support and reiterated importance of responding to the crisis in all areas of the extractives value chain, not just artisanal mining. Civil society noted that rapid disbursement of funds would require heightened anti-corruption measures to ensure money winds up in the right places; they further highlighted concerns about access of EGPS funds for civil society. Christopher agreed and noted that the current support was directed at ASM due to the needs highlighted by local offices. He agreed that a better effort in communicating WBG's support should be made. Board members sought further detail on the timeline of funds disbursement. Chris responded that the timeline depends on each case – new countries and applications need to go through fiduciary processes and if those have not been undertaken in previous applications, the process can take up to six months. He added that there is greater urgency because of the Covid-19 pandemic to ensure that there is continuous improvement on the systematic disclosures and contract transparency agenda.

Action:

- The WBG to work with its country offices in communicating the availability of support to emergency funding for implementing countries.

47-4 Report from the Implementation Committee

Board Paper 47-4-A Measuring impact of the EITI

Ian Mwiinga, co-Chair of the Implementation Committee, introduced the final report from the independent study on measuring the impact of the EITI and a series of recommendations from the Implementation Committee. He noted that the review of impact should not be a one-off exercise. Rather, reviewing impact in countries should be done regularly as part of EITI implementation.

Board members noted that:

- The timeline for some of the recommendation was ambitious, in particular establishing a results framework with strong implementing country support.
- This work needed to be balanced and flexible to consider country needs and capacities.
- With respect to the independent evaluation, it was proposed to further consider the scope and the timeline, and the need to align this work with other planned activities and the 2022 Global Conference.

The Board approved the recommendations in Board Paper 47-4-A, including publishing the final report on the EITI's website.

Action:

- The International Secretariat to publish the final report of the independent study on measuring the impact of the EITI on the website.
- The International Secretariat to implement the recommendations as per Board Paper 47-4-A, including improving the guidance to implementing countries and the development of a results measurement framework.
- The Implementation Committee to continue discussing the scope, timing and resourcing of an Independent Evaluation, in consultation with other Board Committees. The Committee to prepare a recommendation, including terms of reference, for Board approval in October.

Board Paper 47-4-B Contract transparency in EITI countries: progress, priorities and challenges

Erica Westenberg, Co-Chair of the Implementation Committee, presented the paper on contract transparency in EITI countries for discussion. She provided updates on country progress and mentioned challenges encountered in contract disclosure such as legal barriers, comprehensiveness of disclosures and capacity constraints. She noted the need to clarify the interpretation of Requirement 2.4 and some of proposals in the paper.

The Board raised the following points in their discussion:

- For countries that have barriers to disclosure arising from legislation, the Board should recognise that legislative changes might be beyond the scope of EITI implementation to address in the short term.
- Some Board members expressed support for the two-stage approach to Validation, comparing it with the approach to validating beneficial ownership.
- There is a need to demonstrate the benefits of full contract disclosure further, specifically on how it can increase domestic revenues. There should be more guidance on illustrating the link between contract transparency, foreign direct Investment and domestic resource mobilization.
- There was a suggestion that the Secretariat conduct a scoping review of which countries
 have confidentiality clauses, and provide guidance on how to address them. The
 Secretariat should also clarify the extent of logistical and capacity constraints to contract
 disclosure in relevant countries.
- The disclosure for some countries as reported in the paper should be updated, as in the case of Ukraine which should reflect the recent publication of extractive contracts by government.

Action:

- The Secretariat to update Board Paper 47-4-B to reflect the Board's comments and further explain the proposed clarifications for interpretation of the requirement as well as the approach to validating Requirement 2.4. The paper will then be approved by Board Circular.

Board Paper 47-4-C Guidelines for companies buying oil, gas and minerals from EITI countries

Erica Westenberg, Co-Chair of the Implementation Committee, introduced the draft guidelines developed by the Working Group on Commodity Trading Transparency for companies buying oil, gas and minerals. Dominic Emery, a founding member of the working group, highlighted how the guidance is a tool for companies to assist them in mapping their payments to state-owned enterprises for purchases of oil, gas and minerals. He added that the working group was still considering how to balance transparency and confidentiality, with the aim of achieving a suitable middle ground.

James Nicholson expressed his support for the guidelines, noting that Trafigura had disclosed over USD 20 billion in payments to EITI countries. He added that replicating this level of disclosure might be difficult in non-EITI countries.

Board members raised the following points:

- Commodity trading is a complex subject which extends into different aspects such as type
 of contracts, time span of the contracts and types of commodities sold.
- The aim of disclosures should be to assist the citizens in understanding the value of natural resources.
- The guidelines are important given corruption risks around commodity trading. As only three companies currently disclose payments to government for purchases of commodities, it is hoped these guidelines will increase participation of companies.
- The guidelines should have an option to disclose payments to both EITI and non-EITI countries.
- Disclosures should cover resource backed loans which have emerged as a potential area for corruption.

Jürg Vollenweider said that given its status as a hub for trading companies, Switzerland is a big supporter of the working group. Other stakeholders were encouraged to participate in and support the working groups efforts to improve commodity trading transparency.

The Board agreed that the final version of the guidelines would be shared by circular, with final amendments to address possible concerns around confidentiality and commercial sensitivity.

Action:

- International Secretariat to support EITI Working Group on Commodity Trading Transparency to finalise the reporting guidelines, to be shared with the Board by circular.

47-5 Report from the Outreach and Candidature Committee

Board Paper 47-5 Clarification of EITI sign-up criteria

Diana Kaissy, Chair of the Outreach and Candidacy Committee introduced Board Paper 47-5. noted that the comments gathered after the first draft of this paper showed that constituencies have different understandings about the requirement on civil society engagement and how it should be assessed. The paper struck a balance between the different views. She recognised that improving civic space in extractive governance is a long-term process that the EITI supports.

Board members raised the following points:

- Restrictions on foreign funding is not mentioned in the paper.
- Civil society organisations that are based in the country may require more protection than international organisations.
- Countries should be aware that expectations for the sign-up process are different and more lenient than the Validation process.
- The time limit to provide evidence is considered too restrictive. More flexibility should be allowed.
- The International Secretariat could build a concrete action plan during sign-up phase to help improve civic space in the country over a given time period.
- The local company constituency should commit to systematic disclosure before a country is accepted into the EITI.
- Industry implication is important. National Secretariats and the International Secretariat are encouraged to contact managing directors of local extractive companies.
- Capacity of national secretariats should also be taken into account, as they are key to successful implementation of EITI.

The Board approved the recommendation of the Outreach and Candidature Committee.

Actions:

- The OCC to consider the progress in applying the sign-up criteria and whether further clarifications are required in 2021.

47-6 Report from the Governance and Oversight Committee

Board Paper 47-6 Recommendations from Board performance self-assessment

Oleksiy Orlovsky, Chair of the Governance and Oversight Committee (GOC) provided an update on the work of the Committee and introduced Board Paper 47-6. It was noted that the constituencies are currently reviewing their guidelines and that the GOC was considering confidentiality of the Board deliberations. The company constituency clarified that the constituency conducted its consultation and was satisfied with the guidelines.

Board members discussed Board Paper 47-6 and highlighted the following issues:

- The Validation Committee experienced significant pressure, workload and great volume of papers, which was not consistent with other Committees' workload. The International Secretariat was asked to bring up the issues of workload with the leads of the Implementation Committee and the Validation Committee.
- The recommendation to merge the Implementation Committee and the Rapid Response Committee was not supported due to intensive workflow of the Implementation Committee.
- Record keeping of the Committee meetings' attendance was not consistent across the Committees and would benefit from using a standardised form.
- The objective and purpose of merging the Governance and Oversight Committee with the Audit Committee were questioned. Some considered it was not clear why to merge both Committees.

The Chair concluded the session, noting the Board's support for the first three recommendations and further consideration of recommendation 4 by the Governance and Oversight Committee.

Actions:

- The Board to approve recommendations 1-3 from Board Paper 47-6 Recommendations from the Board performance self-assessment.
- The GOC to consider merging the Governance and Oversight Committee with the Audit Committee.
- The GOC to reconsider its proposal for merging the Implementation Committee and Rapid Response Committee in 12 months and to discuss it with the respective Committee Chairs and Committee members.
- The International Secretariat to bring up the issues of workload with the leads of the Implementation Committee and the Validation Committee.

46-7 Report from the Validation Committee

The Board Chair invited Validation Committee Chair Sonia Le Bris to present the Committee's recommendations to the Board. The Board was alerted to the Validation Committee's efficiency in processing the majority of Validation cases via circular, allowing the Board to focus on more challenging cases in person.

Board Paper 47-7-A Report from the Validation Committee, including country cases

Sonia Le Bris introduced the Report from the Validation Committee, noting that there were two recommendations for decision. Sonia presented the Validation Committee's recommendation that the Board agree additional flexibility not to suspend countries that do not reach overall "satisfactory progress" in their third Validations.

Board members raised the following points:

- Despite the flexibility, the Board reserves the right to suspend countries that do not demonstrate progress in implementation.
- The Board's flexibility on Validation extensions was welcomed, and MSGs are encouraged to consider applying for this provision.
- The Board has the discretion to change interpretations of clauses in the EITI Standard, as the Board had previously done in June 2018 with the interpretation of 'safeguard' provisions of the 2016 EITI Standard.
- Beyond a response to the Covid-19 crisis, the recommendation represented a time-bound policy adjustment to address situations where countries continue to make progress in implementation, even if a few outstanding gaps remained at the third Validation. It was noted that longer term solutions were being considered as part of the Validation review.

The Board approved the recommendation from the Validation Committee on the consequences of third Validations.

Sonia Le Bris introduced the single Validation country case for decision on the second Validation of Tanzania.

Board members raised the following points:

- Civil society representatives from the region had emphasised that the 2019 NGO Act and the 2018 Statistics Act had constrained civic space more broadly. Continued vigilance was called for given the potential for these laws to impact EITI implementation in future.
- Tanzania required significant support beyond addressing the suggested corrective actions, including structural issues in the National Secretariat. Similar challenges were noted in Liberia and Sierra Leone.
- The backsliding on Requirements 3.2 and 3.3 on production and export data was linked to the restructuring of government and creation of a new Mining Commission, which now holds this data over the year under review in Validation. The backsliding on Requirement 4.9 was linked to Tanzania EITI's contracting of a new Independent Administrator for the EITI Report, from a local university, in a bid to develop national capacity and reduce costs.

The International Secretariat welcomed collaboration with Board members and partners in supporting Tanzania EITI, in a challenging environment of a twin sanitary and economic crisis linked to Covid-19 and looming presidential elections in October 2020.

The Board approved the recommendation from the Validation Committee on the second Validation of Tanzania.

Actions:

- The Chair to write to the Government of Tanzania announcing the Board's decision.
- The Secretariat to publish the results of the second Validation of Tanzania, including the supporting documentation.

Board Paper 47-7-B Draft outline for a revised Validation model

Sonia Le Bris summarised the draft outline for a revised Validation model and invited feedback. Board members raised the following points:

- Progress made by the Validation review working group since the previous Board meeting
 was commended. Overall, the proposed approach received support while there continue
 to be questions on specific aspects of the proposal.
- Several Board members highlighted the importance of ensuring the independence and credibility of Validation in the absence of an Independent Validator. A clear division of roles related to implementation support and Validation at the International Secretariat was called for.
- Validation should capture and reward efforts to go beyond the EITI Standard and address national priorities. The proposed effectiveness and sustainability indicators would serve this purpose.
- Stronger MSG ownership would be a positive development that could also help manage costs, but capacity challenges should be addressed. National secretariats should also be supported.
- The possibility to draw on external expertise on issues such as civic space was an

- important element. Validation could also draw on other assessments and indices.
- Civil society noted that the assessment should consider the engagement of communities
 affected by extractive activities and recognise that EITI did not operate in isolation from
 the broader context.
- The additional nuance provided by numerical scoring was welcomed, but views diverged on whether there might be a risk of competition between countries through a ranking exercise. Equal treatment of countries was considered important.
- Fully implementing the EITI Standard was recognised as a challenging undertaking.
 Implementing countries emphasised that shortcomings should not lead to suspension.
 Civil society noted that the safeguards related to stakeholder engagement should nevertheless be upheld.
- In the longer term, peer review mechanisms should be considered to ensure the sustainability of the EITI and the Validation mechanism.

It was noted that the Validation review working group was undertaking consultations until the end of July. A refined outline for a revised Validation model would be presented to the Board for decision at the October Board meeting. A revised Validation Guide and model were being developed.

Actions:

- The Validation Committee to present a draft outline for a revised Validation Committee to the Board *for decision* at the 48th Board meeting in October, accompanied by a draft Validation Guide and procedure *for discussion*.

47-8 Report from the Finance Committee

Board Paper 47-8 2020 Financial Updates: Q1 Accounts

Dominic Emery confirmed to the Board that the finances remained healthy and that a surplus of USD 0.4 million had been recorded in Q1. He described the financial outlook for 2020 as positive based on strong support from donors and that we are on target to reach the middle/expected scenario for 2020. Dominic noted that four new staff have joined the Secretariat, one of whom had relocated from Mexico to Oslo and that one more was on the way from Kenya shortly. With EITI's Finance Director Brynjar Wiersholm departure at the end of August, he also noted that a new HR Manager had been hired and that the recruitment of a Finance Manager was in its final stages.

Mark Robinson confirmed that an updated concept note for the Rapid Response Fund (RRF) would be shared with Board members and sent to the Finance Committee for endorsement and recommendation to the Board via circular. Board members pointed that the importance of a proper Board discussion for new ideas such as the RRF and welcomed the opportunity for the Finance Committee to review comments constituencies might provide on the concept paper. Board members added that with discussion and Finance Committee refinement in the weeks ahead, the pilot would enable lessons-learned, and final improvements made prior to the full-scale RRF launch.

Helen concluded the discussion of the Finance Committee by acknowledging Brynjar's contribution to the EITI over the past six years and thanked him for his service. Board members joined Helen in appreciating Brynjar's service and wished him best of luck in the next chapter of his career.

Actions:

- The International Secretariat to present an updated concept note of the Rapid Response Fund to the Finance Committee.
- Finance Committee to present a recommendation on the Rapid Response Fund to the Board by circular.

47-9 Any Other Business

Helen informed the Board of the changes in the composition of the EITI Board:

- Marte Briseid of Norway standing down after this Board meeting and being replaced by Timo Voipio of Finland. Christine Detaille of Belgium taking over from Jürg Vollenweider of Switzerland as an alternate to Timo Voipio;
- Sonia Le Bris from Natural Resource Canada standing down from the Board due to her appointment to head Canada's response to the Covid-19 crisis;
- Mike Toyryla of the US State Department standing down from the Board due to his appointment to another position in the US State Department;
- Oleksii Riabchyn of Ukraine, standing down from the Board due to his resignation from his position of a Deputy minister for energy and environmental protection in Ukraine.

The Chair thanked Board members for their contributions to the transparency agenda in taking active part in various deliberations throughout their tenure at the EITI International Board.

The Chair also thanked Marie-Therese Holenn Agnong for her dedication as an interim national coordinator of the Democratic Republic of Congo as Ms Agnong informed the Board of her imminent departure from the national coordinator position of the DRC EITI.

Helen continued with a proposal of hosting the 48th EITI Board meeting in Oslo on 14-15th October given that the meeting is unlikely to take place in Buenos Aires.¹ She further elaborated that the meeting would be hosted at a venue in Oslo where social distancing measures can be respected, enabling some Board members to attend in person, with others joining virtually. The organisation of this Board meeting would depend on the quarantine arrangements of the Government of Norway, as well as those countries where Board members would be coming from. She noted that the Secretariat would follow-up with Board members regarding their provisional plans.

Annex A - Board country decisions

Board decision on the Validation of Tanzania

¹ The Secretariat is currently discussing the February 2021 Board meeting in Argentina with the Government.

The Board agrees that Tanzania has fully addressed ten of the eighteen corrective actions from the country's first Validation. Consequently, Tanzania has made meaningful progress overall in implementing the 2016 EITI Standard, with considerable improvements across several individual requirements.

The Board congratulates Tanzania for progress in improving disclosures, as well as stakeholder participation in the EITI process. Improved disclosures related to state participation in the extractive sector and financial transfers between the government and state-owned enterprises (SOEs) increase public understanding about the role of SOEs.

The Board welcomes the Government of Tanzania's commitment to disclose oil, gas, and mining contracts and to establish a register of beneficial owners. Concrete steps should be taken to implement these commitments in light of the provisions of the 2019 EITI Standard.

The Board recognises Tanzania's efforts to strengthen institutionalisation through developing regulations for the implementation of the EITI. Tanzania has also made efforts to ensure local ownership of the EITI process and capacity-building through engaging a team of Tanzanian academics as the Independent Administrator. To further strengthen the sustainability of the EITI, Tanzania is encouraged to transition to systematic disclosures of, for example, licensing, production and export data. Progress on systematic disclosures would enable the MSG to focus on the analysis of EITI data and support the government's objectives related to domestic revenue collection from the extractive industries.

The Board encourages Tanzania to ensure that the EITI process and the multi-stakeholder group contribute to policy-making and public debate. In this regard, the Board expresses its concerns regarding the potential impact of the 2018 Statistics Act and the 2019 NGO Act on EITI implementation. The Board thus encourages the Tanzanian Government to ensure that civil society representatives engaged in the extractive sector can continue to operate freely, analyse publicly available data and express their views on extractive sector governance without legal or practical barriers preventing. The Board is available to support Tanzania in these efforts. Civil society engagement in the EITI will be monitored by the Board and considered in Tanzania's next Validation.

The Board has determined that Tanzania will have 18 months before a third Validation, i.e. until 17 December 2021, to carry out corrective actions regarding license allocation (Requirement 2.2), license register (Requirement 2.3), beneficial ownership (Requirement 2.5), state participation (Requirement 2.6), production data (Requirement 3.2), export data (Requirement 3.3), comprehensiveness (Requirement 4.1), subnational payments (Requirement 4.6), data quality (Requirement 4.9), quasi-fiscal expenditure (Requirement 6.2).

Participant List

(Board members not attending in grey)

Chair

Rt Hon, Helen CLARK

Countries

Implementing Countries

Mr Ruslan BAIMISHEV, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Industry and Infrastructure Development, Kazakhstan

Alt: Mr Oleksii RIABCHYN, Deputy Minister of Environmental Protection and Energy, Ukraine

Ms Maria Teresa S. HABITAN, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Finance, Philippines
Alt: Mr Ego SYAHRIAL, Secretary General of Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Indonesia

Mr Ian Chitumba MWIINGA, Head, EITI Secretariat, Zambia

Alt: Mr Samuel URKATO, Minister of Mines and Petroleum, Ethiopia

Ms Awa Marie COLL-SECK, Minister of State, Senegal

Alt: Mr Django Mady COULIBALY, EITI National Coordinator, Mali

Ms Agnès Solange ONDIGUI OWONA, EITI National Coordinator, Ministry of Finance, Cameroon Alt: Ms Marie-Thérèse HOLENN AGNONG, EITI National Coordinator, Democratic Republic of Congo

Ms Carolina ROJAS HAYES, Vice Minister of Mines, Ministry of Mines and Energy, Colombia Alt: Mr Victor Murillo HUAMÁN, Vice-Minister of Hydrocarbons, Ministry of Energy and Mines, Peru

Supporting Countries

Ms Sonia Le BRIS, Director General, External Policy and Partnerships Branch, Natural Resources Canada

Alt: **Mr Michael TOYRYLA**, Director, Office of Policy Analysis and Public Diplomacy, Bureau of Energy Resources, U.S. Department of State, USA

Ms Marte BRISEID, Senior Adviser, Oil for Development Section, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), Norway

Alt: Mr Timo VOIPIO, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland

Mr Sören DENGG, Head of Division, Energy, Infrastructure and Raw Materials, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany

Alt: Mr Jürg VOLLENWEIDER, Deputy Head, Macroeconomic Support Division, State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), Switzerland

Civil Society Organisations

Mr César GAMBOA, Executive Director, Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos naturales, Perú Alt: **Mr Óscar PINEDA**, Community Organising Coordinator, Project on Organizing, Development, Education and Research (PODER), Mexico

Mr Brice MACKOSSO, Secretaire Permanent, Commission Justice et Paix, Republic of Congo Alt: Mr Mtwalo MSONI, National Coordinator, Publish What You Pay (PWYP), Zambia

Ms Cielo MAGNO, Bantay Kita/PWYP Philippines; Assistant Professor University of the Philippines, Philippines

Alt: Ms Diana El KAISSY, Executive Director, The Lebanese Oil and Gas Initiative (LOGI), Lebanon

Mr Oleksiy ORLOVSKY, Programme Director, International Renaissance Foundation, Ukraine Alt: **Ms Mariya LOBACHEVA,** Executive Director, Echo - Public Association, Kazakhstan

Ms Erica WESTENBERG, Director of Governance Programs, Natural Resources Governance Institute (NRGI)

Alt: Mr Simon TAYLOR, Co-founder and Director, Global Witness

Companies including Investors

James NICHOLSON, Head of Corporate Responsibility, Trafigura Group
Alt: Ms Dyveke ROGAN, Senior Analyst, Norwegian Bank Investment Management (NBIM)

Mr Stuart BROOKS, Manager, International Relations, Chevron

Alt: Mr Matt GOBUSH, Senior Advisor for Public and Government Affairs, Exxon Mobil Corporation

Mr Stephen DOUGLAS, Senior Adviser to the President, Exploration & Production, Total Alt: Mr Erik NÜRNBERG - Senior Legal Policy Adviser. Equinor

Mr James ENSOR, Executive Director, BHP Billiton Foundation

Alt: Mr Carlos ARANDA, Manager Technical Services, Southern Peru Copper Corporation

Mr Alan McLEAN Executive Vice President Taxation and Corporate Structure, Royal Dutch Shell plc Alt: **Mr Dominic EMERY**, Vice President, Group Strategic Planning, BP

Ms Simone NIVEN, Group executive Corporate Relations, External Affairs, Rio Tinto Alt: **Mr Richard MORGAN**, Anglo American

Board Secretary

Mr Mark ROBINSON, Executive Director, EITI International Secretariat, Oslo

Observers

Mr Didier AGMEBADON, National Coordinator, Togo

Ms Alejandra ALEGRE, Specialist Amazon Program Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (DAR), Peru

Mr Nick ALLEN, Societal Issues Manager, BP plc, UK

Ms Catherine ANDERSON, Team Lead – Effective, Inclusive and Accountable Institutions, Development Co-operation Directorate OECD, France

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