

Transparency and Accountability in Extractive Industries

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PWYP



Publish What You Pay

Where are we now?

- PWYP has grown from 6 UK members in 2002 to 800+ in 62 countries in 2014. Forty national coalitions around the world – broad, grassroots representation in national and international fora
- Successes are the new EITI standard, mandatory disclosures in the US, EU, Norway, and forthcoming in Canada and Australia at international level and regulatory changes at national level
- PWYP shows solidarity between members, offers protection where needed and is interdependent and interconnected
- Adoption of a new strategy in 2012 Vision 20/20 which includes a new strategic framework Chain for Change, new governance structure and membership standards. Now implementation of Vision 20/20
- Growing PWYP Secretariat (now 12) works with national coalitions on strategy development, regional and national advocacy, capacity building as well as joint fundraising

Transparency & Accountability: key components

Africa Activists Urge Obama to Act on Extractive Industries Law



Story tools

Comments

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Inter Press Service, News Report, Jim Lobe, Posted: Aug 06, 2014

photo: Artisanal diamond miners at work in the alluvial diamond mines around the eastern town of Koidu, Sierra Leone. (Tommy Trenchard/IPS)

WASHINGTON - As the three-day U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit got underway here Monday, anti-corruption activists urged President Barack Obama to prod a key U.S. agency to issue long-awaited regulations requiring oil, gas, and mining companies to publish all payments they make in countries where they operate.

"The companies need to be held accountable, and we would ask President Obama to also support us in this message," said Ali Idrissa, the national co-ordinator of Publiez Ce Que Vous Payez (Publish What You Pay, or PWYP), in Niger, a country rich in uranium and iron deposits.



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What You Pay

drawnALISM



**WHAT
IS AHEAD**



PILLARS



1

PUBLISH
WHY YOU
PAY & HOW
YOU EXTRACT



2

PUBLISH
WHAT YOU
PAY



3

PUBLISH
WHAT YOU
EARN &
HOW YOU
SPEND



4

INTERNAL
STANDARDS
& GOVERNANCE

Strategy Alignment

The PWYP decentralised Secretariat provides support to coalitions (mainly in Africa, Eurasia and MENA) to develop an appropriately aligned Vision 20/20

- Coalitions that have in place strategies PWYP supports them:
 - a) to ensure optimal prioritization against real opportunities
 - b) to design effective and tailored strategies around the main priorities, and
 - c) leverage linkages with other coalitions, regional and global initiatives

- Coalitions with no/weak strategic planning facilitate process based on:
 - a) analysis of the extractive sector, using Chain for Change and other tools and policy references and baseline assessment, opportunities, capacity needs;
 - b) Prioritisation of issues;
 - c) Designing of advocacy strategies around main priorities;
 - d) Plan for capacity building.

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1

What are our natural resources?

Without full information on the quantity, quality and location of a country's natural resources, citizens will not be able to make informed decisions over whether and how resources should be extracted and whether they are getting a fair deal for these.

2

What is the natural resource legal framework?

Whether through consultation or advocacy, civil society should – where possible – seek to influence these legal frameworks (Petroleum Bills, Mining codes etc) to ensure that transparency and accountability is integrated into the natural resource management process from the start.

3

To extract or not to extract?

CSOs can help ensure that communities are fully informed as to the consequences, effects and benefits of an extractive project. Impact assessments should be carried out in a transparent and independent manner and made accessible to the local communities and compensation should be planned for any anticipated detrimental effects.

Publish Why You Pay and How You Extract

4

How to ensure the best possible deal?

Licences and contracts – which will determine whether a deal is fair – must be awarded in a transparent manner. To ensure that contracts are awarded in the interests of the whole citizenry, bidding should be competitive and public and contracts should be published.

How to monitor the project?

Civil society has a crucial role here in providing oversight and acting as a watchdog. Projects need to be monitored by government and industry but also through independent mechanisms and civil society, to ensure that any change in circumstance or contractual breaches can be rectified, whether through legal recourse for human rights abuses or via extra compensation or other means.

5

6

What payments are companies making?

We need to advocate for companies to publish what they pay, so that citizens can find out how much their country is receiving for their natural resources and hold their government to account. The divulgence of company payments will also help ensure that companies do not avoid certain payments through accounting sleights of hand.

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7

Did the money reach the state coffers?

To ensure that money is not siphoned off or "lost", governments need to be transparent and report their natural resource revenues (whatever level of government these were destined to). Civil society should be able to track payments and revenues for each project and ensure the amounts companies pay and governments receive match.

Publish What You Learn

12

When the dust settles
Although it is far down the line, it is important to consider how an extractive project – and the economy that sprang around it – is effectively dismantled and decommissioned to create the least damage to the local community.

11

Always Assess

There should be regular assessments by all parties including civil society to ensure that longer-term frameworks are correct and still relevant. Civil society can play a valuable role by publicly raising concerns where frameworks and agreements are evidently no longer fit for purpose.

10

Was it worth it?

There should be an independent impact assessment made to evaluate whether the money generated was correctly spent and contributed to development and the improvement of the lives of citizens.

9

Did the money get there?

Once revenue has been allocated, civil society can monitor whether the money reached its agreed destination and advocate for rectification if the money goes missing en route.

Publish What You Earn and How You Spend

8

Where should the money go?

Civil society has a role to play in pushing for budget transparency – and advocate on budget prioritisation and allocation – to ensure that money is allocated transparently and equitably.



Vision 20/20 in Eurasia

- Mongolia has a finished national strategy till 2016 in line with Vision 20/20
- Kyrgyzstan defined 6 steps of Chain for Change as key areas of work. Strategy needs to be revised for 2015
- Ukraine has defined key priorities. Strategic process needs broader discussion and adoption within the Association
- Tajikistan – strategy development workshop will be held on 27-28 November 2014
- Azerbaijan – no PWYP strategy, striking need for support and capacity building particularly in the restrictive context

International Advocacy

- **Advance mandatory disclosures**
 - Protect US Dodd-Frank Section 1504
 - Ensure EU transposition in key jurisdictions
 - Advance on Canada and Australia legislation
- **Open data work**
 - Prepare coalitions for data avalanche through peer learning and leverage membership (NRGI, GW with PWYP coalitions)
 - Supporting national coalitions to move from encouraged to required contract transparency and beneficial ownership within EITI standard
 - Continuing support to mandatory disclosures campaign in US, Australia and Canada
 - Coordinating effective implementation and transposition of EU directives.

ASSEMBLE

TEMA
ORADI
ANA
U SAHEL

Publiez Ce
Que Vous Payez
Secteur Extractives
Agriculture et l'élevage


AREVA
Respecte la loi au lieu de faire la loi
2043, c'est pas demain!

Publiez Ce
Que Vous Payez



EITI and PWYP: a symbiosis

- Board membership on the EITI International Board as well as coordinate the CSO board members including members from Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan
- Support the coalitions to use the new EITI Standard to demand accountability through campaigns, blogs, media engagement
- A study into EITI multi-stakeholder governance to develop ‘best practices’ (draft report is available)
- Continue its work on the ‘enabling environment’ for civil society
- Identify “best practices” and create powerful narratives around specifically identified case studies
- Organise open learning days for local CSO during EITI board meetings

Women and youth

- Managing extractingequality@googlegroup.com and blog
- Facilitate opening doors at national level for dialogue and action between UN Women and PWYP coalitions
- Disseminate gender-responsive Chain for Change – ‘[Extracting Equality – a Guide](#)’ in an innovative way which will be ready for print by mid to late August and available online by the same time. UN Women and Tactical Tech are partners



10 WAS IT WORTH IT?

It is important to consider how an extractive project – and the economy that sprang around it – is effectively dismantled and shut down. For the community, the closing of extractive operations is likely to imply loss of jobs and income – not only for miners themselves but those implicated in the economic activities that support mining and miners.

Decommissioning plans must carefully consider the effects on women, men, boys and girls alike.

Questions to ask:

- Are there plans in place for those women and men who were employed in the extractive project?
- Are there plans for those women and men who were generating income through activities linked to the extractive project?
- Does the closure of operations mean that land is returned to the community? Who does the land go back to if it was already compensated for? Is it usable?

AT REGULAR INTERVALS, INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENTS SHOULD EVALUATE GOVERNMENT SPENDING

Communications

- A new web site will be launched in December 2014
- A bi-annual report
- Central Asia documentary on Kyrgyzstan (planned to release 3 short films)
- Fun fact! Our Niger video has now been watched more than 11,000 times on [Vimeo](#)
- Second film on Philippines was shown during Asia-Pacific regional forum in March
- Bi-monthly French and English newsletters, monthly in Arabic and Russian and first newsletter in Spanish
- Online Chain for Change in 3 languages (English, French, Russian)
- A number of articles on PWYP's web-site about countries of the region – Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Ukraine and Tajikistan.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Вкратце
- Коммюнике 10-ой Встречи Региона Евразии
- Прозрачность добывающей индустрии в Европе: быстро становится реальностью
- Природные ресурсы Исландии и использование информации
- 5 вещей, которые мы узнали о коммуникации информации и ИИДО в Тунис-Нигере
- Как узнать, куда уходит деньги? – Встреча членов сообщества в Замбии

Вкратце

- Встреча Международного правления ИИДО состоялась на прошлой неделе в Милане – в результате Исландия и Чад получили статус стран-последователей ИИДО, Колумбия и Великобритания было принято в качестве стран-кандидатов.
- Состоялась десятая встреча РВУР Евразии в сентябре в Турции. Вы можете прочитать полное коммюнике [здесь](#).

Коммюнике 10-ой Встречи Региона Евразии



KYRGYZSTAN

ALL THAT GLITTERS
a fat rat documentary

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Добыча золота в Кыргызстане – благословение или проклятие?
- Tiltrow Oil является лидером в реализации директивы ЕС по публикации данных на уровне проекта
- Предоставляя гражданскому обществу право голоса на местном уровне – субнациональное управление в Казахстане
- Гражданское общество по всему миру призывает Комиссию США по ценным бумагам и биржам перенести правило о прозрачности нефти-, газо- и горной добыче

Добыча золота в Кыргызстане - благословение или проклятие?



Фото: Zhanet с сайта Flickr. Изображения от Людмила Creative Commons

Имея доказанные запасы на сумму \$ 52 млрд, Кумтор является одним из самых больших золотых рудников в Центральной Азии, приносит 10% ВВП страны. Это огромное национальное достояние следовало бы считать благословением для кыргызского народа, так как же оно стало проклятием?

Challenges in Eurasia

- Tendency for deteriorating environment for civil society (persecution and investigation, adoption of restricted legislation for NGOs)
- Lack of funding opportunities for CSOs working in EI transparency (EITI, OGP, anti-corruption)
- Weak capacity to deal with a lot of data coming out of EITI reports in 2015
- Preparation of civil society to use data from EU Directives on Accountability and SEC Rules Dodd-Frank 1540
- To empower citizens and in particular civil society groups to use the information published in EITI reports in their claims for better governance of the extractive sector

What can we do together?

- Work together as CS constituency on civil society space. The new EITI CSO protocol https://eiti.org/files/Consultation_Draft_EITI_tor_validators_proposal_for_revised_cso_protocol_0.pdf is open for consultation until 21 November
- Explore innovative ways to prepare coalitions to use the data from EU and US legislation, including twinning, datatellers
- Influence the legal framework (Mongolia new transparency law that includes beneficial ownership disclosure) ; working with communities (Côte d'Ivoire, Kyrgyzstan, Chad); budget transparency (participatory budget); tax justice (key items of Asia-Pacific regional strategy); striking a fair deal (includes contract transparency)
- Provide regular coordination on knowledge sharing, harmonisation, international advocacy, supporting coalition building and governance, amplifying the voices of our members as well as leverage the members' capacity, knowledge, expertise through peer learning
- PWYP also has put in place protection mechanism and plays a key watchdog role in the EITI

THANK YOU!

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