

A global standard



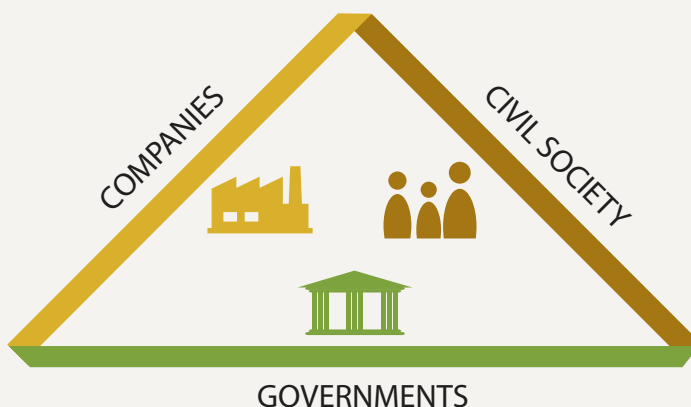
The EITI is a global standard for the governance of a country's oil, gas and mineral resources. The standard is implemented by governments, in collaboration with companies and civil society.

Countries implementing the EITI disclose information on tax payments, licences, contracts, production and other key elements around resource extraction.

Informing public debate

Publicly available information improves the debate about the management and use of a country's natural resources. Leaders can be held accountable for their decisions.

Governments, together with companies and civil society, work to improve the management of natural resources by implementing the EITI Standard.



A country's natural resources belong to its citizens

Wealth from natural resources can lead to economic growth and social development in a country. Not disclosing information about this wealth can increase the risk of distrust, weak governance and conflict. Openness about how a country manages its natural resources is necessary to ensure that the resources benefit all citizens.

KEY FIGURES

AS OF 15 OCTOBER 2014

48
COUNTRIES IMPLEMENT
THE EITI

31
ARE COMPLIANT WITH
THE EITI REQUIREMENTS

207
YEARS COVERED IN EITI
REPORTS

US \$1.3 TR
WORTH OF GOVERNMENT REVENUES FROM OIL, GAS AND
MINERALS DISCLOSED

346
PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD WORK IN EITI SECRETARIATS,
IMPLEMENTING THE EITI ON A DAILY BASIS

1005
PEOPLE TOGETHER FORM 48 EITI NATIONAL COALITIONS
AND THE INTERNATIONAL EITI BOARD

48 COUNTRIES IMPLEMENT THE EITI



For more information on how the EITI works in countries, visit eiti.org/countries

Implementing the EITI leads to a wide range of benefits

Strengthened governance

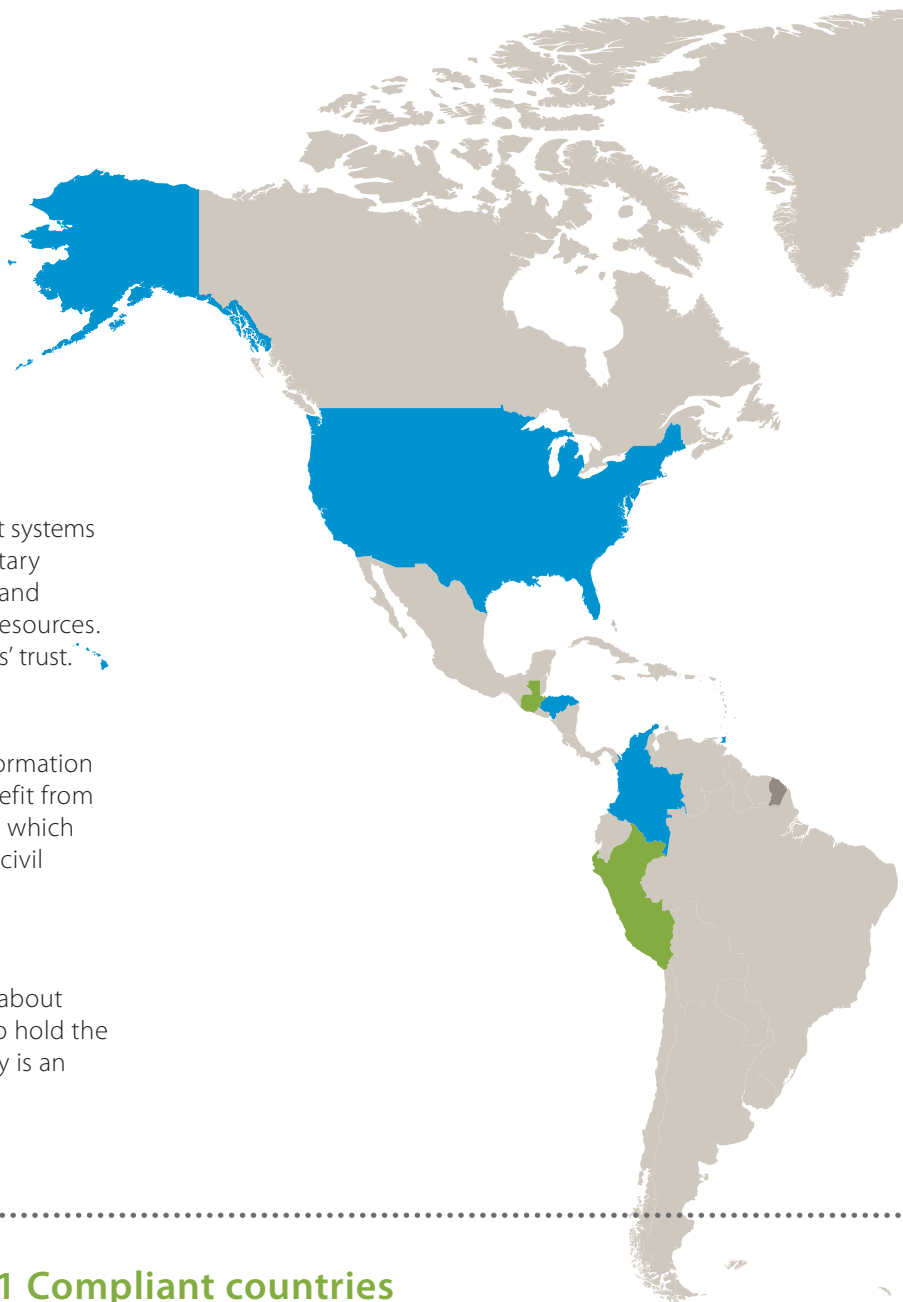
Implementing the EITI Standard improves government systems and can lead to improved tax collection and budgetary planning. It signals commitment to the transparent and accountable management of the country's natural resources. A transparent and open government enhances citizens' trust.

Level-playing field

All companies are required to disclose the same information – same rules for all companies. Companies also benefit from an improved and more stable investment climate in which they can more effectively engage with citizens and civil society.

Reliable and accessible information

Citizens benefit from receiving reliable information about their country's natural resources and enable them to hold the government and companies to account. Civil society is an essential partner in implementing the EITI.



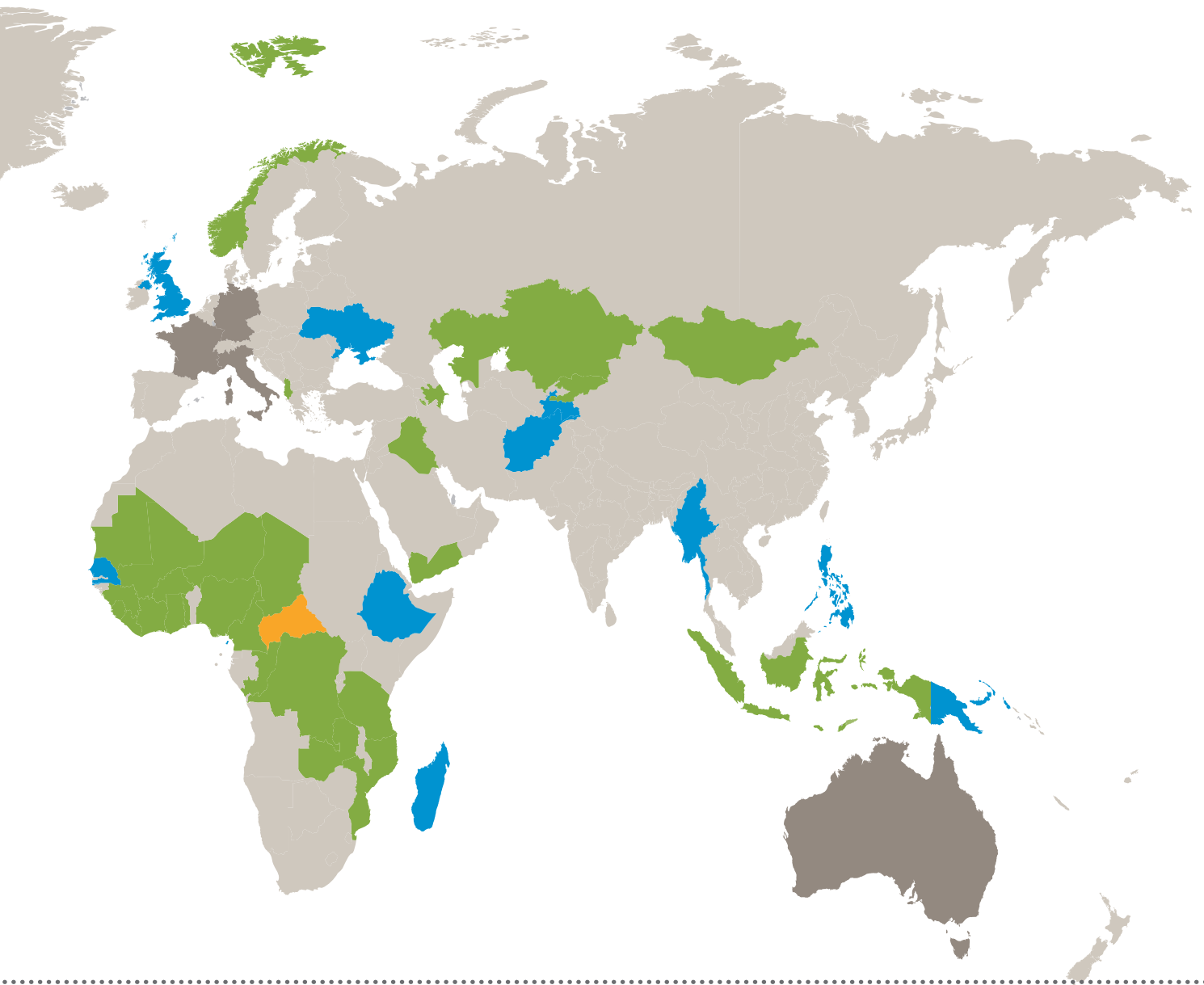
Status of EITI countries

- Candidate: implementing EITI, not yet compliant with all EITI Requirements
- Compliant: confirmed to have met all EITI Requirements
- Suspended: Compliant/Candidate status is temporarily suspended
- Other: some countries have declared interest in implementation

31 Compliant countries

Albania	Guinea	Nigeria
Azerbaijan	Indonesia	Norway
Burkina Faso	Iraq	Peru
Cameroon	Kazakhstan	Republic of the Congo
Central African Republic*	Kyrgyz Republic	Sierra Leone
Chad	Liberia	Tanzania
Côte d'Ivoire	Mali	Timor-Leste
DR of the Congo	Mauritania	Togo
Ghana	Mongolia	Yemen
Guatemala	Mozambique	Zambia
	Niger	

*suspended



17 Candidate countries

Afghanistan	The Philippines	Trinidad and Tobago
Colombia	São Tomé and Príncipe	Ukraine
Ethiopia	Senegal	United Kingdom
Honduras	Seychelles	United States of America
Madagascar	Solomon Islands	
Myanmar	Tajikistan	
Papua New Guinea		

Other countries

Australia	Germany
France	Italy

Supporters

Over 90 major companies involved in oil, gas and mining are committed to supporting the EITI, through operations in implementing countries, international-level commitments and industry associations. The EITI has won the support of over 90 global investment institutions that collectively manage over US \$19 trillion.

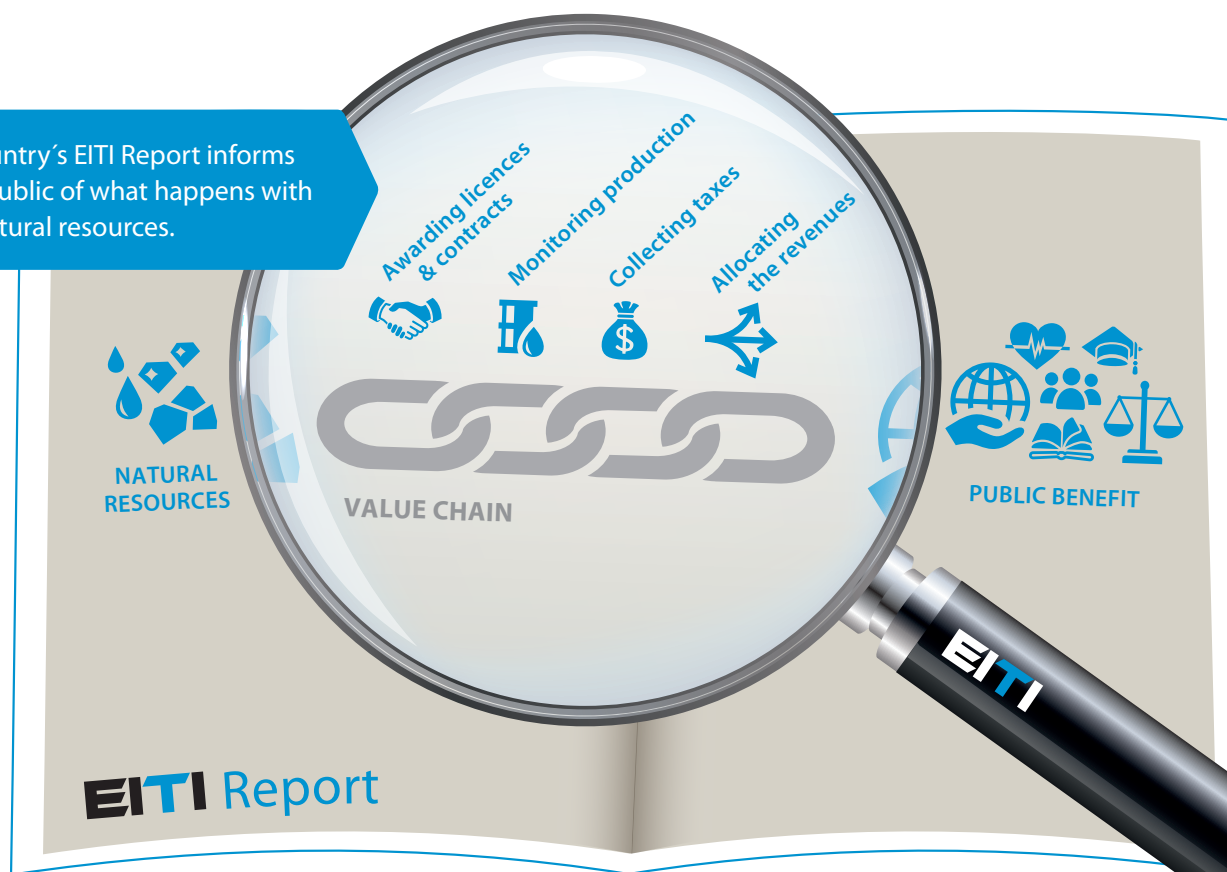
A broad coalition of governments, civil society and international organisations supports the EITI, including 400 NGOs, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, International Council on Mining and Metals and the regional development banks. These organisations provide technical and financial support to implementing countries, and support EITI outreach.



Learn more at www.eiti.org/supporters

HOW THE EITI WORKS

A country's EITI Report informs the public of what happens with its natural resources.



To be a member of the EITI, a country must adhere to the EITI Standard

The EITI Standard lays out seven requirements on how to report activity in the oil, gas and mining sectors along the value chain of extracting a resource to turning it into public benefit. All information is regularly published in a country's EITI Report.

A country pledging to adhere to the Standard is a "Candidate". It has 2.5 years from the date of admission as a Candidate to meet the requirements. The country is then evaluated independently, and if deemed to have met the EITI Requirements for transparency, becomes "Compliant". From then on, countries are assessed every three years and can be suspended from the transparency standard at any time.

The 7 requirements of the EITI Standard:

- 1 Effective oversight by the multi-stakeholder group.
- 2 Timely publication of EITI Reports.
- 3 EITI Reports that include contextual information about the extractive industries.
- 4 The production of comprehensive EITI Reports that include full government disclosure of extractive industry revenues, and disclosure of all material payments to government by oil, gas and mining companies.
- 5 A credible assurance process applying international standards.
- 6 EITI Reports that are comprehensible, actively promoted, publicly accessible, and contribute to public debate.
- 7 The multi-stakeholder group to take steps to act on lessons learned and review the outcomes and impact of EITI implementation.



The EITI Standard is available at
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To learn more, visit the EITI website www.eiti.org
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