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Anti-Corruption Conference
IACC

Global Transparency:
fighting corruption for a sustainable future.
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Workshop report form

13th IACC WORKSHOP REPORT FORM FOR RAPPORTEURS

Number and title of workshop

2.3 Transparency in the Extractive Industries – Making the Case for a Global Standard

Date and time of workshop Friday 31 October 2008, 1100 - 1300

Moderator (Name and Institution) Jonas Moberg, EITI International Secretariat

Rapporteur (Name and Institution) Anders Kråkenes, EITI International Secretariat

Panellists (Name, institution, title)

Hélder Leite, Equity Investor Manager, Petrobras

Bennett Freeman, Oxfam America/Oxfam International, EITI Board member

Radhika Sarin, Co-ordinator Publish What you Pay (PWYP), EITI Board member

Prof Humphrey Assisi Asobie, Chairman NEITI, EITI Board member

Main Issues Covered

- The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative is a global multi-stakeholder initiative with the aim to increase transparency in the management of revenues from the extractive sector.
- The EITI can leverage issues of national and global concern such as stabilising the energy supply, improving the investment climate and improving governance.
- The EITI can play to the advantage of its stakeholders, since all parties have an interest in its success.
- The EITI is implemented and owned by the countries themselves. Political leadership is therefore a necessity for a successful implementation of the EITI.
- There are opportunities for the multi-stakeholder approach in other areas in today's world.
- Barriers must be -and are being- overcome in order to consolidate EITI as a global standard.
- The participation of Civil society in the EITI is manifold
 - In implementing countries, they are part of the multi-stakeholder group.
 - In most cases, pressure from Civil Society is necessary to push the government to implement the EITI.
 - They play an integral role in the governance of the EITI, and are represented on the Board
 - Civil Society plays the watchdog role of the initiative, and this is invaluable for the credibility of the Initiative.

Main Outcomes

- Improved understanding of the EITI, and case the case for revenue transparency among EITI



stakeholders (governments, companies, civil society representatives)

- Exposure to some of the key policy issues currently under discussion
- between the EITI increased energy security, investment climate and poverty reduction
- Insights into how the EITI is being used as a platform for broader reform, stakeholder dialogue. Challenges in implementation, and how obstacles are being overcome within the EITI framework
- Placing the EITI into the broader context of the extractive industries and other efforts to improve transparency, underlining the key role EITI is playing.

Recommendations, Follow-up Actions

- The EITI needs to become more visible to the broader public to create awareness of the need for transparency in the extractive industries.
- The EITI should display clearer both the multi-lateral approach and how it is being owned and driven by countries themselves, in order to fight the misconception that it is donor-driven.
- The home countries of extractive companies should consider supporting the EITI implementation in the countries where their extractive companies operate.
- Other sectors could adopt a Multi-stakeholder approach to close the gaps between the government, companies and the people.
- The EITI needs continuously to balance between deepening of the process and broadening the process.
- All need to recognise that although EITI may be the most advanced effort in the sector, there are other efforts that should be encouraged.
- All need to recognise that the EITI is not a silver bullet, but the critical first step. EITI must not be an excuse to play down the need for wider approaches towards creating transparency. EITI implementation should be accompanied by commitment to broader reform to attain transparency.

Workshop Highlights (including interesting quotes)

“While EITI is a global standard, it gives room for national flexibility and domestication of the process.”
Prof Humphrey Asobie

“In Nigeria, we see that in the period we have implemented the EITI, our score on the CPI [Corruption Perception Index] has improved from 1.0 in 1999 and 1.4 in 2003 to 2.7 in 2008”
Prof Humphrey Asobie

“EITI represents a frontal assault on corruption where the people has been deprived people from the the natural resources that belong to all.”
Bennett Freeman

“Although it is the best game in town, it is not the only game in town”
Bennett Freeman

“The EITI is not a silver bullet, but a critical first step.”
Radhika Sarin

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