

**PUBLISHWHATYOUPAY**

# **Civil society and EITI**

**Henry Parham**

**International Coordinator**

**Publish What You Pay**

**[coordinator@publishwhatyoupay.org](mailto:coordinator@publishwhatyoupay.org)**

# Publish What You Pay

- International NGO coalition with over 300 members from 50 countries
- Founded by Global Witness, Save the Children UK, CAFOD, Transparency International and George Soros' Open Society Institute in June 2002
- Calling for mandatory disclosure of company payments and for governments to "Publish What You Receive"
- Eventual goal is "Publish How You Spend It" to ensure full accountability

# Publish What You Pay

- National civil society coalitions working towards greater resource revenue transparency:

Azerbaijan  
Kazakhstan  
Kyrgyz Republic

Chad  
Cameroon  
Congo Brazzaville  
Democratic Republic of Congo  
Liberia  
Nigeria

Indonesia  
Australia

USA  
United Kingdom  
France  
Netherlands

- Independent national civil society networks
  - Some specifically monitoring EITI implementation
  - Others also working on broader PWYP objectives
  - Joint advocacy on international policy objectives (IFIs, companies, EITI etc)
- Work closely with Revenue Watch and other INGOs and donors to facilitate capacity building efforts

# Objectives

Revenue transparency to be part of international norms and standards:

- International accounting standards
- Stock exchange listing requirements
- Export credit agencies and banks
- IMF, World Bank and EBRD policies
- EITI implementation at country levels

# Achievements to date

- Mobilisation of civil society networks
- World Bank Extractive Industry Review commitments
- IMF Guide on Resource Revenue Transparency
- Some companies have begun to disclose payments for every country of operation
- Launch of EITI

# EITI and Civil Society

## POSITIVES

- Mobilising force for civil society organisations – criteria requires active participation
- Opens doors to government, industry, IFIs and donors – build understanding and improve dialogue between all stakeholders (MOUs)
- Provides platform for civil society to begin to monitor more closely extractive industry
- Provides basis for greater scrutiny of budgets
- Increased donor support for civil society capacity building, research, advocacy and monitoring of extractive sector revenue flows and expenditures
- Exchange of civil society experiences

# EITI and Civil Society

## CONCERNS

- Involvement of government-influenced NGOs in EITI processes
- Exclusion of civil society from key EITI decision-making bodies at country-levels
- Threats and intimidations of civil society activists
- Lack of support for NGOs monitoring mining sector – a lot of focus on oil/gas
- Sequencing – implementation may advance rapidly but increased capacity in civil society monitoring groups may lag behind

# EITI and the future

Some positive progress so far at a global level but...

## Host governments:

- Adherence to criteria by implementing countries now needs monitoring with particular emphasis on civil society consultation and capacity building
- Need to get more countries from Asia, South America, North Africa and Middle East on board
- Adherence to international best practice (IMF Guide)
- Need to embed EITI reforms into law
- How to compel governments where there is no political will to implement EITI?
- Capacity building of parliamentarians and civil servants

# EITI and the future

## Home governments:

- Regulation to ensure transparency lasts and to ensure a truly joined-up international approach to transparency – acting at home as well as abroad

## Companies:

- Ensure all are actively engaged and open to dialogue (Kazakhstan)
- Aggregation masks individual revenue flows into state budget – need for individual disclosure (Nigeria)
- State-owned companies must be held to same standards as others – published independent audits
- Measure progress over time to ensure positive progress (“Measuring Transparency” and company validation)

# EITI and the future

## Civil society:

- Need to position civil society networks at core of EITI negotiations and from the outset (Azerbaijan)
- Need to allow for self-selection of civil society representatives
- Need for greater coordination and information exchange between national civil society networks
  - explore regional groupings in Central Asia, Africa, Latin America etc to continue to build local ownership and transfer of lessons-learned and skills
- Coordination amongst donors in supporting civil society networks
- Governance, accountability and effective functioning of local networks (Azerbaijan)
- Need to protect civil society actors where threats and intimidations have been made

# EITI and the future

## Civil society:

### ■ Sustainability

- Effective media strategies – building relations with local and international journalists and providing “new angles” to ensure good coverage
- Effective, practical and realistic advocacy strategies
- Addressing human and financial resource constraints
- Shifting into monitoring revenue management and budgets at national and local levels
- Renewable natural resource industries (e.g. forestry, fishing) which are important economic sectors to some developing countries (Asia-Pacific) and which are of great interest to local civil society groups

We look forward to ongoing  
collaboration and cooperation

[www.publishwhatyoupay.org](http://www.publishwhatyoupay.org)