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Nota di contenuto	Intro -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- EITI Acronyms and Glossary -- Introduction -- Purpose of this report -- EITI countries as of November 1, 2007 -- EITI principles and EITI criteria -- "EITI Source book" as guidance -- EITI Validation Guide -- The role of The World Bank -- Chapter 1: Starting an EITI Program -- The benefits of EITI implementation -- Countries that implement EITI -- Building a consensus on EITI -- Signing up to EITI and first steps -- Chapter 2: Stakeholders and Governance Structures -- Introduction -- Stakeholders typically involved -- Multistakeholder steering groups and their governance -- Other considerations -- Functions of multistakeholder steering groups -- Chapter 3: Determining the Scope of an EITI Program -- Introduction -- Issues considered when determining the scope of an EITI program -- EITI reports and reconciliation and audit processes -- A discussion on materiality -- A discussion on aggregation/disaggregation -- Subnational payments and revenue decentralization -- Ancillary sectors and other oil, gas, or mining-related transactions -- Differentiating between core EITI and "EITI plus" -- Chapter 4: Developing an EITI Work Plan -- Introduction -- Structuring and consulting on EITI work plans -- Implementation timeline -- Funding an EITI program -- Chapter 5: The Role of

Government in EITI Implementation -- Introduction -- Providing the political lead and support for the EITI process -- Capacity building for the implementation unit and government agencies -- Ensuring full company participation and addressing confidentiality concerns -- Providing a legal basis for implementation -- Providing details of government revenues -- Chapter 6: The Role of Companies and Civil Society Groups in EITI -- Introduction -- Helping to jump-start the EITI process and steer the initiative. Helping to shape the EITI scope, reporting, and disclosure -- Communicating EITI results -- Capacity building considerations -- Chapter 7: Producing an EITI Report -- Introduction -- Selecting a reconciler/administrator (or auditor, if that is the case) -- Terms of reference for a reconciler/administrator (or auditor) and EITI report content -- A note on EITI reporting templates -- A note on international audit standards in relation to EITI criteria -- Chapter 8: Communicating EITI -- Introduction -- Common communications strategies and tools -- Chapter 9: Results: Monitoring and Evaluation of EITI Programs -- Introduction -- Emerging monitoring and evaluation practices -- Chapter 10: International EITI Structures -- Introduction -- EITI's international governance structures -- International development agencies' role on EITI board -- Chapter 11: The Emerging Evidence of the Impact of National EITI Programs -- Emerging results of EITI programs -- Chapter 12: Conclusion: Important Factors in Successful EITI Programs -- Overarching lessons and themes -- Appendix A Hydrocarbon- and mineral-rich countries -- Appendix B EITI validation process -- A summary of the EITI validation process and indicators -- Appendix C Sample EITI results measurement template (and indicators) -- Appendix D Useful Resources -- International and National EITI Web sites -- Resources for civil society groups -- World Bank Web sites -- Select publications -- Boxes -- Box 1.1 EITI countries as of November 1, 2007 -- Box 1.2 EITI principles and criteria -- Box 2.1 Stakeholders typically involved in EITI -- Box 2.2 State-owned companies -- Box 2.3 Memorandums of understanding/terms of reference -- Box 3.1 Different approaches in oil and gas producing and mining countries -- Box 3.2 Other kinds of audits -- Box 4.1 Typical work plan content. Box 8.1 Typical communications tools for EITI -- Figures -- Figure 2.1 Guinea EITI steering committee organizational chart -- Figure 3.1 Company and payment materiality thresholds -- Figure 3.2 Company and payment data aggregation -- Figure 7.1 EITI reporting process -- Figure 10.1 EITI's international governance structure -- Tables -- Table 3.1 Differentiating between core EITI and "EITI plus" -- Table 4.1 Example of a generic and simplified indicative EITI budget (per annum) -- Table A.1 Hydrocarbon-rich countries, 2000-05 -- Table A.2 Mineral-Rich Countries, 2000-05.

Sommario/riassunto

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) was established as a global initiative in 2002. The EITI has since become the highest profile international standard for promoting transparency and accountability in countries dependent on oil, gas, minerals, and metals. As it is built around cooperation among governments, companies, and civil society organizations, the EITI has been called a "curious coalition" by some. However, this coalition now helps drive transparency in revenues and payments in resource-rich countries across the world as part of their good governance programs.
