Objective and features

1. Objective
EITI aims to strengthen public and corporate governance, promote understanding of natural resource management, and provide the data to inform reforms for greater transparency and accountability of government revenue from natural resources.

2. Institutional coverage
National governments (of countries implementing the EITI Standard), including any national or subnational government entity that issues in upstream oil, gas, and mining projects and/or receives material payments from extractive industry companies.

3. Technical coverage
EITI Standard covers the following areas:
- Legal and institutional framework
- Revenue collection
- Revenue allocation
- Social and economic spending

4. Application method
Self-assessment or any external stakeholder to collect the data. Custodian validates the data.

Methodology

5. Methodology
Implementation of the EITI Standard requires adherence to the following:
- EITI Principles, agreed by all stakeholders in 2003, which set out the kind of conduct expected of those involved with the EITI, including EITI Board members, members of the EITI Association, secretariat staff (national and international), and members of multistakeholder groups.
- EITI Core Principles, which are the kind of conduct expected of those involved with the EITI, including EITI Board members, members of the EITI Association, secretariat staff (national and international), and members of multistakeholder groups.
- EITI Core Principle 1 (CP1), which states that the board and secretariat shall be committed to the effective implementation of the EITI Standard.
- EITI Core Principle 2 (CP2), which requires that the secretariat shall be committed to the effective implementation of the EITI Standard.
- EITI Core Principle 3 (CP3), which requires that the secretariat shall be committed to the effective implementation of the EITI Standard.
- EITI Core Principle 4 (CP4), which requires that the secretariat shall be committed to the effective implementation of the EITI Standard.
- EITI Core Principle 5 (CP5), which requires that the secretariat shall be committed to the effective implementation of the EITI Standard.
- EITI Core Principle 6 (CP6), which requires that the secretariat shall be committed to the effective implementation of the EITI Standard.
- EITI Core Principle 7 (CP7), which requires that the secretariat shall be committed to the effective implementation of the EITI Standard.
- EITI Core Principle 8 (CP8), which requires that the secretariat shall be committed to the effective implementation of the EITI Standard.
- EITI Core Principle 9 (CP9), which requires that the secretariat shall be committed to the effective implementation of the EITI Standard.
- EITI Core Principle 10 (CP10), which requires that the secretariat shall be committed to the effective implementation of the EITI Standard.
- EITI Core Principle 11 (CP11), which requires that the secretariat shall be committed to the effective implementation of the EITI Standard.
- EITI Core Principle 12 (CP12), which requires that the secretariat shall be committed to the effective implementation of the EITI Standard.
- EITI Core Principle 13 (CP13), which requires that the secretariat shall be committed to the effective implementation of the EITI Standard.
- EITI Core Principle 14 (CP14), which requires that the secretariat shall be committed to the effective implementation of the EITI Standard.
- EITI Core Principle 15 (CP15), which requires that the secretariat shall be committed to the effective implementation of the EITI Standard.
- EITI Core Principle 16 (CP16), which requires that the secretariat shall be committed to the effective implementation of the EITI Standard.
- EITI Core Principle 17 (CP17), which requires that the secretariat shall be committed to the effective implementation of the EITI Standard.
- EITI Core Principle 18 (CP18), which requires that the secretariat shall be committed to the effective implementation of the EITI Standard.
- EITI Core Principle 19 (CP19), which requires that the secretariat shall be committed to the effective implementation of the EITI Standard.
- EITI Core Principle 20 (CP20), which requires that the secretariat shall be committed to the effective implementation of the EITI Standard.
- EITI Core Principle 21 (CP21), which requires that the secretariat shall be committed to the effective implementation of the EITI Standard.
- EITI Core Principle 22 (CP22), which requires that the secretariat shall be committed to the effective implementation of the EITI Standard.
- EITI Core Principle 23 (CP23), which requires that the secretariat shall be committed to the effective implementation of the EITI Standard.

6. Benchmarking system
The EITI Standard provides a framework and acts as a benchmark for promoting greater transparency and accountability in the oil, gas, and mining sector.

7. Linkage to PFM framework
EITI reports are a source of important information on natural resource revenue management in countries that are dependent on natural resources.

Development and use

8. Development and coordination
EITI was launched in September 2003 as a response to demands from civil society organisations (CSOs) for declarations of revenue of companies in the extractive sector worldwide. EITI further established its criteria based on the principles in 2005. In 2010, the criteria were developed into a set of 13 requirements known as the EITI Board’s 13 Principles. EITI further evolved as an international multi-stakeholder process.

9. Uses by the government and members of the PFM community
Through participation in the EITI, government, industry, and civil society stakeholders agree to a common set of disclosure standards and oversight procedures as outlined in the EITI Standard. The EITI is used by member countries in reform agendas, such as to create interactive data portals with various features, and to publish downloadable data files containing information on natural resources to increase transparency in the extractive sector. In addition to publishing data, the EITI convenes discussions at the national, regional, and local level to promote public debate.

10. Resource requirements
The cost of implementing the EITI Standard and the resources required vary between member countries based on the size and complexity of the extractive sector in the country. The cost of implementing the EITI Standard is around US$500,000. The cost of every “Validation” is about US$150,000. The time taken from desk review to completion of a national assessment is around three months. Validation or review takes two to three months. Review by the MSG may take these weeks or more, which is as prescribed in the EITI Board for final comments.