

# Systematic Disclosure (Mainstreaming)

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# Learning Objectives: Systematic Disclosure

You will Learn some of the following:

1. What is meant by the terms “**systematic disclosure**” and “**mainstreaming**” as used by EITI.
2. What other countries are doing to satisfy the requirement for systematic disclosure.
3. What are some of the gaps and barriers to systematic disclosure in Guyana.
4. What opportunities and benefits are available with systematic disclosure.
5. How do we get there.

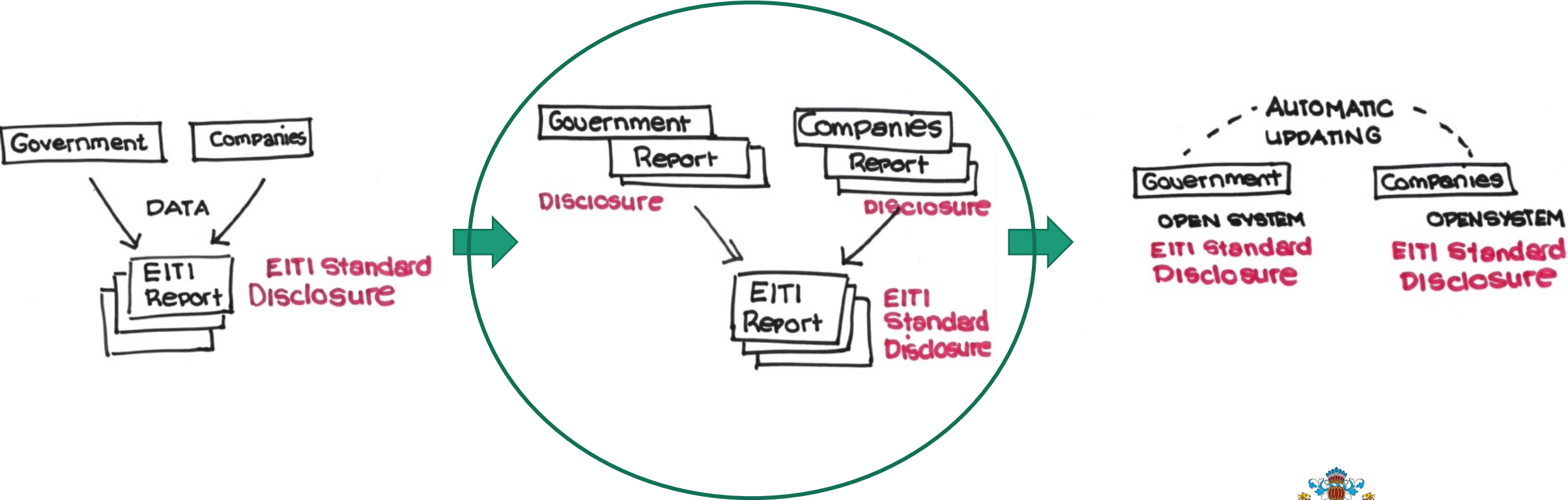
# What is Systematic Disclosure/Mainstreaming



- “Systematic Disclosure” and “Mainstreaming” used interchangeably by EITI.
- Refers to the publication of data at source using the systems of governments and companies.
- Disclosing data at source can be through:
  - Government and corporate databases
  - Online registries (e.g., for beneficial ownership)
  - Websites and portals
- *Focus is on making disclosure and open data a routine part of government and corporate reporting;*
- *Providing information to stakeholders in a timeframe and format that can support its widespread use in analysis and decision making.*

# What is Systematic Disclosure/Mainstreaming

The move towards systematic disclosure is progressive and most countries are somewhere in the second stage



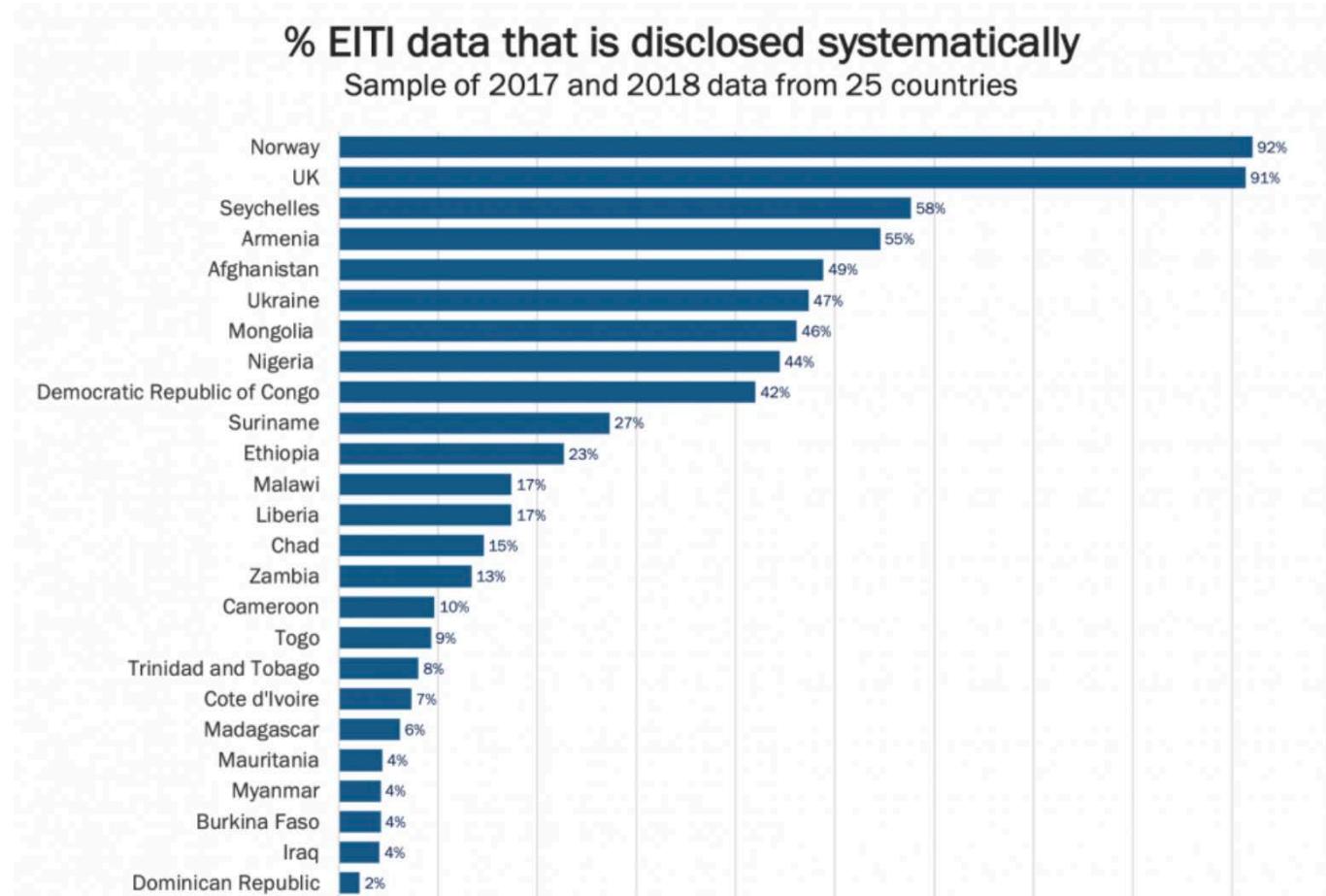
What are other countries doing?



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# What are other countries doing?



- Countries are at different stages of systematic disclosure
- Norway tops the list through its online government platform

[norkspetroleum.no](http://norkspetroleum.no)

# What are other countries doing?

- Different countries have different structures and systems to capture extractives sector revenue and related information.
- No two systems will be the same.
- No one-size fit all approach.
- Develop and implement systems that work with your country context.

# What are other countries doing? – Philippines



EDGE TOOL

Contracts Portal

CONTRACTS PORTAL

StaR Track

STAR TRACK



ORE TOOL

Environment and natural resources  
data management tool (ENRDMT)



ENRDMT

Aces Online

- Initiated the Systematic Electronic Extractives Disclosure or SEED initiative
- Package of innovations developed by PH-EITI and/or its partner agencies and organizations to mainstream extractives transparency in the Philippines.



# What are other countries doing? – Philippines

## Data Themes

PH-EITI collates data about the extractive industries to better inform our policymakers and citizens and increase understanding about the sector



### Economic Data

economic contribution, economic linkages, exports data. **Explore Economic Data**



### Environmental Data

environmental projects, environmental spending, monitoring reports. **Explore Environmental Data**



### Operations Data

contracts, monitoring reports, employment, production. **Explore Operations Data**



### Payments Data

corporate social responsibility, social spending, monitoring reports. **Explore Social Data**



### Social Data

expenditures, national and local payments.

**Explore Payments Data**

# What are other countries doing? - Suriname

HOME ACTUEEL MINISTER & STAF **DIRECTORATEN** OVER MINISTERIE VAN NATUURLIJKE HULPBRONNEN CONTACT

Home / Directoraten / Geologisch Mijnbouwkundige Dienst (GMD)

## GEOLOGISCH MIJNBOUWKUNDIGE DIENST (GMD)

De Geologisch Mijnbouwkundige Dienst (GMD) is in 2019 begonnen met de transformatie naar het Delfstoffen Instituut Suriname. Volg alle ontwikkelingen via de: [Project site](#).

Deze dienst houdt zich bezig met de geologische kartering en het vervaardigen van geologische kaarten. Zij zijn belast met de inventarisatie van de in Suriname voorkomende delfstoffen, en bieden advies aan de minister met betrekking tot mijnbouwrechten en de controle hiervan. Zij verschaffen een dienstverlening in de vorm van informatie aan derden bijv. het aanvragen van concessies en de vastgestelde afspraken waar men zich aan moet houden. Voor de uitvoering van deze werkzaamheden zijn er ongeveer 350 manschappen nodig. De werkzaamheden die plaatsvinden bij de kartering en inventarisatie van de delfstoffen worden op het de GMD ondersteunt door de volgende afdelingen:

- **Veldienst:** die belast is met het samenstellen van veldploegen. Zij zijn belast met het verzamelen van delfstoffen uit het veld.
- **Technische dienst:** is belast met de logistieke faciliteiten voor de veldgroepen n.m. het vervoeren van de groepen.
- **Laboratorium:** onderzoekt monsters, verzamelt uit het veld. De verzamelde data van alle bovenstaande afdelingen wordt in een werkverslag, gemaakt door een geoloog, verder verstuurt naar de afdeling tekenkamer.
- **Tekenkamer:** deze is belast met het vervaardigen van kaarten, bijhouden van de kaartarchief en het inbinden van werkverslagen

DIRECTORATEN

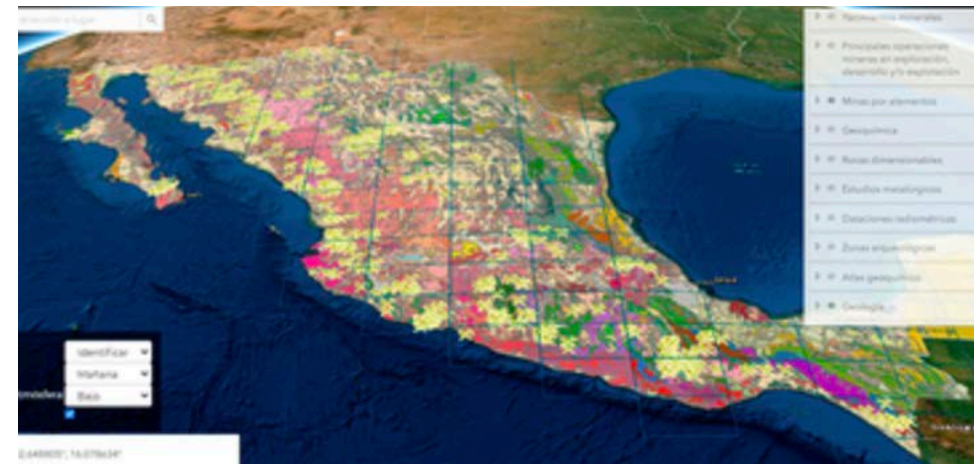
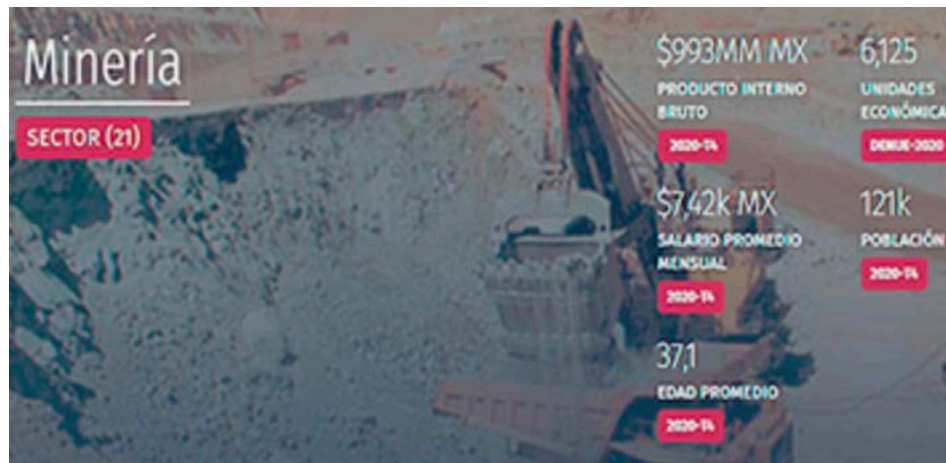


Dienst Electriciteits Voorziening (DEV)  
**De Geologisch Mijnbouwkundige Dienst (GMD)**  
Dienst Watervoorziening (DWV)

- Ministry of Natural Resources Portal
  - Electronic Application for Mining Licenses
  - Track application process electronically online
  - Publicly accessible cadaster data

# What are other countries doing? - Mexico

- The Government of Mexico has two portals for systematic disclosure
  - Data Mexico – systematic disclosure of key economic data
  - GEOINFOMEX – geographic data on extractive licenses, concessions, companies etc.



# What are other countries doing? - Mexico

The screenshot displays the GEOINFOMEX - SGM web application. The interface includes a search bar at the top with the text "Find address or place". Below the search bar, there are navigation controls for "Imágenes satelitales" and "Vista general". The main map area shows a grid overlay on Mexico, with numerous red and green markers indicating data points. A popup window titled "(1 of 2) Recorrer resultados" is open, displaying details for a specific data point:

- Rocas dimensionables**
- Muestra: COAH\_C1
- Sustancia: Caliza
- Estado: Coahuila de Zaragoza
- Municipio: Múzquiz
- Localidad: Pilote la Encantada
- Año: 2011
- Volúmen: 2,700,000
- Operación: Inactiva
- Explotación: Sin infomación
- Clasificación: Caliza

The popup also includes a "Zoom to" button. On the right side of the map, there is a "Contenido GeoInfoMex" panel with several filter options:

- Infraestructura (INEGI)
- Datos geográficos
- Archivo histórico
- Yacimientos minerales
- Principales operaciones mineras en exploración, desarrollo y/o explotación
- Minas por elementos
- Geoquímica
- Anomalías geoquímicas
- Rocas dimensionables

Below the filters, there are options for "Niveles de información" and "Simbología", and a "Transparencia" slider. The map includes a scale bar (400km/300mi) and coordinates (Latitud: 29.250 Longitud: -102.822). The SGM logo and Bing logo are visible in the bottom left corner.

# GYEITI Progress



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# GYEITI Progress



- Workplan
  - Workplan talks to systematic disclosure
- Feasibility Study
  - Tender in progress to conduct systematic disclosure Feasibility Study
- Partial Online Reporting
  - 2018 Report includes some data systematically disclosed




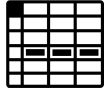


# Barriers and Gaps



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# Barriers and Gaps

- Legal barriers 
  - Laws prohibit disclosure of ‘confidential’ data
  - Incompatibility of legislation affecting regulatory and policy function
- Data gaps 
  - Availability – disaggregation and comprehensiveness
  - Quality – credibility and assurance of data
  - Timeliness – age of data
  - Format – appropriately formatted for systematic disclosure
- Capacity constraints 
  - Financial constraints to overcoming barriers
  - Technical capacity constraints to developing required systems
- Advocacy and Will 
  - Political will to drive systematic disclosure
  - Citizen advocacy to drive systematic disclosure



# Macro view - Policy on Open Data



- From a macro perspective, a starting point for Systematic Disclosure is the development of a Policy Framework on Open data.
- Open Data Barometer 2020: Latin America & Caribbean ranks Guyana 25.02/100.
- *“In the digital age, sustaining democracy and an informed citizenry in the region depends on open data”*
- Four (4) core policy recommendations for regional governments:
  1. *Consistently and sustainably invest in teams that guide and implement open data policies at all levels of government.*
  2. *Holistically consider the different aspects of the production and use of data from the public and private sectors, including regulatory aspects regarding privacy, use of data for the common good and emerging technologies...*
  3. *Redouble their efforts to include the private sector and civil society in the open data ecosystem in order to advance the agenda ...*
  4. *Improve the quality of their data, taking special care to consider gender dimensions as well as other relevant variables, so that data include all people in their societies.*

# Legal Barriers



## **CONSTRAINT:**

Section 23 (1) of the Revenue Authority Act (1996) and Section 4 of the Income Tax Act (1929), prohibits the Guyana Revenue Authority (GRA) from disclosing information on individual taxpayers to unauthorized persons.

## **DISCUSSION:**

The legal inability to disclose data presents a significant challenge to systematic disclosure. This barrier is however not unique to Guyana and has been encountered in other EITI reporting countries in the region, e.g., Trinidad and Tobago. It is not an easy barrier to overcome, particularly because legislative change has traditionally been slow in the region.

## **RECOMMENDATION:**

Consistent with the Independent Administrator, the recommendation is for the Government of Guyana to amend the relevant sections of the legislation to allow for information to be disclosed for the purpose of EITI Reporting.

Further, with necessary controls move towards systematic disclosure of this information on a suitable portal or online platform.

# Legal Barriers



## CONSTRAINT:

Conflicts in existing laws and legal regulations in Guyana. According to a recent [IADB Technical Note](#) “there is significant overlap with other governmental bodies and their underlying Acts and regulations that creates disharmony in regulatory and policy functions within the oil and gas sector”

Table 7: Conflict map of existing legislations

	EPA Act	GEA 1997	GGMC Act 1979	Insurance Act 2016	Mart. Zones Act	OHS Act	PC Bill 2018	PEPA 1986	RAA
EPA Act		x	⊗	x	x		x	⊗	
GEA 1997	x		x		x		x	x	
GGMC Act 1979		x					x		
Mart. Zones Act	x	x					Δ	Δ	
PC Bill 2018	x	x	x	x	Δ			⊗	⊗
PEPA 1986	⊗		x	x	Δ		⊗		⊗
RAA								⊗	⊗

x : Gap, conflict, and/or redundancy  
 Δ : Harmonised  
 ⊗ : Other issues

Source: Authors' elaborations

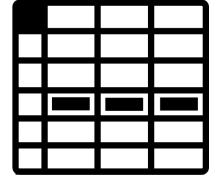
## DISCUSSION:

This overlap has will likely affect the move towards systematic disclosure given existing gaps, conflicts, redundancies and other issues will affect availability of information, responsibility for disclosure and governance of data disclosed.

## RECOMMENDATION:

Comprehensive review of existing laws and regulations with a view to harmonisation.

# Data Gaps - Comprehensiveness



## **CONSTRAINT:**

Gaps currently exist in the level of disaggregation and comprehensiveness of data (as required in Standard Requirement 4.1a) from both companies and government agencies.

## **DISCUSSION:**

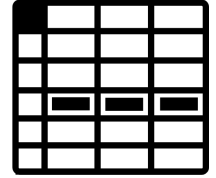
Data disclosed using current manual systems and eventually to be systematically disclosed needs to be sufficiently disaggregated and comprehensive to enable current, manual reconciliation by the IA and eventually completeness and usefulness through electronic systems.

Current gaps in the level of disaggregation and comprehensiveness of data will present challenges in transitioning to systematic disclosure

## **RECOMMENDATION:**

Efforts should be directed to ensuring that data disclosed is comprehensive and sufficiently disaggregated. Further training sessions with government agencies and reporting companies may be useful in clarifying requirements and addressing gaps.

# Data Gaps - Quality



## **CONSTRAINT:**

Gaps currently exist in the quality and assurance of data (as required in Standard Requirement 4.9) from both companies and government agencies.

## **DISCUSSION:**

Systematic Disclosure requires the use of quality data that will be relied on for decision making. Assurance systems (including declarations by authorised signatories) are required to ensure quality. As a standard requirement, assurance is essential for 'manual' reporting and similarly as the transition is made to systematic disclosure.

Ensuring data provided by GYEITI participants (government agencies and companies) is assured, will ultimately enhance the reliability of the data and improve user confidence.

## **RECOMMENDATION:**

Efforts should be directed to ensuring that authorisation is provided in the form of sign off prior to disclosure of data, currently for manual disclosure and moving towards online disclosure.

# Capacity Constraints – Technical/Financial



## CONSTRAINT:

Systematic Disclosure requires technical and financial capacity directed towards developing and integrating systems for electronic disclosure.

## DISCUSSION:

Systematic Disclosure requires time, effort and technical expertise to develop appropriate systems that are integrated, reliable sufficiently secure and user friendly.

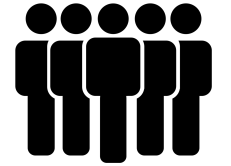
Most countries making this transition have solicited support of various agencies to assist in this transition.

## RECOMMENDATION:

Engagement and discussions should be undertaken with various partners/donors who have experience, expertise and in some cases can provide financial support for systematic disclosure.

Support for similar projects in other EITI countries has been supported by organisations such as [World Bank](#), [IADB](#)

# Advocacy and Will



## **CONSTRAINT:**

Moving systems and processes towards systematic disclosure requires political will to devote resources (time, effort, money) towards implementation.

## **DISCUSSION:**

Systematic Disclosure requires a major shift in systems and processes but also in thinking and approach. This often needs to be driven by the citizenry who see the value and advocate for open and transparent systems which are easily accessible to society. Civil society has an important role to play in advocating for the move towards systematic disclosure.

## **RECOMMENDATION:**

Continued efforts to demonstrate the importance of open and transparent systems will drive shifts in thinking and approach required to move systems and processes.

# Opportunities and Benefits



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*“Allowing room for innovation on how EITI data is assembled, and data reliability assured could be a tangible transition step towards fully mainstreamed EITI systems.”*

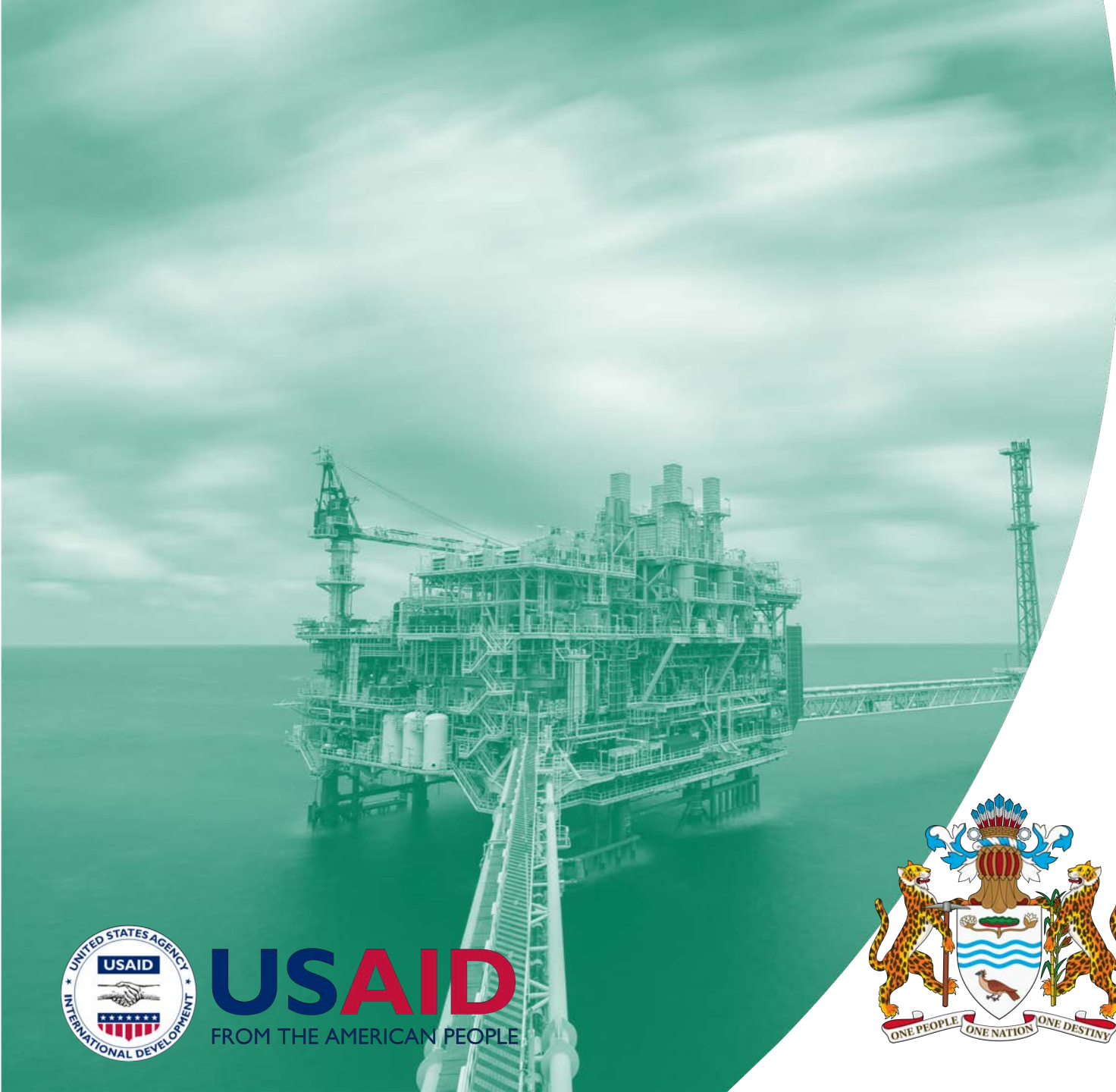
[https://eiti.org/files/documents/report\\_bridging\\_the\\_gap\\_recommendations\\_on\\_the\\_transition\\_to\\_systematic\\_transparency\\_of\\_extractives\\_data.pdf](https://eiti.org/files/documents/report_bridging_the_gap_recommendations_on_the_transition_to_systematic_transparency_of_extractives_data.pdf)

# Opportunities and Benefits



- Innovation
  - EITI has not been prescriptive in the approach to implementation of systematic disclosure, leaving room for country specific innovation.
- Early Days
  - Guyana, as a ‘new’ oil producer has the opportunity to develop and implement systems at a starting point that will cater to a developing sector.
- Cost-Benefit
  - Moving away from manual reconciliation can significantly reduce the recurring IA cost on an annual basis (acknowledging that implementation of online systems can require substantial initial investment)
- Step-by-step
  - Existing gaps and barriers does not prevent incremental progress towards systematic disclosure as demonstrated in the 2018 GYEITI report. Incremental continue be made in the absence of a ‘grand’ system.





How do we get there?



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# How do we get there? – Address GAPS **STEP BY STEP**



## **EITI Feasibility Study** ✓

Undertaking of an EITI specific Systematic Disclosure Feasibility Study



## **Advocacy & Will**

Any change requires the will to change often driven by advocacy of the citizens

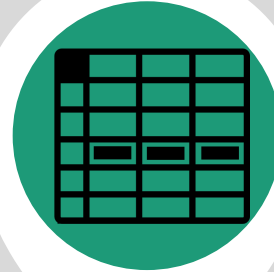
## **Open-data Policy**

Development of a National Open-Data Policy .



## **Legal Constraints**

Address incompatibility of legislation and prohibition on data disclosure



## **Data Gaps**

Conduct Gap Analysis and address gaps in data required to meet EITI Standard 2019 requirements



## **Capacity Constraints**

Identify and secure resources (financial and technical) to support systematic disclosure implementation

# How do we get there? – Value Chain

STEP BY STEP



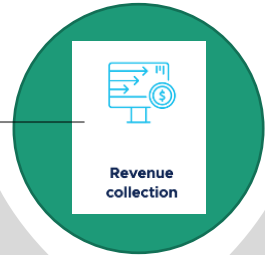
## 2. Contracts & Licenses

EITI Req.2.2 Contract & License All  
EITI Req.2.3 Register of Licenses  
EITI Req.2.4 Contracts  
EITI Req.2.5 Beneficial Ownership  
EITI Req.2.6 State Participation  
**GGMC** – Mining Licenses & Permits  
**Min NR** – Petroleum Licenses  
**NICIL** – State participation in Mining Reporting Companies



## 4. Revenue Collection

EITI Req.4.1 Comprehensive Disclosure  
EITI Req.4.7 Level of Disaggregation  
EITI Req.4.8 Date Timeliness  
EITI Req.4.9 Data Quality & Assurance  
**GRA /GGB/MoF/GGMC** – Revenue Collection

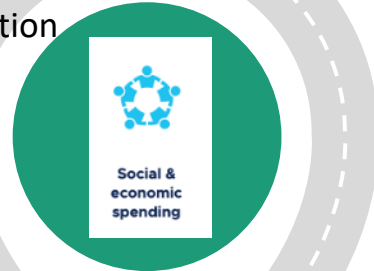
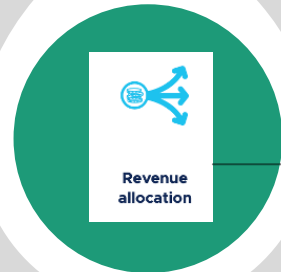


## 3. Exploration & Production

EITI Req.3.1 Exploration  
EITI Req.3.2 Production  
EITI Req.3.3 Exports  
**GGMC** – Production volumes (mining)  
**Bank of Guyana** – Production volumes (mining)  
**GGB** – Export volumes/value  
**GRA** – Export volumes/value  
Reporting Companies

## 5. Revenue Allocation

EITI Req.5.1 Distribution of EI Revenues  
EITI Req.5.2 Subnational Transfers  
**MoF** – Revenue Allocation/National Budget/  
Consolidated Fund  
**GGB to GGMC and GRA**



## 6. Social & Economic Spending

EITI Req.6.1 Social & Environmental Expenditure  
EITI Req.6.2 Quasi-fiscal expenditures  
EITI Req.6.3 Contribution to the Economy  
EITI Req.6.4 Environmental Impact  
**EPA/MoF/NIS/NICIL**

## 7. Outcomes & Impact

EITI Req.7.1 Public Debate  
EITI Req.7.2 Data Accessibility & Open Data  
**What is the 'new role' of GYEITI in a Mainstreamed Environment**



# Feedback and Questions?

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Thank you!

