

PNGEITI MULTI-STAKEHOLDER GROUP MEMBERS

GOVERNMENT

STATUS	TYPE	ORGANISATION
Voting member	GoPNG	Department of Treasury
Voting member	GoPNG	Internal Revenue Commission
Voting member	GoPNG	Mineral Resources Authority
Voting member	GoPNG	Department of Petroleum & Energy
Non-voting member	GoPNG	Department of Finance
Non-voting member	GoPNG	Department of National Planning and Monitoring
Voting member	SoE	Kumul Mineral Holdings Ltd
Voting member	SoE	Kumul Petroleum Holdings Ltd
Non-voting member	GoPNG	Department of Mineral Policy & Geo-hazards Management
Non-voting member	GoPNG	Department of Prime Minister & NEC
Non-voting member	GoPNG	Dept. of Conservation and Environment Protection Authority
Non-voting member	GoPNG	Auditor General's office
Voting member	SoE	Mineral Resources Development Company
Non-voting member	SoE	Kumul Consolidated Holdings Ltd

PNGEITI MULTI-STAKEHOLDER GROUP MEMBERS (continue to next pg.)

INDUSTRY

STATUS	TYPE	ORGANISATION
Voting member	Industry	Total E&P Ltd
Voting member	Industry	Barrick Niugini Ltd
Voting member	Industry	Exxon Mobil PNG Ltd
Voting member	Industry	Morobe Mining Joint Ventures
Voting member	Industry	New Crest Mining
Voting member	Industry	Oil Search (PNG) Ltd
Voting member	Industry	PNG Chamber of Mines & Petroleum

CIVIL SOCIETY

STATUS	TYPE	ORGANISATION
Voting member	CSO	Transparency International (TIPNG)
Voting member	CSO	Institute of National Affairs
Voting member	CSO	CIMC
Voting member	CSO	PNG Mining Watch Association, Inc.
Voting member	CSO	PNG Council of Churches
Non-voting member	CSO	PNG Resource Governance Coalition

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Promoting Transparency and Accountability of Revenue from the PNG Mining and Petroleum Value Chain

MSG GOVERNANCE & LEADERSHIP



The EITI Value Chain ranging from Agreements & Contracts, Production Data, Revenue Collection, Revenue Allocation and Social and Community Benefits



VALUE CHAIN

REQUIREMENT 1—OVERSIGHT BY THE MSG

The EITI requires effective multi-stakeholder oversight, including a functioning multi-stakeholder group (MSG) that involves the government, extractive companies, and the full, independent, active and effective participation of civil society. The key requirements related to multi-stakeholder oversight include:

1. Government commitment;
2. Company engagement;
3. Civil Society engagement;
4. The establishment and functioning of a multi-stakeholder group;
5. An agreed work plan with clear objectives for EITI implementation and a timetable that is aligned with the deadlines established by the EITI Board.

1.1 Government commitment

- A) The government is required to issue an unequivocal public statement of its intention to implement the EITI. The statement must be made by the state of government, or an appropriately delegated government representative.
- B) The government is required to appoint a senior individual to lead the implementation of the EITI. The appointee should have the confidence of all stakeholders, the authority and freedom to coordinate action on the EITI across relevant ministries and agencies, and be able to mobilise resources for EITI implementation.
- C) The government must be fully, actively and effectively engaged in the EITI process.
- D) The government must ensure that senior government officials are represented in the multi-stakeholder group.

1.2 Company engagement

- A) Companies must be fully, actively and effectively engage in the EITI process.
- B) The government must ensure that there is an enabling environment for company participation with regard to relevant laws, regulations and administrative rules as well as actual practice in implementation of the EITI. The fundamental rights of company representatives substantively engaged in the EITI, including but not restricted to members of the multi-stakeholder group, must be respected.
- C) The government must ensure that there are no obstacles to company participation in the EITI process.

1.3 Civil society engagement

In accordance with the civil society protocol:

- A) Civil society must be fully, actively, and effectively engaged in the EITI process.

B) The government must ensure that there is an enabling environment for civil society participation with regard to relevant laws, regulations, and administrative rules as well actual practice in implementation of the EITI. The fundamental rights of civil society substantively engaged in the EITI, including but not restricted to members of the multi-stakeholder group, must be respected.

C) The government must ensure that there are no obstacles to civil society participation in the EITI process.

D) The government must refrain from actions which result in narrowing or restricting public debate in relation to implementation of the EITI.

E) Stakeholders, including but not limited to members of the multi-stakeholder group, must:

1. Be able to speak freely on transparency and natural resource governance issues.
2. Be sustainably engaged in the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the EITI process, and ensure that it contributes to public debate.
3. Have the right to communicate and cooperate with each other
4. Be able to operate freely and express opinions about the EITI without restraint, coercion or reprisal.

INTRODUCTION TO PNG MSG

- ◆ Members of the multi-stakeholder group comprising representatives from the government, state-owned entities, extractive companies, and the civil society organisations signed a memorandum of understanding in November 2013.
- ◆ The government of PNG fully supports the EITI global standards and its implementation in the country.

The Scope of the MoU:

The MSG is the primary body responsible to oversee and coordinate the successful and effective implementation of the EITI Standards in PNG. The scope may include but is not limited to the following:

- ◆ Promote revenue transparency and accountability in the extractive sector through implementing EITI in line with the EITI Standards and PNG's legal regulatory and socio-cultural context.
- ◆ Provide a balanced forum for dialogue, debate and consensus on EITI-specific issues relating to the extractive sector.

PNG MSG Mandate:

As the governing body for the implementation of EITI in PNG, the MSG hold the following responsibilities;

- ◆ Lead EITI implementation at country level;

- ◆ Ensure multi-stakeholder discussions lead to a consensual decision;
- ◆ Developed a PNGEITI work plan;
- ◆ Seek and mobilise resources;
- ◆ Assess and remove any obstacles that may affect the implementation of EITI;
- ◆ Oversee the management of PNGEITI budget, including grants from donor organisations;
- ◆ Provide support, oversight and guidance to the PNGEITI National Secretariat established within the Treasury Department.
- ◆ Work in meaningful and constructive manner with all national stakeholders.
- ◆ Publish timely EITI reports that contain contextual information about the Extractive industry, comprehensive disclosure of government revenue, comprehensive disclosure of all material payments by oil, gas and mining companies in accordance with the agreed scope and materiality threshold. The reports will follow a credible assurance process applying international standards.

In accepting their role as representatives of their respective constituencies on the PNGMSG, members simultaneously commit to the responsibility of working in partnership to enhance governance, transparency, promote the development of dialogue between relevant stakeholders, and reduce tensions between stakeholders through the transparent governance of PNG's Extractive Industry.

Terms of MSG Membership:

- ◆ Members of the MSG shall be appointed for a 3-year term with a possibility of being reappointed as set by the PNGMSG rules.
- ◆ While maintaining the tripartite nature of the group per the terms of the MoU, the group may agree at anytime to change, add or reduce the number of the members, provided a balanced representation of all members is present.
- ◆ The MoU was reviewed in January 2017 as required by the MSG in accordance with the terms of the MoU.

The PNG Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (PNGEITI) is an independent body established by the PNG Government to promote transparency and accountability of revenue it receives from the mining, oil & gas sectors and how it spends these funds. PNGEITI is part of a global best practice standard known as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) that promotes good governance in the extractive sector. In EITI implementing countries, companies involved in the extractive natural wealth (oil, gas and minerals) industries are required to report on what they pay to the governments and governments are required to publish what they receive from these companies in a given financial year. These financial data are then reconciled by an independent administrator and are published in the annual EITI Reports for public information.