Annexes

PNGEITI Country Reports for 2025-2026

August 2026

ANNEX A- BACKGROUND INFORMATION

INTRODUCTION

Global EITI Standard

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) is a global standard that promotes transparency and accountability in the oil, gas and mining sectors.

EITI implementation has two core components:

- **Transparency:** oil, gas and mining companies disclose information about their operations, including payments to the government, and the government discloses its receipts and other relevant information on the industry. The figures are reconciled by an Independent Administrator (IA) and published annually alongside other contextual information about the extractive industries in accordance with the EITI Standard.

- **Accountability:** a multi-stakeholder group (MSG) with representatives from government, companies and civil society oversee the process and communicate the findings of the EITI reporting and promote the integration of EITI into broader transparency efforts in that country.

The EITI Standard encourages member countries to promote good governance in the extractives sector through comprehensive disclosures of extractives information through the EITI Multi-Stakeholder Group. It also seeks to increase public understanding of revenues flows and encourage high standards of transparency and accountability in public life, government operations and in business. The requirements for implementing countries are set out in the EITI Standard. Additional information is available via www.eiti.org

The EITI process is intended to complement, assess, and improve existing reporting and auditing systems. The EITI International Board recommends that the process relies on the existing procedures and institutions, so that the EITI process draws on, complements and critically evaluates existing data collection and auditing systems. In this way, the EITI process has the potential to generate critical recommendations to complement and strengthen other oversight systems of government.

The EITI requires an assessment of whether the payments and revenues are subject to credible, independent audit, applying international auditing standards. The expectation in the PNGEITI reports align with *Requirement 4 of the EITI Standard*[1]- in ensuring that there is an Agreed Upon Procedure (AUP) in ensuring that government disclosures are subject to credible and independent audit from the Auditor General Office that applies international auditing standards. The expectation is that disclosures as per Requirement 4 will include an explanation of the underlying audit and assurance procedures that the data has been subject to, with public access to the supporting documentation.

EITI Implementation in Papua New Guinea (PNG)

The PNG Government signed up to implementing the EITI Global Standard in 2013 through NEC decision 90/2013 and subsequently became an EITI implementing country in 2014. A Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) was established in 2013 to oversee the implementation of the EITI in the country based on this NEC Decision. ***Sector in PNG (PNGEITI National Policy)*** outlining the nine policy areas in implementing the EITI Standard in PNG.

DECISION NO.	NEC DECISION
No. 47/2011	Endorsed for the establishment of a State Working Group (SWG) to assess the advantages and disadvantages of signing up to the EITI standard.

[1] https://eiti.org/eiti-requirements#requirement-4-17307

No. 90/2013	Approved for PNG to sign up to the EITI and endorsed the minister responsible for Treasury matters to lead its implementation.
No. 91/2017	Directed relevant government entities involved in regulating- either directly or indirectly- the Mining and Petroleum Sector to fully participate in the EITI Reports recommendation and corrective actions.
No. 80/2019	Approved ***The National Policy for Transparency and Accountability in the Extractives Sector in Papua New Guinea*** including its objectives to be used; as 1) a public document for guiding the transparency and accountability initiatives in the country such as EITI and others in the extractive sector; and, 2) as the basis for the development of subsequent legislation on the establishment of an independent administrative body and a PNGEITI Reporting Law

In 2019, NEC reinforced its commitment to EITI implementation through decision 80/2019 which endorsed the PNGETI National Policy Framework- ***the National Policy on Transparency and Extractives in the Extractive***

PNGEITI Governance Structure

In Papua New Guinea, the EITI Standard is implemented by the PNGEITI Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) comprising of key government institutions in the extractive sector, key industry peak bodies and companies and the active and participatory role of the Civil Society. This tripartite model- consisting of relevant actors in the extractive sector is the cornerstone of the success of EITI in PNG- and the reason behind the successful production of eleven (12) EITI reports.

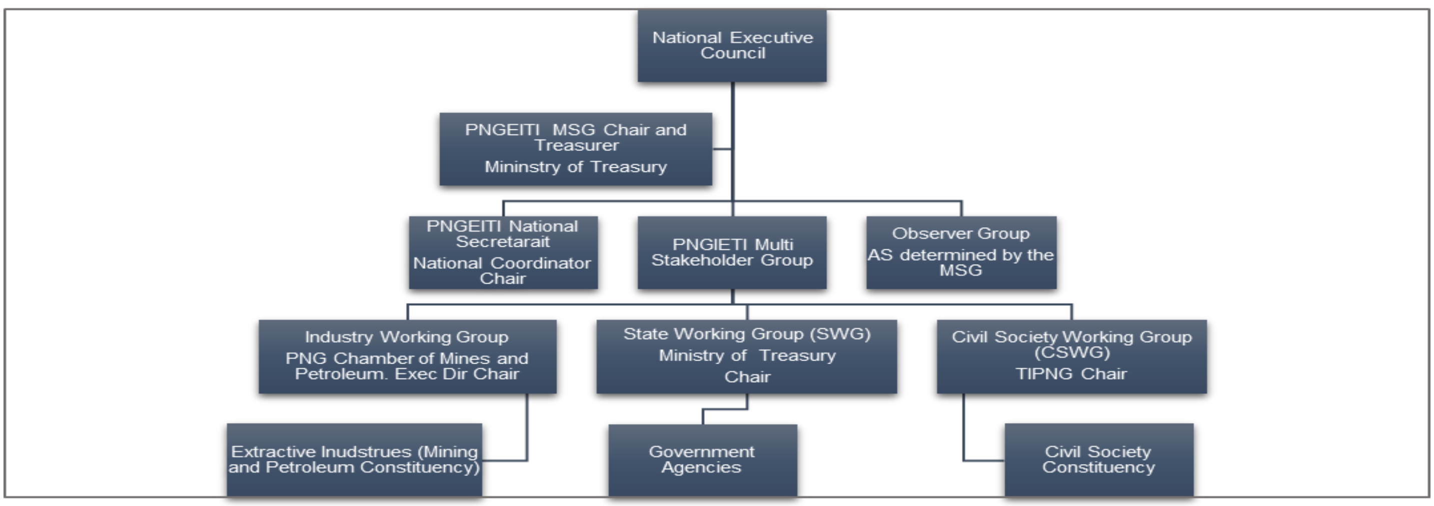


Figure 1 PNGEITI Governance Structure

PNG EITI National Policy Objectives

The objective of PNG's implementation of EITI is to **promote transparency of revenue and benefits received from the PNG Non-Renewable Extractives Sector**, as determined by the PNG Government through NEC in 2013.

The PNG EITI National Policy, endorsed by NEC decision in 2019, provided (9) nine policy areas that reflect the implementation of the EITI Standard. These policy areas are further articulated into six (6) thematic National Program Areas and are included in the 2025 and will be included in the 2026 Annual PNGEITI Work Plan and the five-year multi-year work plan which can be accessed through the PNGEITI website at www.pngeiti.org.pg.

The six program objectives of PNG EITI Work plan are as indicated in the table:

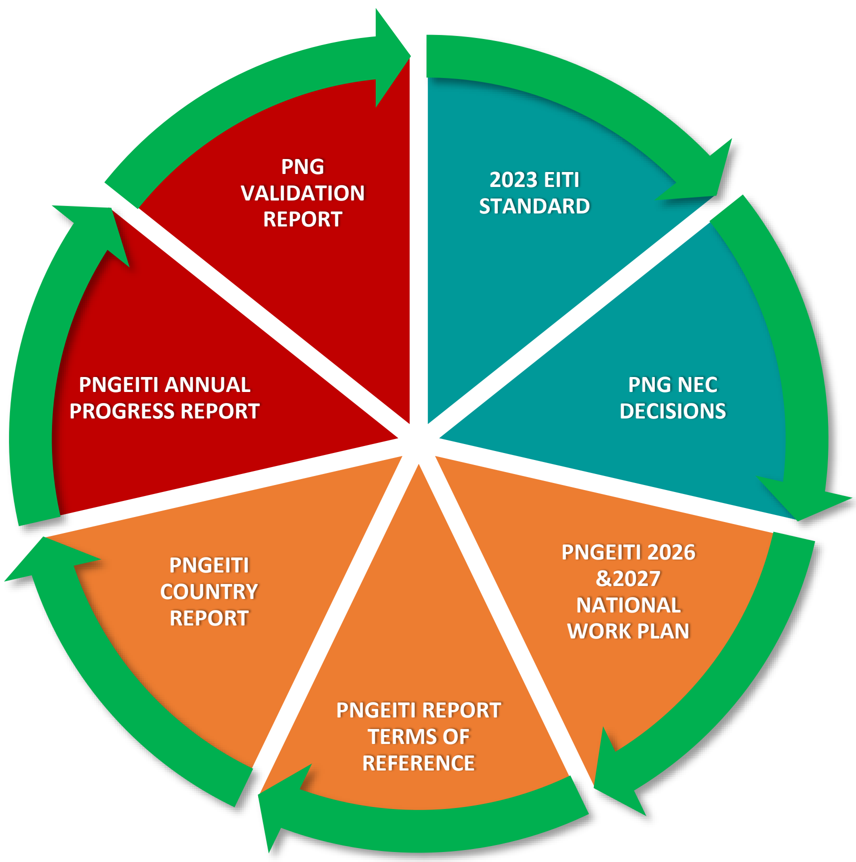
PROGRAM	OBJECTIVE
1.	Ensure a well-established and fully functional National Secretariat Office and the Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG);

2.	Show extractive industries' contribution (both directly and indirectly) to the PNG economy;
3.	Improve public understanding of the governance of the extractive industries, including details of mining and petroleum licensing and approval process and any other prevailing licenses, reference to environmental and other regulatory processes and approvals;
4.	Strengthen revenue generation and collection, ensure consistency, transparency, accountability and accuracy of recorded payments or transfers by extractive industries to the government with receipts recorded by government (including sub-national government entities). Also, to ensure there is accountability by government in the utilization of these funds, including transfers to subnational levels of government and landowner groups;
5.	Engage stakeholders to effectively address issues affecting PNG's extractive industries; and
6.	Monitor and evaluate EITI implementation in the country.

History and Current Status of EITI Reporting and Validation
Since becoming an EITI candidate country in 2014, PNG has made significant progress in implementing the EITI Standard. The country has published 12 EITI reports 2013-2024), containing detailed insights into the revenue flows and operations of its extractive industries.

The **PNGEITI FY Reports** have been instrumental in promoting transparency and accountability impacting PNG various Extractive Resource Laws and Policies in the sector and are publicly available on the PNGEITI website.[2]

PNGEITI PROGRAM CYCLE



[2] https://www.pngeiti.org.pg/reports_publications/

DOCUMENTS MILESTONES	DESCRIPTION
2023 EITI Standard	The 2023 EITI Standard contains 7 Requirements implementend by member countries.
NEC Decisions	The NEC decisions ratify the EITI Standards to be implemented in PNG and mainstreamed by the PNG Government and Stakeholders.
PNGEITI Participation Standards	The Participation standards provide the terms of reference for stakeholders participating in implmenting the EITI Requirtements in PNG. This Standard is based on the EITI Requirements.
PNGEITI Annual Work Plan (AWP)	Annual work plan that addresses the recommendations from the PNGEITI Country Report into annual costed projects. Most EITI projects are ongoing within the guidance of the PNGEITI MSG Technical Working Groups. The Technical Working Groups also provide updates to the Quarterly MSG meetings. Recommended actions are designed into achievable projects with scope, cost and timeline. The indicators of the projects are captured in the PNGEITI Annual Progress Reports (APR).
Terms of Reference (TOR) for PNGEITI Country Report	Determines a new and existing recommendations from the previous report recommendations as well as Validation corrective actions required to produce the PNGEITI country report
PNGEITI Country Report	Reconciled report of Payments and Receipts of Material Revenue Streams to the Government from companies operating within a certain fiscal year. Contains recommendations which are translated into projects in the Annual Work Plan.
PNGEITI Annual Progress Report (APR)	Annual review document that highlights the indicators and verification of indicators from EITI implementation and corrective action projects in concurrent annual EITI work plans. The results of the APR are then utilised for the Country Validation and the PNGEITI Country report- thus completing the PNGEITI Program cycle.
PNG Validation Report	Validation is an External Quality Assurance Process undertaken after every 3 years cycle to assess the level of implementing EITI Standards and addressing corrective actions against the current EITI Standard.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA 2022 VALIDATION REPORT & SCORE CARD[3]

The EITI holds all implementing countries to the same global standard. Through Validation, the EITI's quality assurance mechanism, implementing countries are assessed on their ability to meet the provisions of the EITI Standard. PNG was validated in April 2026, and the Draft Report indicates an overall "Limited" score with several corrective actions and areas identified for improvement.

The Draft Report is still being considered by the EITI Board, and final decision has not been issued yet. In preparation of this TOR, the MSG has considered the corrective actions identified in the Draft Validation Report and incorporated relevant actions into the Scope of Work. However, the TOR remains subject to EITI Board's final decision.

If the final decision of EITI Board results in any significant changes to the findings or corrective actions, the MSG may review and update TOR as necessary.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF EITI REPORTING

EITI implementing countries are required to publish annual EITI country reports highlighting **transparent material revenues flows** received from the extractive sector to governments.

In PNG, the materiality of revenue and benefits streams to State are determined by the MSG and are identified as payments such as **taxes, dividends, royalties, fees, levies**, **social payments, share of sales and tax credit** payments made from companies to PNG Government Entities. These revenues are then reconciled by an **Independent Administrator (IA)** engaged by the MSG through a public tendering process.

The reconciliation process covers payments made by extractive companies to the government and the receipts of these payments by governments. This regular reporting is required by the EITI Global Standard and prescriptive of two core elements forming the Model Framework of EITI being:

Transparency	Companies disclose information on their operations, including payments to the government, which the government then publishes.
Accountability	These disclosures, overseen by the Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG), cover the upstream extractive industries value chain and foster public debate on sector management.

[3] https://eiti.org/countries/papua-new-guinea#scorecard-12809

EITI Disclosure Requirements

EITI requires systematic disclosures and data timeliness cover the following areas:

DISCLOSURE AREAS	EITI REQUIREMENTS
Legal framework	**(Requirement 2.1, 2.4 and 6.4)**
Overview of the extractive sector	**(Requirement 3.1 and 6.3)**
Licensing and contracting	**(Requirement 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4)**
Ownership	**(Requirement 2.5)**
State participation	**(Requirement 2.6, 4.2, 4.5, 6.2)**
Revenue collection	**(Requirement 4.1- 4.7- 4.8 and 4.10)**
Revenue management	**(Requirement 5.1, and 5.3)**
Production, exports and emissions	**(Requirement 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4)**
Subnational contributions	**(Requirement 4.6, 5.2 and 6.1)**
Environmental and social impact	**(Requirement 6.4)**
Disclosures must meet cross-cutting requirements regarding data quality	**(Requirement 4.9)**
Disaggregation (where necessary)	**(Requirement 4.7)**

SYSTEMATIC DISCLOSURE	Systematic disclosure is the default expectation for EITI disclosures. The term “systematic disclosure” means routine, timely and publicly accessible disclosures through official channels, such as government and company websites or publications. Data should be published by the entity responsible for the data (“at source”). EITI disclosure requirements can be met by referencing publicly available information or data collected for reporting purposes. EITI reporting should provide additional context, consolidate sources of systematic disclosures and address any gaps and concerns about data quality.
DATA TIMELINESS	As per EITI Requirement 4.8, revenue or financial data must not be older than the second to last complete accounting period. For example, data for the financial year 2025 and 2026 must be published at the latest by 31 December 2026 and 2027 respectively. However, countries are encouraged to publish more timely data where possible. MSGs are also encouraged to think about multi-year reporting, i.e. coverage of more than one financial year in an EITI Report, to reduce some of the challenges linked to the procurement of the Entity responsible for EITI reporting.

ANNEX B- CLIENT'S INPUT AND COUNTERPART PERSONNEL

Details on reporting lines, support provided to the IA during the assignment, and other logistical or administrative arrangements will be included.

	IA OBJECTIVES	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES- PNGEITI MSG, TWG AND NATIONAL SECRETARIAT
PHASE 1: SCOPING AND INCEPTION	Clearly understand the objective(s), based on the agreed MSG priorities, for the reporting cycle covering fiscal years 2025-2026 and determine the sources of information needed to achieve the set objectives.	Consult with the IA to clearly resolve and record in the PNGEITI MSG meeting the objective(s), based on the agreed priorities, for the reporting cycle covering fiscal years 2025-2026 -and determine the sources of information needed to achieve the set objectives.
	Identify the data that are systematically disclosed as well as additional data required under the EITI Standards that should be disclosed by EITI reporting;	TWG to assist in identifying the data that is systematically disclosed as well as additional data required under the EITI Standard that should be disclosed by EITI reporting;
	Guide the MSG in assessing the applicability of EITI requirements within the national context, where relevant;	MSG to guide the IA to assess the applicability of EITI requirements within the national context, where relevant;
	Develop a clear understanding of corrective actions from the 2026 Validation and report recommendations from FY2024 Report and, where applicable, propose options to address the disclosure gaps identified in the corrective actions;	TWG to work with the IA to develop clear understanding of corrective actions from 2026 Validation and reporting and, where applicable, propose options to address the disclosure gaps identified in the corrective actions;
	Confirm the materiality of revenue streams and companies with MSG;	MSG to provide the IA with materiality of revenue streams and companies;
PHASE 2: DATA COLLECTION AND INITIAL ANALYSIS	**IA OBJECTIVES**	**ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES- PNGEITI MSG, TWG AND NATIONAL SECRETARIAT**
	Facilitate data collection and initial analysis ensuring they meet the level of detail required by the EITI Standard on all requirements;	Populate the data collection templates, ensuring they meet the level of detail required by the EITI Standard on all requirements;
. PHASE 3: DATA QUALITY AND ASSURANCE	**IA OBJECTIVES**	**ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES- PNGEITI MSG, TWG AND NATIONAL SECRETARIAT**
	Collect the non-revenue information not systematically disclosed and assess <u>data quality</u> in accordance with EITI Requirement 4.7, 4.8 and 4.9;	Provide non-revenue information not systematically disclosed in accordance with EITI Requirement 4.7, 4.8 and 4.9;
	Collect revenue information that is not systematically disclosed and assess <u>data reliability, timeliness and</u>	Provide revenue information that are not systematically disclosed in accordance with EITI Requirements 4.7, 4.8 and 4.9;

	<u>comprehensiveness</u>, in accordance with EITI Requirement 4.7, 4.8 and 4.9;	
PHASE 4: MSG GAP ANALYSIS	**IA OBJECTIVES**	**ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES- PNGEITI MSG, TWG AND NATIONAL SECRETARIAT**
	Document, evaluate and present to the MSG any deviations between regulations and actual practices on transparency in extractive industry governance;	Present to the IA any deviations between regulations and actual practices on transparency in extractive industry governance;
PHASE 5: EITI REPORTING FOR IMPACT	**IA OBJECTIVES**	**ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES- PNGEITI MSG, TWG AND NATIONAL SECRETARIAT**
	Develop actionable recommendations for strengthening disclosures and disclosure systems and follow-up from previous reporting recommendations;	Provide to the IA actionable recommendations for strengthening disclosures and disclosure systems and follow-up from previous reporting recommendations;
	Complete summary data files for each fiscal year covered by EITI reporting in accordance with the template approved by the EITI Board, in accordance with Requirement 7.2.	Approve final Reports and deliverables for publishing. Treasury Minister to clear Report Statements. MSG to approve joint statement and publish the reports

ANNEX C- REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND TIMELINE FOR DELIVERABLES

The assignment is expected to begin in July 2026, with the Final PNGEITI Country Report due by December 2026 and 2027 respectively. The timelines are aligned and consistent with the revenue reporting cycle. The proposed timelines for deliverables are:

FY 2025 Report	
REPORTING REQUIREMENT	**TIMELINE FOR DELIVERABLES**
CONTRACT SIGNING	
Signing of contract	**18-19 November 2026**
PHASE 1- Scoping and Inception	
Scoping and Inception Reports	**20 November – 03 December 2026**
MSG endorsement of scoping and inception reports	**04 December 2026**
PHASE 2- Data Collection and Initial analysis	
Data collection using the approved templates	**07 December 2026 – 04 February 2027**
Reconciliation Report (First Draft Report)	**05 February – 04 March 2027**
MSG review and comment	**05 - 08 March 2027**
PHASE 3- Data Quality Assurance	
AUP Report findings	**09-17 March 2027**
PHASE 4- MSG Gap Analysis	
Investigation of discrepancies	**18 March – 07 April 2027**
Second Draft Report	**08-28 April 2027**
MSG approval	**29-30 April 2027**
PHASE 5- EITI Reporting for Impact	
Submission of Final FY2025 Report	**03-14 May 2027**
MSG approves Final FY2025 Report	**17-18 May 2027**
Ministerial sign-off	**19 May – 01 June 2027**
Publication of Final FY2025 Report	**02-22 June 2027**
Submission of Summary Data Templates	**23 June 2027**

FY 2026 Report	
REPORTING REQUIREMENT	**TIMELINE FOR DELIVERABLES**
PHASE 1- Scoping and Inception	
Scoping and Inception Reports	**01 – 14 Jun 2027**
MSG endorsement of scoping and inception reports	**15 – 16 Jun 2027**
PHASE 2- Data Collection and Initial analysis	
Data collection using the approved templates	**17 Jun – 13 Aug 2027**
Reconciliation Report (First Draft Report)	**16 Aug – 10 Sept 2027**
MSG review and comment	**13 – 14 Sept 2027**
PHASE 3- Data Quality Assurance	
AUP Report findings	**15 – 24 Sept 2027**
PHASE 4- MSG Gap Analysis	
Investigation of discrepancies	**27 Sept – 15 Oct 2027**
Second Draft Report	**18 Oct – 05 Nov 2027**
MSG approval	**08 – 09 Nov 2027**
PHASE 5- EITI Reporting for Impact	
Submission of Final FY2026 Report	**10 – 23 Nov 2027**

MSG approves final 2026 Report	**24 – 25 Nov 2027**
Chair sign-off	**26 Nov – 10 Dec 2027**
Publication of final report	**13 31 Dec 2027**
Submission of Summary Data Templates	**03 Jan 2028**

ANNEX D- PAYMENT SCHEDULE FOR BOTH REPROTS

MILESTONE	PERCENTAGE OF PAYMENT
Upon contract signing	10%
Upon MSG approval of the Scoping and Inception report	10%
Upon MSG apprval of the Draft Reconciliation report	25%
Upon MSG approval of the Second Draft Report	15%
Upon MSG approval of the final EITI Report	30%
Upon approval by MSG of Summary Data Sheet	10%

ANNEX E- QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS OF INDEPENDENT ADMINISTRATOR (IA)

The reconciliation of company payments and government revenues must be undertaken by an Independent Administrators (IA) applying International Accounting and Auditing Standards. It is a requirement that the IA are perceived by the MSG to be credible, trustworthy and technically competent. Bidders must follow (and show how they will apply) the appropriate professional standards for the reconciliation and agreed-upon-procedures in preparing their reports.

The IA must be able to meet all relevant criteria and due diligence requirements and must have some experience having worked on similar areas such as budget and resources revenue and extensive experience in accounting, auditing, financial analysis and reconciliations.

The IA will need to demonstrate expertise and experience in the oil, gas and mining sectors, preferably in PNG, expertise in accounting, auditing and financial analysis, and track records of similar work. Previous experience in EITI reporting and familiarity with the 2023 EITI Standards are required and would be an advantage.

To ensure the quality and independence of the exercise, the IA is required, in its proposals to disclose any actual or potential conflicts of interest, together with commentaries on how any such conflicts could be avoided.

EVALUATION CRITIERIA

QUALIFICATION AND EXPERIENCE	**DESCRIPTION**
Relevant experience	Experience in EITI reporting or similar transparency initiatives
Qualification of key personnel	Using applied research and experience working directly with regional, national and local institutions to leverage existing and relevant publicly sourced narrative pertaining to the extractives sector.
TECHNICAL PROPOSAL	**DESCRIPTION**
Understanding scope of assignment	Demonstrated clear understanding of proposed project scope and requirements
Methodology and approach	Quality and appropriateness of proposed methodology and approach
Work plan	Realistic and detailed work plan, including timelines and milestones
PAST PERFORMANCE	**DESCRIPTION**
Track record	Evidence of successful completion of similair projects
Clience reference	Positive feedback from past clients
FINANCIAL PROPOSAL	**DESCRIPTION**
Budget	Reasonableness and competitiveness of proposed budget
Value for money	Assessment of cost-effectiveness and value provided

ANNEX F- STATEMENT OF MATERIALITY

The purpose of the Statement of Materiality is for the IA to understand the scoping work and associated decisions that have already been made by the Multi-Stakeholder Group.

Note that the MSG should decide on materiality (and document their decision in MSG meeting minutes) at the start of each reporting cycle.

Where a revenue stream or requirement is determined to be not applicable, it's important to document the reason why it is not applicable.

The IA confirm the joint understanding of the scopes of the services in the inception reports. Annex 2 lists relevant attachments, including any scoping studies undertaken in the past. This scoping is to be undertaken by the IA and forms part of the inception report in the respective years.

Taxes & non- tax revenues to be covered in the PNGEITI report (requirement 4.1 of the EITI Standard)[7]

With regards to the revenue streams set out in EITI 2023 Standard Requirements 4.1-4.2 and 4.6 of the 2023 EITI Standard, the Multi-Stakeholder Group has agreed and has set a **materiality threshold of 2%** or more of the total national revenues received by government from the mining, oil and gas sectors.

The IA will consult with MSG to confirm the materiality threshold for subnational payments and transfers.

Similarly, the IA is expected to consult with the MSG to confirm the materiality of the Beneficial Ownership.

For the qualitative measure, the definition of materiality previously adopted by the MSG, covered revenue streams that were:

- Defined by law,
- Of significant interests or benefit to the PNG population,
- Likely to exceed a pre-defined quantitative level of materiality in the future.

Material revenues to be reconciled

National Revenue Streams					
Tax Payments	**Revenue stream**	**Estimated value and share of total extractive industry revenue**	**Disclosure Type**	**Government recipient**	**Additional commentary on work to be undertaken by the IA as necessary.**
Taxes	Corporate Income Tax (CIT)		Reconciled	IRC	Tax revenue received by GoPNG through IRC
	Salary & Wages Tax (SWT)		Reconciled	IRC	Tax revenue received by GoPNG through IRC
	Goods and Services Tax (GST)		Reconciled	IRC	Tax revenue received by GoPNG through IRC
	Additional Profits Tax (APT)		Reconciled	IRC	Tax revenue received by GoPNG through IRC
	Dividend Withholding Tax (DWT)		Reconciled	IRC	Tax revenue received by GoPNG through IRC
	Interest Withholding Tax (IWT)		Reconciled	IRC	Tax revenue received by GoPNG through IRC
	Management Fee Withholding Tax (MFWT)		Reconciled	IRC	Tax revenue received by GoPNG through IRC
	Royalty Withholding Tax (RWT)		Reconciled	IRC	Tax revenue received by GoPNG through IRC
	Import Tax (IT)		Reconciled	IRC	Tax revenue received by GoPNG through IRC
	Excise Tax (ET)		Reconciled	IRC	Tax revenue received by GoPNG through IRC
	Business Payment Tax (BPT)		Reconciled	IRC	Tax revenue received by GoPNG through IRC
	Foreign Contractor Withholding Tax (FCWT)		Reconciled	IRC	Tax revenue received by GoPNG through IRC
	Salary & Wages Tax (SWT)		Reconciled	IRC	Tax revenue received by GoPNG through IRC
	Infrastructure Tax Credits		Reconciled	Claimed via IRC, spent via DNPM and Dept. of Works & Highway	Tax revenue received by GoPNG through IRC

Non-Tax Revenue	Revenue stream	Estimated value and share of total extractive industry revenue	Disclosure Type	Recipient Entity and Revenue Flow	Additional commentary on work to be undertaken by the IA as necessary.
Dividends	Dividends		Reconciled	DoT	The disclosure and reconciliation of payments to and from SOEs (Requirement 4.5)[11] Payments received by State from participating SOEs
Levies	Training Levy		Unilateral	IRC	
	Alluvial Levy		Reconciled	MRA	
	Production Levy		Reconciled	MRA, NPA	
Fees	License Fees		Unilateral	MRA, NPA	
	Alluvial Fees		Unilateral	MRA, NPA, DoF	
	Data Sale Fees		Unilateral	MRA, NPA, DoF	
	Application Fees		Unilateral	MRA, NPA, DoF	
	Environmental Permit Fees		Unilateral	CEPA	
	Environmental Permits and Licenses fees		Unilateral	DPE, CEPA	Fees obtaining permits and licenses required for exploration, development, and operation activities to ensure compliance with national and regional environmental regulations.
	Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Monitoring Fees		Unilateral	DPE, CEPA	Fees for costs associated with conducting EIA and ongoing environmental monitoring and helps evaluate potential environmental impacts and ensures continuous compliance.
	Rehabilitation and Remediation Fund		Unilateral	DPE, CEPA	Aggregated contributions for land rehabilitation and remediation after operations and ensures restoration of the environment to its original state or better.
	Pollution Control and Waste Management Fees		Unilateral	DPE, CEPA	Payments for managing and mitigating pollution, including waste disposal and treatment and covers costs of implementing pollution control measures and complying with waste management regulations.

	Fines and Penalties for Environmental Violations		Unilateral	DPE/NPA, CEPA	Payments made as penalties for non-compliance with environmental regulations imposed by regulatory authorities for breaches such as spills, emissions, and other violations.
	Community Development and Environmental Conservation Contributions		Unilateral	DPE/NPA, CEPA	Contributions made as investments in community development and environmental conservation projects and supports initiatives that benefit local communities and promote sustainable practices.
	Carbon Taxes and Emission Trading Scheme Payments		Unilateral	DPE/NPA, CEPA	Payments related to carbon taxes or participation in emission trading schemes aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions and combat climate change.
Equity Distribution	Equity Distribution		Reconciled	KPHL, KMHL	Project equity payments received by SoEs participating on behalf of the State disaggregated into various operating projects equity structure.
Rentals	Mining Lease Rentals		Reconciled	MRA, DoF	
Security Deposits	Mine Security Deposits		Reconciled	MRA, DoF	
	Exploration and Security Deposits		Reconciled	MRA, NPA, DoF	
Bonds	Mine Closure Bonds		Reconciled	MRA	
	Decommissioning Bonds		Reconciled	PRA	
Subnational Revenue Streams					
GoPNG Capital Investment in budget (GoPNG budget allocation under BSA)	**Revenue stream**	**Estimated value and share of total extractive industry revenue**	**Disclosure Type**	**Recipient Entity and Revenue Flow**	**Additional commentary on work to be undertaken by the IA as necessary.**
PIP Project Grants	Business Development Grant		Reconciled	Budget Allocation to Provincial Governments / SPA	Payments within GoPNG Budget Framework

	Special Support Grant		Reconciled	DoT to Provincial Governments / SPA	Payments within GoPNG Budget Framework
	Infrastructure Support Grant		Reconciled	DoT to Provincial Governments / SPA	Payments within GoPNG Budget Framework
	Infrastructure Development Grant		Reconciled	DoT to Provincial Governments / SPA	Payments within GoPNG Budget Framework
SOE Social Discretionary (non-dividend) Payments	**Revenue stream**	**Estimated value and share of total extractive industry revenue**	**Disclosure Type**	**Recipient Entity and Revenue Flow**	**Additional commentary on work to be undertaken by the IA as necessary.**
Quasi-fiscal Expenditure	Quasi-Fiscal Expenditure		Reconciled	SoEs to project recipients/ general population	Payments Outside of GoPNG Budget Framework
Companies Obligated (Mandatory) Payments	**Revenue stream**	**Estimated value and share of total extractive industry revenue**	**Disclosure Type**	**Recipient Entity and Revenue Flow**	**Additional commentary on work to be undertaken by the IA as necessary.**
Royalty -BSA	Cash Payment		Reconciled	Landowners	Payments within Project Agreements
Statutory Compensation- CA	Compensation		Reconciled	Landowners	Payments within Project Agreements
Levies	Development Levy		Reconciled	Southern Highlands and Hela Provincial Governments	Payments within Project Agreements
Companies' payments to Trustees to Landowners (Mandatory)	**Revenue stream**	**Estimated value and share of total extractive industry revenue**	**Disclosure Type**	**Recipient Entity and Revenue Flow**	**Additional commentary on work to be undertaken by the IA as necessary.**

Equity Distribution	Dividends		Reconciled	Trustees to Landowners	Payments within Project Agreements
Royalties- BSA	Future Generation Trust Fund		Reconciled	MRDC, MRL Capital, Kundu Capital	Payments within Project Agreements
Royalties-BSA	Community Infrastructure Trust Fund		Reconciled	LLG, Provincial Government	Payments within Project Agreements
Companies CSR (Discretionary Payments-Guidance comes DNPM)	**Revenue stream**	**Estimated value and share of total extractive industry revenue**	**Disclosure Type**	**Recipient Entity and Revenue Flow**	**Additional commentary on work to be undertaken by the IA as necessary.**
Administration	Discretionary Payments		Unilateral	Project Recipients	Payments outside Project Agreements but within MTDP 4 Framework
Community & Culture	Discretionary Payments		Unilateral	Project Recipients	Payments outside Project Agreements but within MTDP 4 Framework
Economic	Discretionary Payments		Unilateral	Project Recipients	Payments outside Project Agreements but within MTDP 4 Framework
Education	Discretionary Payments		Unilateral	Project Recipients	Payments outside Project Agreements but within MTDP 4 Framework
Health	Discretionary Payments		Unilateral	Project Recipients	Payments outside Project Agreements but within MTDP 4 Framework
Law and Order	Discretionary Payments		Unilateral	Project Recipients	Payments outside Project Agreements but within MTDP 4 Framework
Provinces	Discretionary Payments		Unilateral	Project Recipients	Payments outside Project Agreements but within MTDP 4 Framework
Transport	Discretionary Payments		Unilateral	Project Recipients	Payments outside Project Agreements but within MTDP 4 Framework
Utilities	Discretionary Payments		Unilateral	Project Recipients	Payments outside Project Agreements but within MTDP 4 Framework
Infrastructure	Discretionary Payments		Unilateral	Project Recipients	Payments outside Project Agreements but within MTDP 4 Framework
Capacity Building	Discretionary Payments		Unilateral	Project Recipients	Payments outside Project Agreements but within MTDP 4 Framework
Agriculture and Fisheries	Discretionary Payments		Unilateral	Project Recipients	Payments outside Project Agreements but within MTDP 4 Framework

The MSG has agreed that revenue streams from the extractive sector listed in Table 2 should be unilaterally disclosed by the government in the PNGEITI Reports rather than reconciled with company figures. The reasons for unilateral disclosure rather than reconciliation should be documented by the MSG.

Approach to project level reporting

In the PNG context, a project is defined as the operational activities that are governed by a single contract, agreement, concession, license, lease, permit, title, etc., and form the basis for payment liabilities with a government.

Where payments are attributed to a specific project, the payment types levied by projects should be listed and the total amounts per type of payments shall be disaggregated by project.

Where payments are levied at an entity level rather than at a project level than the payment types levied (refer to the list of revenue streams in tables 1 and 2 above) by company should be listed. These payments should be disclosed at an entity level rather than at a project level.

Additional benefit streams

With regards to the benefit streams set out in Requirement 4, the MSG has agreed to the following:

The materiality and inclusion of infrastructure and barter arrangements (Requirement 4.3 of the 2023 EITI Standard) [8]	Not applicable
The materiality and inclusion of <u>mandatory</u> social payments (Requirement 6.1(a) of the 2023 EITI Standard)[9]	
The materiality and inclusion of <u>voluntary</u> social payments (EITI 2023 Requirement 6.1(b)[10]	
The materiality and inclusion of transportation revenues (Requirement 4.4 of the 2023 EITI Standard)[11]	Not applicable

ANNEX G - GOVERNMENT REVENUE TESTING & RELIABILITY

This is implemented through the JICA Project on Improving Resource-Related Revenue Management which aims to develop mechanisms to share resource-related information with certainty and reliability.

To ensure data quality and assurance for EITI reporting of state revenue streams as set out in EITI requirement 4.9, the Auditor General's Office (AGO) is undertaking "Testing of Revenues" through an Agreed-Upon Procedure (AUP) which the MSG has agreed on for reporting agencies to participate in. The aim is to establish routine government assurance systems and practices and institutionalize assurance systems to provide reliability.

An MOU was signed between the National Secretariat and the Auditor General Office to guide the implementation of the AUP and production of an AUP Report.

It is strongly recommended that the IA takes into consideration the findings of the AGO's AUP Report when compiling the PNGEITI Country Report.

ANNEX H- REPORTING ENTITIES - COMPANIES AND GOVERNMENT ENTITIES (EITI REQUIREMENT 4.1D)

The MSG has agreed that any company or government entity making payments equal to or above the agreed threshold of 2% against the material revenue streams identified in table 1 are required to be included in the PNGEITI Reports:

Mining Companies

MSG's Decision
The MSG has agreed that the operator for each mining project will report by project (project by project reporting). The reporting templates will have to be filled in with information available to them (excluding any information that is confidential and/or privileged for which the operator will seek approval) and submitted to the IA. Subject to compliance with applicable contractual or statutory approval processes, the operator will report on the payments derived from the operations plus equity distributions to State partners, while the partners are independently accountable for reporting their tax payments to IRC separately. To enable the IRC to disclose tax receipts from the operator for the purpose of reconciliation, IRC will use the amended law in the PNG Income Tax Act to disclose the tax information. The secrecy provision In the Income Tax Act was removed and this came into effect in 2018.

Project	PNG Entity	Parent company
Porgera	New Porgera Limited	Barrick (PD) Australia Pty Limited - 50%
		Gold Mountains International Mining Company Limited - 50%
	Mineral Resources Enga Ltd	Porgera Gold Mines Limited - 50%
		Enga Provincial Government - 50%
Kainantu	K92 Mining Ltd	K92 Mining Inc
Lihir (Luise Caldera)	Newmont Papua New Guinea	Newmont
Ramu Nickel (Kurumbukari)	MCC Ramu NiCo Ltd - 85%	MCC-JJJ Mining
	Ramu Nickel Limited - 8.56%	Highlands Pacific Limited
	Mineral Resources Ramu Limited - 2.50%	Mineral Resources Development Company
	Mineral Resources Madang Limited - 3.94%	Mineral Resources Development Company
Hidden Valley Mine	Morobe Consolidated Goldfields Ltd	Harmony Gold Mining Company Ltd
Edie Creek	Niuminco Edie Creek Ltd	Niuminco Group Ltd
Ok Tedi (Mt Fubilan)	Ok Tedi Mining Limited	Independent State of PNG - 67%
		Mineral Resources OK Tedi Star No.2 Limited - 12%

		Mineral Resources Star Mountains Limited (MRSM) -9%
Ok Tedi Mining Limited Subsidiary	Ok Tedi Power Limited	Ok Tedi Mining Limited
	Ok Tedi Development Foundation	Ok Tedi Mining Limited
Simberi	Simberi Gold Co. Ltd	St Barbara Ltd
Solwara (Bismarck Sea)	Nautilus Minerals Niugini Ltd	Kumul Mineral Holdings Ltd
Woodlark (Kulumadau)	Woodlark Mining Ltd	Geopacific Resources Ltd/ Kula Gold Ltd
Frieda River	Frieda River Ltd	PanAust Ltd
Tolukuma	Tolukuma Gold Mine Ltd	Asidokona Mining Resources Pty Ltd
Wafi-Golpu	Newcrest PNG 2 and Wafi Mining Ltd	Newcrest Mining Limited - 50%
		Harmony Gold Mining Company Ltd - 50%

Oil & Gas Companies

With oil companies, the operator will report on royalty, levy and social payments on behalf of the consortium members, however it is now required to continue to be reported in the 2025 and 2026 Reports that all EITI implementing countries should move towards project level reporting and this should be undertaken where possible. Each consortium member will report their own corporate tax and any ITC related deductions.

The MSG has agreed that the operator will fill in the template with information available to it (excluding any information that is confidential and/or privileged and sent to the IA. Subject to compliance with applicable contractual or statutory approval processes, the operator will report on the payments derived from the operations plus equity distributions to State partners, while the partners are independently accountable for reporting their tax payments to IRC.

To enable the IRC to disclose tax receipts from the operator for the purposes of reconciliations, IRC will use the amended law in the PNG Income Tax Act to disclose tax information. The secrecy provision in the Income Tax Act was amended and came into effect in January 2018.

Again, it is strongly encouraged that project-by-project level reporting is required for the 2025 and 2026 PNGEITI Reports, and this should be undertaken where feasible.

Project	PNG Entity	Parent company
PNG LNG	Ampolex (PNG) Ltd	ExxonMobil Corporation
	Esso PNG Juha Ltd	ExxonMobil Corporation
	ExxonMobil PNG Ltd	ExxonMobil Corporation
	Kumul Petroleum (Kroton) Ltd	Kumul Petroleum Holdings Ltd
	Kumul Petroleum (PNG LNG) Ltd	Kumul Petroleum Holdings Ltd
	Nippon PNG LNG LLC	Nippon Oil exploration (PNG) Pty Ltd, JX Nippon Oil & Gas Corporation, Marubeni Corporation
	Merlin Petroleum Company	Japan Papua New Guinea Petroleum Company, Nippon Oil Exploration (PNG) Pty Ltd, Marubeni Corporation
	Oil Search (LNG) Ltd	Santos Ltd
	Oil Search (Tumbudu) Ltd	Santos Ltd
	Lavana Ltd	Santos Ltd
	Santos (Hides) Ltd	Santos Ltd

	Gas Resources Gigira Ltd	MRDC
	Gas Resources Gobe Ltd	MRDC
	Gas Resources Angore Ltd	MRDC
	Gas Resources Hides No.4 Ltd	MRDC
	Gas Resources Juha Ltd	MRDC
	Gas Resources Kutubu Ltd	MRDC
Papua LNG (Elk-Antelope)	Total E&P PNG Ltd	Total S.A.
	ExxonMobil PNG Antelope Limited	ExxonMobil Corporation
	Santos	Santos Ltd
	Kumul Petroleum Holdings Limited	Independent State of Papua New Guinea
Pasca A	Twinza Oil	Twinza Oil
SE Gobe (PDL 3 and PDL 4)	Oil Search (PNG) Ltd	Santos Ltd
	Merlin Petroleum Company	Japan Papua New Guinea Petroleum Company,
		Nippon Oil Exploration (PNG) Pty Ltd, Marubeni Corporation
	Ampolex Highlands Ltd	ExxonMobil Corporation
	Petroleum Resources Gobe Ltd	Mineral Resources Development Company
	Cue PNG Oil Co. P/L	Kumul Petroleum Holdings Ltd
	Southern Highlands Petroleum Company Ltd	Kumul Petroleum Holdings Ltd
	Barracuda Ltd	Santos Ltd
Gobe Main (PDL 4)	Oil Search (PNG) Ltd	Santos Ltd
	Ampolex Highlands Ltd	ExxonMobil Corporation
	Merlin Petroleum Company	Japan Papua New Guinea Petroleum Company,
		Nippon Oil Exploration (PNG) Pty Ltd, Marubeni Corporation
	Petroleum Resources Gobe Ltd	Mineral Resources Development Company

Kutubu	Oil Search (PNG) Ltd	Santos Ltd
	Ampolex (PNG Petroleum) Inc	ExxonMobil Corporation
	Merlin Petroleum Company	Japan Papua New Guinea Petroleum Company, Nippon Oil Exploration (PNG) Pty Ltd, Marubeni Corporation
	Petroleum Resources Kutubu Ltd	MRDC
	Merlin Pacific Oil Co. NL	ExxonMobil Corporation
Moran	Oil Search (PNG) Ltd	Santos Ltd
	Merlin Petroleum Company	Japan Papua New Guinea Petroleum Company, Nippon Oil Exploration (PNG) Pty Ltd, Marubeni Corporation
	Esso PNG Moran Ltd	ExxonMobil Corporation
	Eda Oil Ltd	Kumul Petroleum Holdings Ltd
	Ampolex (PNG Petroleum) Inc	ExxonMobil Corporation
	Ampolex (Highlands) Inc	ExxonMobil Corporation
	Petroleum Resources Kutubu Ltd	MRDC
	Merlin Pacific Oil Co. NL	ExxonMobil Corporation
	Petroleum Resources Moran Ltd	MRDC

State-Owned Company to PNG Government transactions within scope of the PNGEITI Report

The materiality and inclusion of subnational payments (Requirement 5.2 of the EITI Standard)[13]	Oil and Gas – development levy and royalties are paid by the oil and gas companies to NPA. These payments are then distributed to provincial governments and landowners by the MRDC. Mining – in certain instances royalties are paid by the companies directly to the landowners (landowner associations, LLGs) and provincial governments on behalf of the government and then send proof of payments to MRA. Ok Tedi pays direct to the provincial and local level governments, and into individual beneficiary accounts (accounts of individuals or families) on behalf of the government. MRA keeps records of payments made to the groups as stated above. For the PNGEITI Country Reports, it is recommended in the 2022 and 2026 validations that sub-national payments will be included in the data for reconciliations and not covered in relevant narrative sections following recommendations made from the Sub-national Payments and Transfers Scoping Study Report that was released in April 2019.

ANNEX I– NON-REVENUE INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN THE REPORT

The MSG has agreed to the contents of the table below for the IA to commence reports preparations. It has outlined the scope of work required from the IA in collating contextual information, including likely sources of data. In completing this table, the MSG strongly recommends the IA to refer to the detailed EITI Requirements set out in the 2023 EITI Standard here that will be used for 2025 and 2026 PNGEITI Country Reports.

It is critically important that the IA is required to adequately address in the 2025 and 2026 Reports the ongoing actions that have been taken and are being taken on the 2026 Validation Report outcome as and when the final decision from the EITI Board becomes available, especially scoping out how they intend to address the corrective actions as recommended in the Validation report.

Further, the IA is expected to work closely with the Multi-Stakeholder Group and relevant government entities to properly document in the reports the actions already been taken, work in progress or currently being undertaken to address the gaps identified, how it intends to address the action areas identified in the 2026 Validation Report, and also the progress that were made or being made in implementing the 2024 PNGEITI Country Report recommendations.

NON-REVENUE INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED IN THE PNGEITI COUNTRY REPORTS FOR 2025 and 2026

INFORMATION ABOUT EITI IMPLEMENTATION IN PNG INCLUDING OVERSIGHT BY THE MULTI-STAKEHOLDER GROUP (EITI REQUIREMENT 1)	
DATA COLLECTION, QUALITY ASSURANCES AND ANALYSIS TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE IA	**DATA COLLECTION, QUALITY ASSURANCES AND ANALYSIS TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE MSG/OTHERS**
In accordance with EITI 2023 Standard Requirement 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.5- the IA is expected to do the following: • Describe how the Government of Papua New Guinea is providing high-level political leadership in the EITI process as a means of facilitating all aspects of EITI implementation. • Describe how the extractive companies fully, actively and effectively engage in overcoming barriers to comprehensive disclosure of all required EITI data, including on production and exports, contracts and beneficial owners. • Describe how the Civil society engaged in the EITI is encouraged to deepen its networks in areas affected by extractive activities and to seek resources that enable sustaining this work. • Describe how the MSG monitors developments in freedom of expression, operation and association and to address any concerns raised by civil society actors engaged in extractive sector governance in accordance with the EITI Protocol: Participation of civil society. • Describe how the MSG includes in its EITI work plan concrete activities towards systematic disclosures and disclosures of contracts and beneficial ownership information.	IA to coordinate with NS and TWG NS to seek clearance on Contextual Chapter by MSG

• Describe how the MSG identifies the entities responsible for necessary actions and to follow up with them on implementation.	

INFORMATION ON LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK, CONTRACTS AND LICENSES (EITI REQUIREMENT 2)	
DATA COLLECTION, QUALITY ASSURANCES AND ANALYSIS TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE IA	**DATA COLLECTION, QUALITY ASSURANCES AND ANALYSIS TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE MSG/OTHERS**
To strengthen EITI 2023 Standard Requirement 2.1 - the IA is expected to undertake the following: • Publish a summary description of the fiscal regime, which includes a description of the level of fiscal devolution and information about subnational transfers, in order to support public understanding of the regulatory framework for the extractive industries covering the mining, oil and gas sectors. • Describe the different types of contracts and licenses that govern the exploration and exploitation of oil, gas and minerals, and information on the roles and responsibilities of the relevant government agencies. • Refer to the PNGEITI Reports (2013 – 2024) for reference, the Validation Reports recommendations (first and second and third validations), especially the corrective measures that are being acted upon for the first validation, the second and third validation action areas that will be recommended. • Consult the PNGEITI 2024 Legal Audit Report for a detailed gap analysis on what needs to be addressed through the EITI Reporting and systematic disclosure. • The documents are available at PNGEITI website: www.pngeiti.org.pg.	IA to coordinate with NS and TWG NS to seek clearance on Contextual Chapter by MSG The IA will be required to continue liaising with the Departments of Treasury, NPA, MRA, IRC and other relevant entities in providing this description
In accordance with EITI 2023 Standard Requirement 2.2- the IA is expected to do the following: • Assess whether there are any material deviations from the applicable legal and regulatory framework in the award and transfer or oil, gas and mining licenses. • Describe how the MRA and NPA disclose the detailed technical and financial criteria used in awarding and transferring licenses, to the extent that such criteria exist. • Describe the collaboration between PNGEITI MSG with NPA and MRA to further strengthen transparency and accountability in the license award and transfer process. • Describe how these agencies systematically disclose on their websites the timely information about license awards and transfers. • Use the information in the scoping reports and the PNGEITI financial years 2013 to 2024 Reports to address Requirements 2.2 of the 2023 EITI Standard. • Where there is need for improvement, the IA should make recommendations to the MSG.	IA to coordinate with NS and TWGs NS to seek clearance on Contextual Chapter by MSG. Technical Working Group, National Secretariat, MSG members and government entities are required to assist with respect to reviewing information collected by the IA to ensure these are factually correct and consistent. Where such information gap exists, the IA is expected to consult with MRA, NPA and CEPA to address the gaps or document actions that were

	taken or being undertaken to meet these requirements.
In accordance with EITI 2023 Standard Requirement 2.3- the IA is expected to do the following: • Describe NPA's efforts in publicly disclosing information on all active oil and gas licenses, including all data points listed in Requirement 2.3.b. • Describe PNG's work towards disclosing the full text of any contracts and licenses that are granted, entered into or amended as of 1 January 2021. • Use the information in the scoping reports and the PNGEITI financial years 2013 to 2024 Reports to address Requirements 2.3 of the 2023 EITI Standard. • Where such information gap exists, the IA is expected to consult with MRA,NPA and CEPA to address the gaps or document actions that were taken or being undertaken to meet these requirements. • Where there is need for improvement, the IA should make recommendations to the MSG.	IA to coordinate with NS and TWGs NS to seek clearance on Contextual Chapter by MSG Technical Working Groups, National Secretariat, MSG members and government entities are required to assist with respect to reviewing information collected by the IA to ensure these are factually correct and consistent.
In accordance with EITI 2023 Standard Requirement 2.4.a and 2.4.b- the IA is expected to do the following: • Describe the MSG plans for disclosing contracts with a clear time frames for implementations addressing any barriers to comprehensive disclosure, including a clear overview of the specific acts that require amendment and the steps that will be taken to pursue appropriate reforms. • The IA shall assess the possibility of contract disclosure in these reports. • Highlight impediments and other options to address these impediments. • Describe the government's policy on disclosure and what contracts are currently disclosed. • Where disclosure practice deviates from legislative or government policy requirements concerning the disclosure of contracts and licenses, an explanation for the deviation should be provided. • List all commercial contracts inclusive of beneficiary agreements and statutory compensation agreements. The contracts and project agreements include; UBSA, LBBSA or any other MoUs relating to petroleum projects and mining development contracts or CDAs/MOAs as well as compensation agreements relating to water access, environmental disturbances, etc. • The IA is expected to refer to the findings of the Contract Transparency Study Report that was published in 2021. • However, if for some reason the entire agreements or parts of these agreements cannot be disclosed, the IA is expected to provide explanations as to why this cannot be done and possible actions to address this in future reports.	IA to coordinate with NS and TWGs; NS to seek clearance on Contextual Chapter by MSG; For mining companies, MRA is expected to work with the IA to disclose project agreements and contracts and, if not possible links should be provided in the report for public access to these contracts and agreements. For petroleum companies, NPA is expected to continue working with the IA to disclose contracts (including project agreements) and if possible, provide links in the report for public access to these agreements and contracts.

In accordance with EITI 2023 Standard Requirement 2.4.c.ii- the IA is expected to do the following: • PNG should disclose an overview of active contracts and licenses, indicating which are publicly available and which are not. . • The IA can make reference to expectations on Requirement 2.4.a-b	IA to coordinate with NS and TWGs NS to seek clearance on Contextual Chapter by MSG
In accordance with EITI 2023 Standard Requirement 2.5- the IA is expected to do the following: • Request the IPA and companies to provide beneficial owners of all companies that hold or apply for an oil, gas and mining license. Consult IPA to confirm company registration, organisational structures and shareholders. • Collect data and information from the reporting companies using the approved BO template, PEP definition, and the Beneficial Ownership Threshold. • Request IPA to provide assurance on Beneficiary Ownership information provided. • Appropriate mechanisms for ensuring the reliability of beneficial ownership information should be introduced. • PNGEITI is encouraged to develop a concrete strategy for engaging with the IPA to support legal amendments that would enable beneficial ownership disclosure in line with the EITI Standard. • PNGEITI is encouraged to play a coordinating role in promoting reforms necessary for beneficial ownership transparency and to lead outreach activities among companies and government agencies. • Papua New Guinea should also ensure comprehensive disclosure of legal ownership and the shareholder structure of applicable companies and ensure that for publicly listed companies and their wholly owned subsidiaries, the name of the stock exchange and a link to filings have been disclosed. • Any information requested by the MSG on beneficial ownership in accordance with Requirement 2.5 of the 2023 EITI Standard [5] • For the purpose of this report, the IA is required to continue using the BO Report 2020 available on www.pngeiti.org.pg.	IA to coordinate with IPA and companies For the purpose of the 2025 and 2026 Reports, the MSG (through the TWG and the National Secretariat) will consider and agree on the recommendations by the IA with regards to the definition of BO, the details to be disclosed about the identity of the BO, and the approach for BO data assurance.
In accordance with EITI 2023 Standard Requirement 2.6.a- the IA are expected to undertake the following: • Request information and provide narrative regarding the financial relationship between the state and KPHL, including retained earnings, reinvestment and third-party financing in the period under review • KPHL is expected to publicly disclose its audited financial statements • Request information and provide narrative regarding the rules governing the financial relationship between OTML and the state should be disclosed	IA to coordinate with NS and TWGs NS to seek clearance on Contextual Chapter by MSG IA to consult with SOEs - KPHL, KMHL, OTML,

In line with EITI 2023 Standard Requirement 2.6.a - the IA are expected to provide narrative updates on the following: • The IA to provide a narrative on the disclosure framework for MRDC, which addresses the information needs of landowners and the citizens of provincial governments on behalf of which MRDC acts as a trustee and strengthens MRDC's accountability to them.	IA to coordinate with NS and TWG NS to seek clearance on Contextual Chapter by MSG IA to consult with landowner trustees – MRDC, Kundu Capital Limited, MRL Capital Limited

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">INFORMATION ON EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION (EITI REQUIREMENT 3)</th></tr>
<tr><th>DATA COLLECTION, QUALITY ASSURANCES AND ANALYSIS TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE IA</th><th>DATA COLLECTION, QUALITY ASSURANCES AND ANALYSIS TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE MSG/OTHERS</th></tr>
<tr><td>In line with EITI 2023 Standard Requirement 3.1 - the IA is expected to provide a narrative update on the following:

• Overviews of the extractive industries, including any significant exploration activities.
• The IA will be required to continue using the fiscal years 2013 to 2024 PNGEITI Reports (Refer to www.pngeiti.org.pg.), the MSG commissioned reports on: Beneficial Ownership Disclosure Report 2020, BO Study Report, the Sub-national Payments Scoping Study Report, the Contract Transparency Report, and other scoping study reports for these purposes.</td><td>IA to coordinate with NS and IPA with guidance from the BO Technical Working Group IRC, BPNG, FASU, MRA and NPA

Further, the IA is to liaise with the National Petroleum Authority (NPA), Mineral Policy and Geohazards Management (DMPGM) and Mineral Resources Authority (MRA) and other relevant entities to obtain information and provide overviews on the extractive industries, including updates on exploration activities in PNG.</td></tr>
<tr><td>In accordance with EITI 2023 Standard Requirement 3.2 - the IA is expected to undertake the following:

• Collect value of production data including production volumes and values disaggregated by commodity and seek assurance from PNG Customs
• Collect value of production data disaggregated by commodity as reported by NPA and MRA to strengthen the reliability of production data. NPA and MRA are encouraged to consider timely, systematic disclosures of production data reported to them by companies and to overcome any confidentiality issues related to disaggregated disclosures
• Reconcile PNG Customs export volumes against NPA and MRA data for export volumes
• Explore the reasons for variances in reported production data identified in EITI Reporting. Where there is gap in the information, the IA is expected to liaise with NPA, MRA and other relevant entities to verify the information.
• The production data should continue to include:
    o Total production volumes and the value of production. The data could be further disaggregated by region, company or project, and include sources and the methods for calculating production volumes and values.
    o Total export volumes and the value of exports. The data could be further disaggregated by region, company or project, and include sources and the methods for calculating production volumes and values.</td><td>IA to coordinate with PNG Customs, NPA, BPNG and Department of Treasury</td></tr>
</table>

• Collect value of production data from artisanal and small-scale actvities where applicable and available from MRA	

INFORMATION ON REVENUE COLLECTION BY STATE REGULATORS AND STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES INCLUDING TRUSTEES (EITI REQUIREMENT 4)	
DATA COLLECTION, QUALITY ASSURANCES AND ANALYSIS TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE IA	**DATA COLLECTION, QUALITY ASSURANCES AND ANALYSIS TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE MSG/OTHERS**
To strengthen implementation of EITI 2023 Standard Requirement 4.3 - the IA are expected to undertake the following: • Review the existence of infrastructure and barter agreements in the extractive sector and to develop methodologies to do this reliably despite the confidentiality of extractive contracts • Provide commentaries disclosure of the above agreements	IA to coordinate with NS and TWG NS to seek clearance on Contextual Chapter by MSG IA to coordinate with companies, State Solicitors Office, MRA, NPA
To strengthen implementation of EITI 2023 Standard Requirement 4.4- the IA is expected to undertake the following: • Identify the extractive commodities transport system(s) in the country and the actors invovled • Identify the relevant transport-related taxes, tariffs and othe relevant payments • Disclose pipeline fees collected by the government and SOEs, including the volume of transported commodities	IA to coordinate with NS and TWGs NS to seek clearance on Contextual Chapter by MSG IA to coordinate with NPA
In accordance with EITI 2023 Standard Requirement 4.5- the IA is expected to undertake the following: • Identify relevant SOEs and their roles, and their legal and institutional frameworks • Map financial flows related to SOEs, including material company payments to SOEs, SOE transfers to government agencies and government transfers to SOEs • Disclose material revenues received by KPHL from any extractive project, or the lack of these confirmed • Disclose quasi-fiscal expenditure undertaken by SOEs on behalf of the government • Describe govenment ownership stuructrue in SOEs, and provide clarity on State Participation in projects through SOEs	IA to coordinate with NS and TWGs NS to seek clearance on Contextual Chapter by MSG IA to coordinate with KPHL, KMHL, Department of Treasury, OTML, MRDC

In accordance with Requirement 4.6- the IA is expected to undertake the following: • Confirm the materiality and classification of direct subnational payments by extractive companies to local government entities, including payments made to subnational government entities through MRDC. • Disclose and reconcile all company material payments to subnational government entities. IA to use the scoping study on subnational payments and transfers as a basis for further MSG discussions and considerations • Analyze the legal background for subnational payments and recommend possibilities for systematic disclosure of subnational data	IA to coordinate with NS and TWG NS to seek clearance on Contextual Chapter by MSG IA to coordinate with MRDC, Provincial Governments and LLGs
To strengthen implementation of EITI 2023 Standard Requirement 4.7- the IA is expected to undertake the following: • Clearly identify and document which instances are considered a single project in cases where multiple agreements are substantially interconnected and governed by governed by a single contract, joint venture, production sharing agreement or other overarching legal agreement. • Note and provide narratives regarding substantially interconnected agreements are a set of operationally and geographically integrated contracts, licenses, leases or concessions or related agreements with substantially similar terms that are signed with a government, giving rise to payment liabilities.	IA to coordinate with NS and TWGs NS to seek clearance on Contextual Chapter by MSG
To strengthen implementation of EITI 2023 Standard Requirement 4.8- the IA is expected to undertake the following: • Encourage and recommend improvement on the timeliness of disclosures of extractive sector data, through systematic disclosures and timelier EITI reporting.	IA to coordinate with NS and TWGs NS to seek clearance on Contextual Chapter by MSG
In accordance with EITI 2023 Standard Requirement 4.9- the IA is expected to undertake the following: • Assess the prevailing audit and assurance practices applicable to reporting government entities and companies • In consultation with the Auditor General's Office, assess the AUP Report for reliability of reported extractive revenues	IA to coordinate with NS and TWGs NS to seek clearance on Contextual Chapter by MSG IA to coordinate with AGO

• Assess whether companies financial statements are subject to credible, independent audit applying internaltional auditing standards • Ensure that reporting entities comply with the data quality assurances agreed by the MSG. • Reconcile material company payments and government revenues and investigate any discrepancies identified • Assess whether all reporting government agencies complied with agreed reporting procedures and diclose any omissions	

INFORMATION ON REVENUE MANGEMENT AND DISTRIBUTION (EITI REQUIREMENT 5)	
DATA COLLECTION, QUALITY ASSURANCES AND ANALYSIS TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE IA	**DATA COLLECTION, QUALITY ASSURANCES AND ANALYSIS TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE MSG/OTHERS**
In accordance with EITI 2023 Standard Requirement 5.1- the IA is expected to undertake the following: • Clearly document for each fiscal year which extractive revenues are recorded in the national or subnational budgets, including the budget volume of these revenues. • Identify systematically disclosed revenues from the extractive sector which are allocated to extra-budgetary entities or are retained by revenue-collecting entities. The disclosures should include or consist of financial or other relevant reports demonstrating the basis of the allocation of revenues and actual allocations in the period under review. • Use the MSG commissioned scoping study reports and the PNGEITI Reports (2013 – 2024) and where there are still information gaps, liaise with the Department of Treasury to identify revenues (cash or in-kind) that are recorded in the National Budget.	IA to coordinate with NS and TWGs NS to seek clearance on Contextual Chapter by MSG IA to consult with Department of Treasury

In accordance with EITI 2023 Standard Requirement 5.2- the IA is expected to undertake the following: • Confirm the materiality and classification of direct subnational transfers. • Ensure that all subnational transfers to subnational government entities are clearly categorised, including revenue-sharing formulas and, when material, are disclosed. • Establish data quality assurances • Provide updates on the scoping study on subnational payments and transfers and provide recommendation as a basis for further MSG discussions and considerations. • Analyse the legal background for subnational transfers and consider possibilities for systematic disclosure of subnational data.	IA to coordinate with NS and TWGs NS to seek clearance on Contextual Chapter by MSG
To Strengthen EITI 2023 Standard Requirement 5.2- the IA is expected to undertake the following: • Provide narrative on disclosure and contribution of the subnational payments and transfers of the extractive sector • Describe the PNG's mechanisms for disseminating clear, comprehensive and reliable community-level information on actual subnational payments and transfers, accompanied by an analysis of whether these funds are in line with the legal and regulatory framework. • Provide analysis and narrative on the disclosure of collected and distributed benefits by the landowner trustees and state regulators from various trust accounts	IA to coordinate with NS and TWGs IA to consult trustees and state entities administering trust accounts
To strengthen implementation of EITI 2023 Standard Requirement 5.3- the IA are expected to undertake the following: • Provide narrative around issues of revenue sustainability and resource dependence.	NS to seek clearance on Contextual Chapter by MSG

INFORMATION ON SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMIC SPENDING (EITI REQUIREMENT 6)	
DATA COLLECTION, QUALITY ASSURANCES AND ANALYSIS TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE IA	**DATA COLLECTION, QUALITY ASSURANCES AND ANALYSIS TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE MSG/OTHERS**
In accordance with EITI 2023 Standard Requirement 6.1- the IA is expected to undertake the following:	IA to coordinate with NS and TWGs

• Ensure that all mandatory social and environmental expenditures are clearly categorised and that material mandatory social expenditures are comprehensively disclosed. • Ensure that all material voluntary expenditures are categorized and disclosed • Identify expenditures as cash or in-kind • Collect and reconcile data including the identificaiton of beneficiaries and verifying the nature nature of expenditures • Assess reliability and completness of disclosures	
In accordance with EITI 2023 Standard Requirement 6.2- the IA is expected to undertake the following: • Document the reporting process of the MSG for disclosure of quasi-fiscal expenditures. • Review financial statements of SOEs to verify that quasi-fiscal expenditures have been disclosed accordingly, including by SOE subsidiaries and joint ventures. • Comprehensively disclose quasi-fiscal expenditures by extractive SOEs as per the definition agreed by the MSG. • Use the SOE Scoping Study Report available on PNGEITI website to detail the SOE operations in the extractive sector in these reports. • Explain the roles of SOEs in the sector and prevailing rules and practices regarding the financial relationship between the government and SOEs (e.g., transfer of funds between the State and SOEs), retained earnings, State equity participation, reinvestment and third-party financing, including those related to SOE joint ventures and subsidiaries. Further background information can be obtained from PNGEITI Reports (Fiscal years 2013 – 2024) • Document whether (and provide links to) SOEs publicly disclose their audited financial statements, or the main financial items (i.e. balance sheet, profit/loss statement, cash flows) where financial statements are not available (refer to Requirement 2.6b). • Continue taking into-account, the findings of the SOE Scoping Study Report that was published in 2020 and advise the MSG on how these findings/recommendations could be acted upon through the annual EITI reporting process, if this was not done in previous EITI reports that have been published • Disclose details of transactions including loan tenor and terms (repayment schedule and interest rate) where government and SOEs have provided loans or loan guarantees to oil, gas and mining companies operating in the country. • Continue liaising with Ok Tedi, Kumul Petroleum Holdings, Kumul Mineral Holdings, MRDC and other relevant State entities to provide their quasi-fiscal expenditures such as payments for social services, public infrastructure, fuel subsidies, school fee subsidies, third party financing and national debt servicing for the years 2024 and 2026.	NS to seek clearance on Contextual Chapter by MSG Technical Working Groups, National Secretariat, MSG members and government agencies/SOEs

• Disclose level of ownership by Ok Tedi, Kumul Petroleum Holdings, Holdings, Kumul Mineral Holdings, MRDC and other relevant State agencies including Treasury, MRA, and NPA in mining, oil and gas companies operating within the country's oil, gas and mining sector, including those held by SOE subsidiaries and joint ventures and any change of ownership during the 2025 and 2026 fiscal years. • Document rules and practices related to SOEs' operating and capital expenditure, procurement, subcontracting and corporate governance, e.g. composition and appoinment of Board of Direcotrs, Board's mandate, code of conduct (Requirement 2.6c)	
To strengthen implementation of EITI 2023 Standard Requirement 6.3- the IA is expected to undertake the following: • Provide narrative on systematic and timely disclosure of government data and information on the contribution of the extractive sector to the economy • Address gaps in the SOE scoping study and liaise with the Department of Treasury, Bank of PNG and industry companies to determine the contribution made to the PNG economy in the reporting periods. Such information to include: ○ the size of extractive industries and as a percentage of GDP, including an estimate of the informal sector ○ Total government revenues generated by the extractive industries (taxes, royalties, bonuses, fees and other payments) in absolute terms and as a percentage of total government revenues. ○ Exports from extractive industries in absolute terms and as a percentage of total exports. • Identify and list employment data in the extractive industries in absolute terms and as a percentage of total employment. In line with the 2023 EITI Standard, the information should be disaggregated by gender and, where available, further disaggregated by company and occupational levels. • Identify key regions or provinices where extractive activities are concentrated	IA to coordinate with NS, TWGs, MSG, Department of Treasury, BPNG
To strengthen implementation of Requirement 6.4- the IA is expected to undertake the following: • Assess the extent to which information regarding environmental management and monitoring is currently publicly available and to consider further disclosures of environmental information that respond to stakeholders' needs. • Provide any further information requested by the MSG on environmental impact of extractive activities in accordance with Requirement 6.4 of the 2023 EITI Standard.	NS to seek clearance on Contextual Chapter by MSG IA to consult with CEPA, Department of Treasury, World Bank, PNGCORE, MRA and NPA

INFORMATION ON IMPLEMENTATION OF PREVIOUS FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDING OUTCOMES AND IMPACT OF EITI IMPLMENTATION (EITI REQUIREMENT 7)	
DATA COLLECTION, QUALITY ASSURANCES AND ANALYSIS TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE IA	**DATA COLLECTION, QUALITY ASSURANCES AND ANALYSIS TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE MSG/OTHERS**
In accordance with Requirement 7.2- the IA is expected to undertake the following: • Ensure that all EITI data is available in open format online, i.e., accessible in CSV or Excel format. This could contain all tables, charts and figures from EITI Reports.	IA to coordinate with NS and TWGs
In accordance with Requirement 7.3 - the IA is expected to undertake the following: • Update and provide commentaries/opinion on the progress of previous findings and recommendations from the EITI process and act upon those deemed as priorities to ensure that EITI implementation is a continuous learning process that contributes to policy making. • Add any other contextual information that the MSG has agreed to include in the EITI Reports. • In addition to the above the MSG may require other contextual information to be included in the Reports	NS to seek clearance on Contextual Chapter by MSG MSG members, TWGs and others will review information put together by the IA.
To strengthen implementation of Requirements 7.1 and 7.4, - the IA is expected to undertake the following: • Provide analysis and commentaries on how EITI implementation could have an increased impact on extractive sector governance through analysis and other use of data.	IA to coordinate with NS, TWGs and MSG

The Reporting Templates are developed by the National Secretariat and approved by the MSG. The IA in collaboration with the National Secretariat will;

- Confirm the key stages of their work as well as any procedures or provisions relating to safeguarding confidential information.
- Develop guidance to the reporting entities on the completion of reporting templates and provide training to reporting entities as well as any procedures or provisions relating to safeguarding confidential information. The IA should also develop guidance and training for the reporting entities on how information should be sourced and attributed. **The MSG has agreed that the IA will prepare and compile the full PNGEITI Reports** (inclusive of contextual information and financial data reconciliation).

ANNEX J- 2026 PNGEITI VALIDATION CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

2023 EITI STANDARD	PNGEITI MSG CORRECTIVE ACTIONS
In accordance with Requirement 1.1	The Government of Papua New Guinea should reinvigorate high-level political leadership in the EITI process as a means of facilitating all aspects of EITI implementation.
To strengthen implementation of Requirement 1.3	Civil society engaged in the EITI is encouraged to deepen its networks in areas affected by extractive activities and to seek resources that enable sustaining this work. The MSG is encouraged to monitor developments in freedom of expression, operation and association and to address any concerns raised by civil society actors engaged in extractive sector governance in accordance with the EITI Protocol: Participation of civil society.
To strengthen implementation of Requirement 1.4	The PNGEITI should ensure that all constituency groups are engaged at the operational and leadership levels to streamline decision-making and overcome bureacratic bottlenecks. Adhere to the MSG's MOU as it relates to timely distribution of documents ahead of MSG meetings. Monitor adherence to the Protocal: Participation of Civil Society, and document its discussions related to any shortcomings identified, as well as activities undertaken to address them.
In accordance with Requirement 2.2	Papua New Guinea should assess whether there are any material deviations from the applicable legal and regulatory framework in the award and transfer or oil, gas and mining licenses. The MRA and NPA should disclose the detailed technical and financial criteria used in awarding and transferring licenses, to the extent that such criteria exist. The MSG is encouraged to collaborate with NPA and MRA to further strengthen transparency and accountability in the license award and transfer process. The agencies are encouraged to systematically disclose on their website's timely information about license awards and transfers.
In accordance with Requirement 2.3	NPA should publicly disclose information on all active oil and gas licenses, including all data points listed in Requirement 2.3.b. The PNG is required to disclose the full text of any contracts and licenses that are granted, entered into or amended as of 1 January 2021.
In accordance with Requirement 2.4.a, 2.4.b,	The MSG is expected to agree and publish a plan for disclosing contracts with a clear time frame for implementation addressing any barriers to comprehensive disclosure, including a clear overview of the specific acts that require amendment and the steps that will be taken to pursue appropriate reforms.
In accordance with Requirement 2.4.c.ii	PNG should disclose an overview of active contracts and licenses, indicating which are publicly available and which are not.

In accordance with Requirement 2.5	The government is required to request, and companies are required to disclose the beneficial owners of all companies that hold or apply for an oil, gas and mining license. Appropriate mechanisms for ensuring the reliability of beneficial ownership information should be introduced. PNGEITI is encouraged to develop a concrete strategy for engaging with the IPA to support legal amendments that would enable beneficial ownership disclosure in line with the EITI Standard. PNGEITI is encouraged to play a coordinating role in promoting reforms necessary for beneficial ownership transparency and to lead outreach activities among companies and government agencies. Papua New Guinea should also ensure comprehensive disclosure of legal ownership and the shareholder structure of applicable companies and ensure that for publicly listed companies and their wholly owned subsidiaries, the name of the stock exchange and a link to filings have been disclosed.
In accordance with Requirement 2.6.a	Papua New Guinea should disclose information related to the financial relationship between the state and SOEs, including retained earnings, reinvestment and third-party financing in the period under review. The rules governing the financial relationship between OTML and the state should be disclosed.
In line with Requirement 2.6.b	SOEs are expected to publicly disclose its audited financial statements. The MSG is encouraged to agree a disclosure framework for MRDC, which addresses the information needs of landowners and the citizens of provincial governments on behalf of which MRDC acts as a trustee and strengthens MRDC's accountability to them.
In accordance with Requirement 3.2	Papua New Guinea should disclose the value of oil and gas production disaggregated by commodity. In order to strengthen implementation, PNGEITI may wish to take active steps to explore the reasons for variances in reported production data identified in EITI Reporting. The MSG is encouraged to work with NPA and MRA to strengthen the reliability of production data. These government agencies are encouraged to consider timely, systematic disclosures of production data reported to them by companies and to overcome any confidentiality issues related to disaggregated disclosures.
In accordance with Requirement 3.3	Papua New Guinea should disclose the value of oil and gas exports disaggregated by commodity. The MSG is encouraged to work with NPA, MRA and Customs to strengthen the reliability of export data. These government agencies are encouraged to consider timely, systematic disclosures of export data and to overcome any confidentiality issues related to disaggregated disclosures.
To strengthen implementation of Requirement 4.3,	The MSG is encouraged to regularly review the existence of infrastructure and barter agreements in the extractive sector and to develop a methodology to do this reliably despite the confidentiality of extractive contracts.
To strengthen implementation of Requirement 4.4	Papua New Guinea is encouraged to annually disclose pipeline fees collected by the government.
In accordance with Requirement 4.5	Papua New Guinea should comprehensively disclose transactions related to SOEs, including material company payments to SOEs, SOE transfers to government agencies and government transfers to SOEs.

	These disclosures should cover transfers from MRDC to local governments and funds. Material revenues received by KPHL from any extractive project should be disclosed, or the lack of these confirmed.
In accordance with Requirement 4.6	Papua New Guinea should clearly distinguish between direct subnatonal payments and subnational transfers. The MSG should agree on materiality and classification of direct subnational payments by extractive companies to local government entities, including payments made to subnational government entities through MRDC. PNG is required to ensure that all company payments to subnational government entities, when material, are disclosed and reconciled. PNG might wish to use the scoping study on subnational payments and transfers as a basis for further MSG discussions and considerations. PNG is also encouraged to further analyse the legal background for subnational payments and consider possibilities for systematic disclosure of subnational data.
To strengthen implementation of Requirement 4.7	Papua New Guinea is encouraged to clearly identify and document which instances are considered a single project in cases where multiple agreements are substantially interconnected and governed by a single contract, joint venture, production sharing agreement or other overarching legal agreement. Substantially interconnected agreements are a set of operationally and geographically integrated contracts, licenses, leases or concessions or related agreements with substantially similar terms that are signed with a government, giving rise to payment liabilities.
To strengthen implementation of Requirement 4.8	Papua New Guinea is encouraged to improve the timeliness of disclosures of extractive sector data, through systematic disclosures and timelier EITI reporting.
In accordance with Requirement 4.9	Papua New Guinea is required to ensure that reporting entities comply with the data quality assurances agreed by the MSG. It is expected that government and company disclosures are subject to credible, independent audit. PNGEITI is encouraged to work with the Auditor General and the Independent Administrator to find ways to strengthen data quality and underlying audit procedures. The MSG should ensure to document more clearly the agreed data quality assurance procedure and confirm more explicitly how it was applied in practice, including any deviations or limitations.
In accordance with Requirement 5.1	Papua New Guinea is required to clearly document for each fiscal year which extractive revenues are recorded in the national or subnational budgets, including the volume of these revenues. If any revenues from the extractive sector are allocated to extra-budgetary entities or retained by revenue-collecting entities, this should be disclosed systematically. The disclosures should include or consist of financial or other relevant reports demonstrating the basis of the allocation of revenues and actual allocations in the period under review.
In accordance with Requirement 5.2	Papua New Guinea should agree on materiality and classification of direct subnational transfers. PNG is required to ensure that all subnational transfers to subnational government entities are clearly categorised, including revenue-sharing formulas and, when material, are disclosed. Data quality assurances should be established. PNG may wish to use the scoping study on subnational payments and transfers as a basis for further MSG discussions and considerations. PNG is also encouraged to further

	analyse the legal background for subnational transfers and consider possibilities for systematic disclosure of subnational data.
	To strengthen disclosures regarding the subnational contribution of the extractive sector, Papua New Guinea is encouraged to adopt mechanisms for disseminating clear, comprehensive and reliable community-level information on actual subnational payments and transfers, accompanied by an analysis of whether these funds are in line with the legal and regulatory framework. These disclosures and analyses should include benefits collected and distributed by MRDC.
To strengthen implementation of Requirement 5.3	Papua New Guinea is encouraged to disclose information that will further public understanding and debate around issues of revenue sustainability and resource dependence.
In accordance with Requirement 6.1	Papua New Guinea is required to ensure that all social expenditures are clearly categorised and that material mandatory social expenditures are comprehensively disclosed.
In accordance with Requirement 6.2	Papua New Guinea should comprehensively disclose quasi-fiscal expenditures by extractive SOEs as per the definition agreed by the MSG. It is recommended that the SOEs disclose QFEs as part of their annual reporting.
To strengthen implementation of Requirement 6.3	Papua New Guinea is encouraged to systematically disclose on government websites timely information on the contribution of the extractive sector to the economy.
To strengthen implementation of Requirement 6.4	The MSG is encouraged to assess the extent to which information regarding environmental management and monitoring is currently publicly available and to consider further disclosures of environmental information that respond to stakeholders' needs.
In accordance with Requirement 7.2	Papua New Guinea should ensure that all EITI data is available in open format online, i.e., accessible in CSV or Excel format. This could contain all tables, charts and figures from EITI Reports.
In accordance with Requirement 7.3	The MSG should regularly consider findings and recommendations from the EITI process and act upon those deemed as priorities to ensure that EITI implementation is a continuous learning process that contributes to policy making.
To strengthen implementation of Requirements 7.1 and 7.4,	The MSG is encouraged to consider how EITI implementation could have an increased impact on extractive sector governance through analysis and other use of data.

ANNEX K- REPORT STRUCTURE

The report structure addresses the knowledge gaps required to make informed decisions about implementation of the EITI standard in PNG. This structure further informs the priority messages required by legislators, policy makers and regulators, extractive companies and civil society groups on achievements, constraints and the corrective actions required to be addressed in the implementation of the EITI Standards.

Although the priorities may change depending on current government policy agenda, the IA is expected to ensure findings of the report are relevant and aligned to current development agenda by Government.

The PNGEITI National Secretariat has incorporated this structure into its 2026 and 2027 work plans targeting various priority audiences for promotion and dialogue.

Chapter	Sub-chapter	Audience Knowledge Outcomes (Lesson Outcome)
Title	**PNGEITI Country Report for 2025 and 2026**	Audience should recognize the importance of the report and its link between EITI International and PNG Government
Executive Summaries	Graph of Extractive Industries contributions to PNG i.e. combined receipts, National Budget, SoEs, Government Agencies, General Community, LO/Prov Gov/ LLG.	Audience grasps high level summary information on economic, social and development contributions of the extractive industries sector to Papua New Guinea, and to understand corrective actions
	Summary table outlining revenues received from the extractive Industries and each fund- recipients	
	Snapshot of other contributions to state- inclusive of economic indicators with short narration	
	Table on Contribution by sector against mining, oil and gas for production value, export value, share of total exports, contribution to GDP, employment etc.	
	Include High level summary snapshot of Gender, subnational payments, SoEs, beneficial ownership, contract transparency social payments etc.	
	Short narration on EITI, PNGEITI and 2026 Validation Score card	
	Summary graph of Contributions to PNG Economy	
	Narration on contribution to State revenue	
	Summary table of revenue streams from the Extractive Sector	

		Narration on revenue Streams which are considered material for the reports	
		Highlight which reporting entities are considered material for the reports inclusive of their tenement status- license based reporting	
		Summary table on beneficial owners	
		Summary narration on Mining industry in PNG	
		Summary narration on Oil and Gas industry in PNG	
		Summary narration on State Owned Enterprises in PNG	
		High level Graph and summary information on Social Expenditures	
		High level Graph and summary information on Subnational Payments	
		Show narration on data reliability and assurance	
		Summary table on reconciliation of revenue streams inclusive variance notes	
		High level summary list of Findings and Recommendations	
1	Introduction	About the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative	Audience must understand the origins and value of the Global and the EITI Standards and how it is implemented in PNG
		EITI Standard 2023	
		EITI implementation in PNG	
		EITI Governance and Leadership in PNG	
		Role of the Independent Administrator	
		Progress in implementing EITI in PNG (2022 Scorecard and 2026)	
2	Reporting Entities and Revenue Streams	Materiality	Audience must define Materiality, understand Mandatory Revenue Streams and explain on Entities who report on this Revenue through legislation.
		Determination of Materiality for revenue Streams	
		Determination of Materiality for reporting entities	
		Resource companies	
		State owned Enterprises	
		Government Entities	
		Revenue Streams	
3	Contributions of the Extractive Industries to the Economy	About PNG	Audience must understand how the Mining and Petroleum Sector contributes to the PNG Economy and relevant contextual that impact
		PNG economic overviews for FY2025 and FY2026	
		Post-2025 developments and projections	
		Impact of the extractive industries	
		Contribution to GDP	

		Contribution to government revenue	revenue flow into the country from the sector.
		Contribution to government exports	
		Contribution to government employment	
		employment disaggregation by data	
		Commentary on the contribution of the extractives sector to the economy	
4	Legal Framework and Fiscal Regimes	National governance structures	Audience must understand the Legal Framework and Fiscal Regimes governing the PNG Mining and Petroleum Sector
		Ownership of subsoil assets	
		Taxation (various)	
		Regulation of the mining industry	
		Regulation of the petroleum industry	
		Resource development agreements	
		State's equity participation right	
		Other stakeholder equity participation rights	
		Changes to the taxation system	
		Government policy on disclosure of contracts	
		Disclosure of beneficial ownership	
		Relevant legislation and agreements	
5	Management and distribution of revenues	Budget process	Audience must understand the Management and distribution of revenues from the Mining and Petroleum Sector
		Budget Governance Structures	
		Recent Reforms to the budget process	
		PNG Sovereign Wealth Fund	
		How Extractive Industry revenues are recorded	
		Auditing of the public accounts	
6	Social Expenditure	Mandatory and discretionary social expenditure	Audience must understand how Social Expenditure operates in the PNG Mining and Petroleum Sector
		Subnational payments and transfers: Mining	
		Subnational payments and transfers: Oil and Gas	
		Social and subnational payments by PNG entity: Mining (various)	
		Social and subnational payments by PNG entity: Oil and Gas (various)	
		Social and subnational payments by PNG entity: SoEs (various QFEs)	
7	Mining	Overview of mining operations in FY 2025 and FY 2026	

		Mines operating in FY 2025 and FY 2026	Audience must understand how the Mining Industry operates in the PNG
		Alluvial Mining Sector	
		Operating Mines in 2025 and 2026 (various project cadastre data for reporting year)	
		Advanced exploration reporting entities in 2025 and 2026	
		Advanced exploration non-reporting entities in 2025 and 2026	
		Mining Production data	
		Regulation of the mining sector	
		Registrar of tenements	
		Allocation of tenements	
		Public Investment Program	
8	Oil and Gas	Overview of producing operations in FY2025 and FY2026	Audience must understand how the Petroleum Industry operates in the PNG
		Classification of Licenses	
		Oil and gas companies active in PNG various project cadastre data for reporting year	
		Regulation of the oil and gas sector	
		Register of licenses	
		Allocation of licenses	
9	State Owned Enterprises	Legal Basis	Audience must know and understand SoEs in PNG and their role in the reporting process
		Quasi-Fiscal Expenditure	
		Kumul Petroleum Holdings Ltd	
		Kumul Mineral Holdings Ltd	
		Ok Tedi Mining Limited	
		Mineral Resources Development Company Ltd	
10	Reconciliation of Revenue Streams	The reporting process	Audience must interpret, understand and communicate financial data contained in the report
		Data requested	
		Reporting compliance	
		Reconciliation over-view	
		Detailed reconciliation	
		Mining and Oil Gas payments in 2025	
		Tax Credit Scheme (TCS)	
		Salary and Wage Tax	

		Foreign contractor withholding tax	
		Other Taxes (not reconciled)	
		Dividend and return on capital	
		Mandatory Social Expenditure (not reconciled)	
		Discretionary Social Expenditure (not reconciled)	
		Environment permit fees and user charges	
		Mining payments 2025 (production levy, mining royalties, MRA tenement fees- not reconciled)	
		Mining payments 2025 (equity distributions and share of sales, development levy, O&G royalties, Additional Profits Tax, NPA License fees- not reconciled)	
		Data quality and audit of financial statements 2025	
11	Findings and Recommendations	Progress against key PNGEITI report findings	Audience understands the challenges of regulating the industry and participate in reform projects contained in the report
Appendix B	PNGEITI MSG members and alternates	Table	Supporting information for reference by audience
Appendix C	Mining Tenements awarded/extended 2025	Table	
Appendix D	Oil and Gas license fees in 2025	Table	
Appendix E	Changes to petroleum licenses in 2025	Map	

ANNEX L- RESOURCE AND GUIDANCE MATERIALS

DOCUMENTS INFORMING EITI REPORTING CONTEXTUALS	
2023 EITI Standards	www.eiti.org Guidance Note 18: SOE participation in EITI Reporting, https://eiti.org/files/GN/Guidance_note_18_SOEs_EN.pdf Guidance Note 10: Sub-national reporting, https://eiti.org/files/Guidance-note-10-Subnationalreporting.pdf
2022 and 2026 Validation Reports and Score card	www.eiti.org
2025 and 2026 National Budget Volumes	www.treasury.gov.pg
PNG Government Departments and Regulators Annual Reports and Financial Audit Reports	Auditor General Office
Company Financial Audit Reports	Company Websites
Legal Audit Report	PNGEITI National Secretariat
Benefits Sharing Agreements which contain EITI provisions	Mineral Resources Authority PNGEITI National Secretariat
Scoping Studies	www.pngeiti.org.pg
Environmental and Social Impact Assessments:	CEPA and Extractive Companies
DOCUMENTS INFORMING EITI REPORTING RECONCILIATION	
2025 and 2026 Budget Volumes	
2025 and 2026 Final Budget Outcome Reports	Identifies all material State Revenue received from the sector, economic data and trends highlighting revenue and economic contribution to State.
Midyear Economic and Fiscal Year Outlook	
AGO AUP Report	
Company Financial Audit Reports	Identifies all tax and non-tax revenue paid to State recipients from project tenements.
Statement of Operations for the Governor General	
Bank of PNG Employment Index	
PNG Government Departments and Regulators Annual Reports and Financial Audit Reports	Identifies all unilateral material payments and production data received by State agencies.
2022 and 2026 Validation Reports and Score cards	Assessment of the implementation of the EITI Standards in PNG and the identification of gaps and prescribing of corrective actions.
2023 EITI Standards	Sets out the international framework on Governance and reporting standards.

NEC Decisions	2011, 2013, 2017, 2019 informing on the Governance and intention of the PNG Government in Implementing the EITI Standard.
Legal Audit Report	Assessment of the scope and coverage of sectoral relevant legislation, highlighting gaps and complementary provisions in the implementation of EITI.
Benefits Sharing Agreements which contain EITI provisions	Identifies the fiscal mechanism- inclusive of various trust accounts established in facilitating payments and transfers of subnational social and mandatory payment streams.
Scoping Studies:	Assessments of the scope and coverage of EITI reporting in PNG, including the operations of State-Owned Entities (SOEs), Subnational Payments, Contract Transparency, Beneficial Ownership, Gender and Employment Reports, anti-corruption assessments.
Environmental and Social Impact Assessments from companies:	Evaluations of the environmental and social impacts of extractive activities.
Development Partner Technical Assistance Projects	Assessments of the scope implementing corrective actions according to measurable project timelines in PNG

[1] In preparing this information, the MSG may wish to use Part 2 of the EITI Summary data template, which contains a disclosure checklist for publicly accessible non-revenue information in line with the EITI Standard.
[2] Guidance Note 4: Licence Allocations, https://eiti.org/guide/license-allocations
[3] Guidance Note 3: Licence Registers, https://eiti.org/guide/license-registers
[4] Guidance Note 7: Contract Transparency, https://eiti.org/guide/contracts
[5] Template beneficial ownership declaration, https://eiti.org/document/tools-to-include-beneficial-ownership-information-in-eiti-reporting
[6] Guidance Note 18: SOE participation in EITI Reporting, https://eiti.org/GN18
[7] Guidance Note 13: on defining materiality, reporting thresholds and reporting entities, https://eiti.org/files/Guidance%20note%20on%20defining%20materiality_0.pdf
[8] Guidance note 15: Infrastructure and barter provisions: https://eiti.org/guidance-notes-and-standard-termsreference#GN14
[9] Guidance note 17: Social expenditures: https://eiti.org/guidance-notes-and-standard-terms-reference#GN17
[10] Guidance note 17: Social expenditures: https://eiti.org/guidance-notes-and-standard-terms-reference#GN17 [11] Guidance note 16: Revenues from transportation of oil, gas and minerals: https://eiti.org/guidance-notesand-standard-terms-reference#GN16