



Key Role Players and External Stakeholders in the Extractive Industries

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of Extractive Industries

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

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Objective: Participants to understand the role of key stakeholders in extractive industries.

Identifying key Stakeholders



Local communities

- Areas where the resource is found.
- Could be owners depending on the jurisdiction
- Are impacted by EI activities.
- Can hinder progress of activities.

Government Authorities

- Several institutions are set up
- The institutional set up varies from country to country
- Responsibilities should be clearly spelt out to avoid conflict
- Parliament, regulatory authorities, revenue authorities, environmental authorities
- Set policies, make laws, award contracts, monitor activities, collect and manage revenue
- May participate in mining/petroleum operations through national petroleum/mining company



Examples of Government Authorities

- Ministry of mines, petroleum or energy
- Ministry of finance
- Ministry for the environment
- Ministry of health, labour or safety
- Revenue/tax authority
- Investment promotion agency
- State-owned enterprise



Oil, Gas and Mining Companies

- These are awarded contracts/licenses
- Carry out extraction of the resource
- Can be national/multinational

Examples; Total, Exxonmobil, Schlumberger, Glencore PLC, Rio Tinto PLC , Anglo American

Non- governmental organisations (NGOs)

- Hold government and industry accountable
- Promote governance of the sector (promoting best practice)
- Inform and educate the public about pertinent issues in the sector
- Assist citizens to voice their concerns about the sector
- Advocate for the interests of affected parties (women, children, communities)
- Example: NRGI, Publish what you pay, World Petroleum Council, Women in Mining

Natural Resource Governance Institute

A non-profit organization established to help countries realize the benefits of their endowments of oil, gas and minerals.

Provides technical advice, advocacy, applied research, policy analysis and capacity development

Natural Resource Charter

Resource Governance Index (RGI): Measures the quality of governance in oil, gas and mining sectors of 81 resource-producing countries.



Multilateral Organisations

Examples: World Bank, IMF, UN, AFDB

- Develop principles and standards (UN Global compact, IFC's Environmental and Social Performance Standards)
- Provide expert support for development of the sector (policy, legal framework)
- Capacity building, publications,
- Facilitate agreement on utilisation of resource wealth

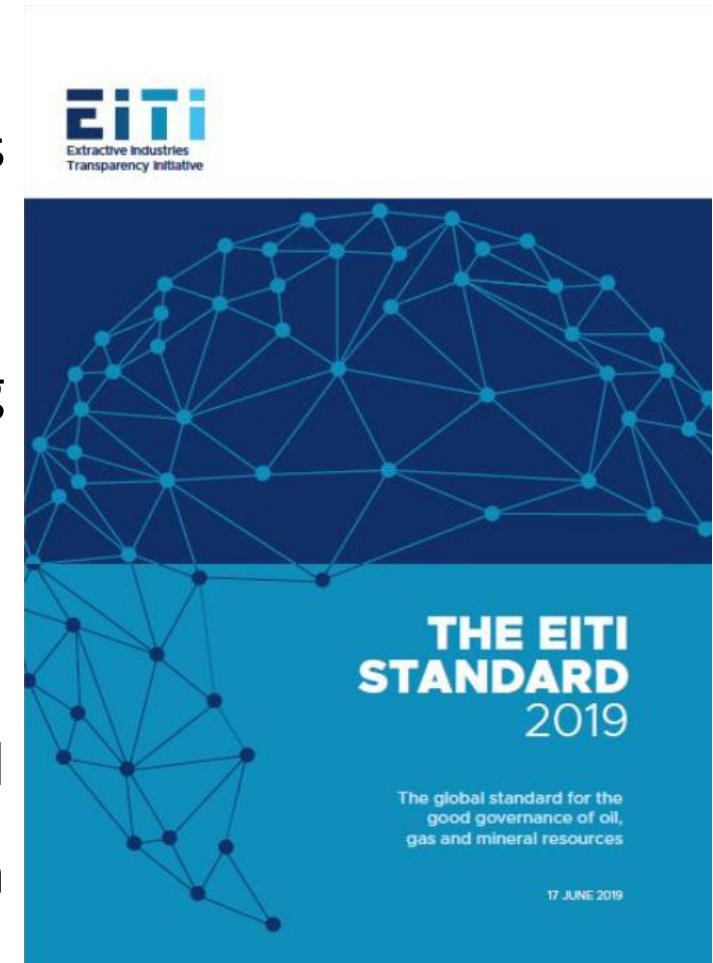
Global Initiatives in EI

Concerted effort by organisations and stakeholders to address global issues in the sector

- Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EI information disclosure)
- Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (remove conflict diamonds from supply chain)

Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative

- The global standard for the good governance of oil, gas and mineral resources.
- EITI Standard requires disclosures of information along the extractive industry value chain
- 55 implementing countries
- Benefits of implementing the EITI include: improved investment climate, strengthening tax collection systems, creating a level playing field for companies



Supreme Audit Institutions

INTOSAI



- Principles
- Standards
- Guidance

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