



# 2017 GHANA EITI ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT



**PREPARED BY GHEITI SECRETARIAT, MOF**

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## List of Abbreviations/Acronyms

ABFA	-	Annual Budget Funding Amount
A-G	-	Attorney-General
BO	-	Beneficial Ownership
BOD	-	Beneficial Ownership Disclosure
CEO	-	Chief Executive Officer
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organizations
CSR	-	Corporate Social Responsibility
DAs	-	District Assemblies
DFID	-	Department for International Development
EI	-	Extractive Industry
EITI	-	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
E&P	-	Exploration and Production
EPA	-	Environmental Protection Agency
FAFT	-	Financial Action Task Force
FIC	-	Financial Intelligence Centre
FPSO	-	Floating Production Storage and Offloading
GHEITI	-	Ghana Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
GIMPA	-	Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration
GIZ	-	German Development Cooperation
GOGIG	-	Ghana Oil and Gas Inclusive Growth
GNPC	-	Ghana National Petroleum Corporation
GRA	-	Ghana Revenue Authority
IA	-	Independent Administrator
ISODEC	-	Institute of Social Development Center
IT	-	Information Technology
MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments and Agencies

MDF	-	Mineral Development Fund
MinCom	-	Minerals Commission
MMDAs	-	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MNLR	-	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
MoF	-	Ministry of Finance
MSG	-	Multi-Stakeholder Group
NRGI	-	Natural Resource Governance Institute
NOC	-	National Oil Company
OASL	-	Office of Administrator of Stool Lands
OGP	-	Open Governance Partnership
PIAC	-	Public Interest and Accountability Committee
PRMA	-	Petroleum Revenue Management Act
PSC	-	People With Significant Control
PWYP	-	Publish What You Pay
RGD	-	Registrar General's Department
SOEs	-	State Owned Enterprises
STAAC	-	Strengthening Accountability Against Corruption
UK	-	United Kingdom
VRA	-	Volta River Authority
WG	-	Working Group
WSSD	-	World Summit for Sustainable Development

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ghana is heavily endowed with natural resources such as gold, cocoa, diamond, bauxite, oil and gas, among several others. These are expected to lead the country into a sustainable growth and development trajectory among its peers. However, due to the governance challenges confronting especially the extractive sector, its growth potential has not been fully harnessed to contribute to our development efforts. It is against this backdrop that Ghana signed on to the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) principles in 2003 with the main objective of improving the governance structures of the extractive sector to promote transparency and accountability. In effect, the Ghana Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (GHEITI) was established and governed by a Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) which is the decision-making body. The MSG is a tripartite committee made up of government, civil society and industry and supported by a Secretariat situated in the Ministry of Finance which oversees the day-to-day operations and implementation of its work plan.

The primary aim of GHEITI is to help the citizens of Ghana understand the governance of the extractive sector and to promote the development outcome of the sector. Among other things this is accomplished through the production of annual reports about the extractive sector. At their core, these reports include a reconciliation of revenues that extractive companies have paid to the government, and what the government has also reported as having received from extractive companies. In the year under review, Ghana EITI disseminated the 2014 GHEITI reports on mining and oil/gas to stakeholders in the Western and Eastern regions through Community fora to share the findings and recommendations at the district using the local dialect with a view to creating awareness and building their capacities to hold the duty-bearers accountable.

In addition to disseminating the reports, other activities were undertaken in 2017. These included engagement with Parliament on EITI process and Ghana EITI Bill, stakeholders' discussion of Ghana commodity trading pilot project and report of the 2016 Ghana's validation conducted by the International EITI, procurement of Independent Administrator (IA) for production of 2015 GHEITI reports, design of a policy brief on key issues of the extractive sector, stakeholders' discussion of contract disclosure, and production of the 2016 annual progress report. The GHEITI collaborated with the Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI), German Development Cooperation (GIZ), Strengthening Accountability Against Corruption (STAAC-Ghana) and Ghana Oil and Gas for Inclusive Growth (GOGIG) to undertake the aforementioned activities.

The EITI implementation in Ghana continues to enjoy significant financial support from Government as well as some technical and financial support from some of the country's development partners.

In spite of some challenges in 2017 such as timely delivery of our 2015 reports for which the country was granted an extension upon submission of a request, significant progress has been made in terms of meeting the EITI Requirements, implementing recommendations in the GHEITI reports and addressing the 2016 validation corrective actions and recommendations.

As stated earlier, the rather impressive performance was, however, not without setbacks and challenges. Some of the notably challenges were our inability to secure funding for the production of the 2015 mining and oil/gas sectors reports, lack of fulfilment of budget commitments made by some development partners to facilitate implementation of some of the activities in the 2017 work plan, and non-completion of work on the GHEITI Bill.

In 2018, the MSG is determined to continue to steer the affairs of GHEITI to enhance its significance to the economy. Upon receipt of the EITI Board's approval of the request for extension of the deadline, the GHEITI stands ready to produce and publish the 2015 GHEITI mining and oil/gas sectors reports. This will, therefore, be one of the priority activities in 2018 as well as production of the 2016 sectors reports. Other notable activities will include implementation of the Ghana commodity trading pilot project, stakeholders' engagement on the principles of Beneficial Ownership Disclosure at national and regional levels, finalization of the GHEITI Bill, and preparation for the EITI second validation activity.

Accordingly, the MSG will solicit the support of all stakeholders to ensure that we continue to sustain our commitment to foster shared prosperity on the back of the extractive sector.

## 1.0 General Assessment of 2017 Performance

This section provides a brief description of the activities undertaken in 2017. The activities undertaken in the year under reference were largely aimed at addressing the broad objectives as set out in the work plan which include enhancing revenue management, citizens' participation in decisions around resource extraction along the value chain, transparency through licence allocation, beneficial ownership and contract disclosure as well as institutional strengthening and capacity building. General assessment of the number activities successfully implemented against the targets set in the work plan revealed over eighty per cent of activities totally accomplished while the remaining ones had been initiated and were at various stages of implementation as at end of December, 2017. For the purpose of this report, some of the key activities implemented have been highlighted as follows:

### 1.1 A Stakeholder Engagement with Parliament on the EITI Process and the Ghana EITI Bill

The Ghana Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (GHEITI) with support from Germany International Cooperation (GIZ) engaged the relevant Select Committees of Parliament to a working session on the EITI process and the Ghana EITI Bill. The meeting which took place in Elmina in the Central Region, from 19<sup>th</sup> - 21<sup>st</sup> May, 2017 was attended by Members of Mines and Energy, Public Accounts Committee, Finance Select Committees of Parliament of Ghana, Members of the Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) of GHEITI, Senior Public Servants, Donors and the media. The meeting was aimed at sharing issues of GHEITI with the new members of Parliament and to bring them up to speed on GHEITI's contributions to policy reforms, recent developments and legislation of GHEITI among others.



**Hon. Kwaku Kwarteng delivering a speech at the meeting**



**Stakeholder Engagement with Parliament on the EITI Process and the Ghana EITI Bill**

Based on the objective of the workshop, the following presentations were made:

- EITI Process So Far, Key Achievements and Impact by Dr. Steve Manteaw of ISODEC/PWYP (Co-Chair, GHEITI);
- Recent Reforms, Developments and Mainstreaming of the EITI by Dr. Steve Manteaw;
- Findings and Recommendations of 2016 Ghana's EITI validation report by Dr. Gad Akwensivie of the Office of Administration of Stool Lands (OASL);
- Ghana EITI Draft Bill by Mr. Edward Amuzu, a Legal Consultant from the GIMPA Law School; and
- Road Map of Ghana EITI Bill by Mr. M.B. Abdul-Razak, Coordinator of GHEITI-MoF.

The outcome of the meeting was that new members of Parliament (MPs) had their capacities built while MP's who had previously participated in the EITI engagements understood some of the changes in the EITI Standard and recent reforms on the EITI fronts which include BO disclosure, mainstreaming just to mention a few.

## **1.2 Technical Roundtable Meeting on Commodity Trading Transparency in Ghana**

The Technical Round Table meeting was organised by the Ghana EITI in collaboration with the International EITI Secretariat and NRGi to bring key partners from Government, Civil Society, Industry with a view to sensitising key stakeholders and also share perspectives on Ghana commodity pilot project. The 2-day event was held at Mensvic Hotel in Accra from 27<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017. It had in attendance partners from the EITI International Secretariat and United Kingdom. Below were the presentations made at the meeting:



- Transparency in Commodity Trading by Mr. Pablo Valvede from International EITI Secretariat;
- Why Transparency in Commodity Trading is important for Resource-Endowed Countries by Dr. Steve Manteaw of ISODEC and Co-Chair of GHEITI;
- Commodity Trading-The Global Context, Opportunities and Risk & Key Issues to Consider in Developing a Commodity Trading Transparency Framework (Guidance Notes and Template) EITI Guidance Note 26: Reporting on First Trades in Oil by Dr. Nicholas Garrett, CEO of RCS Global and Co-author of the Guidance and Mr. Joseph Williams of NRGI.

In furtherance to the above, a panel discussion on the aims of the Commodity Trading Project in Ghana was held and moderated by Mr. Nick Garret. The key objective of the panel discussion was to give the representatives from GNPC, Tullow Oil Ghana and Ghana Chamber of Mines the opportunity to present their activities and key concerns on commodity trading and also share their experiences thereof. The companies were also expected to indicate their position with respect to EITI and their challenges.



the people in the district to share their views about the oil and gas as well as the mining industry in relation to what needs to be done to make the industry a force for social and economic development in Ghana.

Presentations made at the forum included the following:

- Opening remarks by the Coordinating Director of Ellembele District;
- Welcome remarks by Nana Kwasi Atua V, Chief of Nkroful;
- Concepts, Principles, and Policy Impacts by Dr. Steve Manteaw; and
- Highlights of the 2014 GHEITI reports on mining and oil/gas by Mr. Kwaku Boa-Amponsem- IA.

These were followed by one-on-one questions and answers session which clarified all the concerns of the people of Ellembele.

#### **1.4 Ghana EITI's MSG Familiarisation Visit to Ghana Gas Atuabo Plant**

The Ghana EITI's MSG as part of efforts to address 2016 validation recommendations, paid a familiarization visit to the Atuabo Gas Plant at Ellembele in Western region during the Community Forum at Nkroful in May 2017. In their welcome remarks, the management of Ghana Gas thanked the GHEITI delegation for paying a visit to Ghana Gas. They disclosed that the day chosen by GHEITI for the visit was historic because coincidentally, that was the first day the company started to receive gas from the TEN project. Contrary to public perceptions about the construction of the plant, the plant was built by different companies from China, Italy, United States and Canada. They stressed that Atuabo Gas plant was in its early phase and that there were plans for continuous expansion. It was also indicated that currently the plant does not have the capacity to store gas from the Floating Production Storage and Offloading (FPSO) Kwame Nkrumah and TEN project and so distribution is done as soon as the production is completed. It was, however, mentioned that the company was expecting a new plant that can help store gas in liquid form.



The management appealed to the government through GHEITI to take the necessary steps for people to stop the illegal mining activities (galamsey) in the region so as to protect the 110 km pipelines that connects the plant to the Aboadzi station in Takoradi. They, however, assured GHEITI that all the necessary security and safety measures in place to protect the pipelines both offshore and onshore. The company produces its own electricity and water such that they have weaned themselves from the Ghana Electricity and Water Companies. The management stressed that aside producing lean gas to supply the Volta River Authority's (VRA) plants at Aboadzi in Takoradi, they also produce Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Condensate for the local market.

The Co-Chair of GHEITI, Dr. Steve Manteaw, expressed his profound appreciation to the management of Ghana Gas for their warm reception to the GHEITI delegation. He, also, thanked the management for their preparedness to share information on the Gas Plant with GHEITI and added that GHEITI was waiting for a representative of Ghana Gas Company on the MSG.

### **1.5 Eastern Region Engaged on GHEITI Process and 2014 GHEITI Mining and Oil & Gas Reports**

The two-day forum held from 1<sup>st</sup> - 2<sup>nd</sup> June, 2017 at New Abirem in the Eastern region was organised under the auspices of GHEITI to discuss the EITI Process and 2014 EITI reports for the oil/gas and mining sectors. The forum was the first of its kind in the District since the EITI implementation in Ghana over a decade ago. The main objective of the forum was to enable participants ask critical questions and to hold government and companies responsible for natural resource extraction accountable. Diverse stakeholders from the district and beyond participated in the event where people had the opportunity to ask relevant questions on issues in the reports. After an opening and welcome remarks by the Coordinating Director of the Birim North District, Dr. Steve Manteaw made a presentation on Concepts, Principles and Policy Impacts of EITI followed by the highlights of the 2014 GHEITI Reconciliation Reports on mining and oil/gas by the IA. The presentations made in the local language spoken in the area generated a lot of public debate and excitements among the community members who called on GHEITI to continue engaging them on such important national issues.



## **1.6 Technical Roundtable Discussion on Contract Transparency**

To promote stakeholders' understanding on contract transparency in the oil and gas sector, a 2-day capacity building workshop was organized by the GHEITI in collaboration with GOGIG and NRGI from 3-4<sup>th</sup> May, 2017 at Royal Lee's Hotel, Tutu in the Eastern region. In welcoming participants, the Coordinators from Public Interest Accountability Committee (PIAC) and GHEITI in their respective statements emphasized the importance of the workshop and its diverse role in promoting contract transparency and disclosure in Ghana. They further indicated that the call for contract transparency in Ghana is not only a call from stakeholders nationally but also an international call on all EITI member countries. The GHEITI, PIAC and other partners will continue to facilitate the process and lead in advocating for Ghana to comply with this requirement in the extractive sectors. This workshop was one of many aimed at learning and sharing ideas related to experiences about contract disclosure. It was mentioned that citizens are ill-equipped to demand accountability and compliance from government and companies because contracts entered into are inaccessible. A key outcome of the two-day meeting therefore, was to afford the participants the opportunity to deliberate on the best approach to adopt in Ghana's quest for contract disclosure.

At the workshop, the following three presentations were made followed by discussions and learning from experiences of other mining countries:

- Contract Transparency and Open Contracting: Overview, Policy and Practice by Rob Pitman, Governance Officer at the NRGI's Washington DC office;
- Case Studies on Contract Transparency and Open Contracting: Lessons for Ghana by Rob Pitman of NRGI, Washington DC and Samuel Bekoe of GOGIG; and
- Contract Transparency and Open Contracting: Status of Ghana's Legal Basis by Mr. Samuel Bekoe of GOGIG.

## **1.7 Framework for the Implementation of Beneficial Ownership Provisions in the Amended Companies Act**

To take the implementation process of Beneficial Ownership (BO) forward, the GHEITI in collaboration with the Registrar-General's Department (RGD) held a technical session with key stakeholders to discuss and agree on milestones with a view to supporting the RGD implement beneficial ownership disclosure provisions in the amended Companies Act. The technical meeting which was held on 30<sup>th</sup> March, 2017 at Alisa Hotel, North Ridge, Accra, was sponsored by the Government of Ghana, EITI International Secretariat and NRGI.

The objectives of the event were to:

- identify what the key implementation issues will entail, based on a framework with clear timelines;
- support the RGD to develop the regulations for the Companies' Amendment Act to facilitate the creation of a BO register; and
- assist the RGD to explore ways to seek financial support for BO implementation.

It was agreed to implement the current portions of the Companies Act on BO provisions which do not meet international requirements (especially FATF) whilst steps are taken to have a more detailed amended Companies Act, 1963 (Act 179) integrating world-class BOD requirements before the 2020 deadline.

A resource person from the United Kingdom (UK), Mr. Andrew Death, shared the UK's experiences in implementing BOD legislation. Mr. Death gave an overview of UK's transparency and trust measures initiated by former Prime Minister, David Cameron, since 2013 resulting in the passage of legislation in 2015. The legislation requires UK companies to keep a register of individuals with significant control over the company (PSCs) and this applies to all kinds of UK companies and LLPs. The benefits of the UK PSC register is that it enhances transparency and trust issues and enable people to be confident to deal with that company.

The key decision points of the meeting included the following:

- i) Establish a Working Group (WG) to meet and identify relevant agencies for consultation in the public and private sectors to facilitate implementation of the BO provisions in the amended law. Members of the WG were drawn from the Open Governance Partnership (OGP), GHEITI, Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC), donor partners, and other relevant stakeholders. The Working Group would be convened by the RGD.
- ii) Work with relevant key stakeholders and collect their views on BO provisions to be integrated into the new amendment legislation. These stakeholders include the Committee of Experts, the A-G's office, CSOs, Parliament etc.
- iii) Conduct needs assessment to determine the kind of infrastructure that will be required to implement the amended Act.
- iv) Public sensitization of companies should be embarked upon nationwide so businesses know the type of information they need to include in their BOD.
- v) The RGD should look at the current software to make it easily accessible to the public at affordable fee. Only basic information should be accessible to the public but not to make the register public since it has security implications.

## **1.8 Follow-up on Implementation of GHEITI Reports' Recommendations and Validation Corrective Actions**

As part of GHEITI periodic monitoring and evaluation exercise to assess progress of implementation of recommendations from the GHEITI reports and validation corrective actions, a follow-up technical meeting with the affected institution was organised on 29<sup>th</sup> - 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2017 at the Capital View hotel in Koforidua.

The objective of the meeting was to take stock of actions taken so far by agencies with respect to the implementation of specific area(s) of corrective actions and recommendations that relate to those institutions, and to identify challenges they face for possible support from GHEITI.

The outcome of the meeting established progress made by institutions based on their respective updates.

It was organised by GHEITI in collaboration with GIZ and attended by Minerals and Petroleum Commissions, the GRA, OASL, MoF, Chamber of mines, and Civil Society.

## **1.9 Beneficial Ownership (BO) Sensitisation for Stakeholders in Southern Belt**

The Ghana EITI and the Registrar-General's Department in collaboration with the Ghana Oil and Gas for Inclusive Growth (GOGIG) as part of the implementation of activities outlined in Ghana's BO roadmap, engaged stakeholders from four (4) regions. Over ninety (90) participants from Central, Eastern, Western and Volta regions attended the programme.

The main objective was to sensitise and build the capacities of stakeholders on the BO process, and the legal requirements and benefits of beneficial ownership disclosure regime.

Presentations were made by various resource persons and clarifications sought by participants on the following topics.

- (i) Beneficial Ownership Disclosure – Theory and Practice;
- (ii) Ghana's Beneficial Ownership Disclosure Process so far;
- (iii) Using Beneficial Ownership Information to fight corruption in Ghana; and
- (iv) Implementation and Regulatory Requirements of Beneficial Ownership Disclosure in Ghana.

## **1.10 Visit of a Two-Member Team from International Secretariat**

The Chair of the EITI Board, H.E. Fredrik Reinfeldt and the Deputy Head of the International EITI Secretariat visited Ghana from 13 -14 December, 2017 as part of its engagements and collaboration with EITI implementing countries and other key stakeholders.

The objective of the mission was to have meetings with key stakeholders including high level government personalities, Industry and Civil Society with a view to discussing progress of EITI implementation in the country in general and validation corrective actions and beneficial ownership implementation in particular and to provide further support and advice where necessary.

They met and had fruitful discussions with a number of institutions and senior government officials, Industry and Civil Society which included the Chief of Staff, Chair and Co-Chair of GHEITI, the Registrar-General, Captains of Industry among others.

The Chief Director of Ministry of Finance and Chair, GHEITI on behalf of GHEITI and the Minister for Finance expressed gratitude and support the International Secretariat has provided to Ghana over the years. He also reiterated the commitment of government and the partners involved in the EITI process.

The EITI Board Chair in his remarks thanked all the participants for attending the meeting. He indicated that Africa is one of the most important part of the EITI family and thus forms majority of the total number of countries implementing the initiative. He congratulated Ghana for the BO award it received in Jakarta, Indonesia. He also commended the country for establishing the mining cadastral system and for implementing the EITI recommendations that will support government in its quest to fight corruption. He concluded by calling on the country to ensure the early publication of its report.

### **1.11 Ghana receives Award on Beneficial Ownership Disclosure**

Ghana won international recognition for its commitment to expanding the frontiers of transparency, including progress made towards lifting the veil off the actual beneficial owners of companies operating in the country.

The recognition came in the form of an award from the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) International Board Chair, at an international conference on Opening-up Company Ownership held from 23<sup>rd</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> October, 2017 in Jakarta, Indonesia.

Four out of 52 EITI implementing countries joined Ghana in sharing the limelight. They were: The United Kingdom, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, and Ukraine.

These were countries that have either established national Beneficial Ownership registers or have made significant progress towards their establishment. The citation which accompanied the award, praised Ghana for the remarkable progress made in a relatively short time towards the establishment of a Beneficial Ownership Disclosure regime in the country.

The Chair of EITI, former Prime Minister of Sweden, Fredrik Reinfeldt, announcing the winners of the 2017 EITI Chair's Award during the conference, observed that, no one action or tool is going to address all the challenges of anonymous operations and tax avoidance.

In her acceptance speech, Mavis Amoa, who received the award on behalf of Government and the Ghanaian delegation, thanked the EITI International Secretariat and the Government of Indonesia for organising such a wonderful conference. She added that the award would inspire government to continue to work hard with other key stakeholders such as civil society, industry and development partners to ensure that our commitments are translated into concrete actions and results'.

Ghana's delegation to the BO conference in Jakarta included Mavis Amoa, Director, Legislative Drafting Division of Ministry of Justice; Dr. Steve Manteaw, Co-Chair, GHEITI; M. Bashiru Abdul-Razak of Ministry of Finance, National Coordinator, GHEITI. Other members of the delegation were Domtie Sarpong, Principal State Attorney, Registrar-General's Department; George Addy-Morton, Finance Manager, Petroleum Commission; Linda Tamakloe, Corporate Affairs Department, GNPC; and Dr. Nina Korte, GIZ.



## **2.0 Assessment of Performance Against Targets and Activities Set Out in the 2017 Work Plan - Impact**

The overall assessment of progress made in terms of achieving the objectives set out in the work plan has been positive. For instance, stakeholders' engagement both at the national and sub-national levels brought to the fore a number of issues in the GHEITI reports and follow-up on the EITI recommendations led to recovery of some additional revenues in the form of capital gains tax to government by Ghana Revenue Authority. Besides, the establishment of government assay laboratory in 2017 which was one of the recommendations from GHEITI's reports would improve monitoring of gold production numbers and purity levels along the value chain and has the potential positive impact on government revenues since the level of purity determines quality and prices of gold.

Also, in 2017 GHEITI for the first time engaged additional stakeholders at the subnational level in the Eastern and Western regions which hitherto have never been covered due to budgetary constraints to discuss the EITI process and the GHEITI reports. The platform gave them the opportunity to put their issues across through the interactions such as their concerns on mineral royalties, contracts etc thereby enhancing citizens' participation in decisions around resource extraction.

On the issue of deepening transparency in licence allocation, contract disclosure and beneficial ownership (BO), through GHEITI reports' recommendations, the Petroleum Commission in 2017 established a public register that hosts petroleum agreements and contracts ratified by Parliament as well as petroleum permits, certificates, authorisations, approvals and consents. The aim of the register is to broaden the boundaries of transparency and information disclosure in the upstream petroleum activities. It would also ensure efficient and effective utilization of Ghana's petroleum resources and provide civil society and other key stakeholders the single point or platform to monitor all upstream activities. The Minerals Commission has also established a cadastral system which provides key information as required by the EITI. The petroleum register and the mining cadastre would continue to be updated to make them comprehensive to respond to realities of the extractive sector. Several engagements on BO with the Registrar General's Department led by GHEITI and other key stakeholders took place in 2017 with a view to moving from legislation to practical issues for implementation – Discussions on needs assessment, redesigning the forms, legal requirements and stakeholder sensitisations etc.

Above all, GHEITI has also made a huge impact on the work done by academia, think-tanks and other accountability and good governance institutions. For instance, the GHEITI reports are being used reference materials by Universities, students and research institutions that contribute to the body of knowledge in the country and beyond.

Currently, the Co-Chair of GHEITI from Civil Society is serving as the Chairman of Public Interest and Accountability Committee (PIAC) on the ticket of GHEITI. He is a representative of GHEITI on the Committee as required by the Petroleum Revenue Management Act (Act 815).

Table 1 outlines the 2017 annual work plan of the GHEITI showing activities, budget and expenditure, source of funding, implementation status and outcome. Of this, 22 out of 32 planned activities were successfully executed in 2017 where reasons for unexecuted activities include delays in funding from the World Bank and GIZ, work in progress for activities which go through stages e.g. GHEITI draft bill, among others. The uncompleted and some of the unexecuted activities were carried over to 2018.

**Table 1: 2017 Work Plan and Performance**

No.	Activity/Action	Budget GH¢	Actual Expenditure GH¢	Source of Funding	Implementation Status	Outcome/Remarks
1	Public engagement in the Bogosso and Prestea Huni-Valley on the GHEITI Reports	-	-	WUSC	Completed	Enhanced citizens participation and decisions in natural resource extraction
2	Organise community fora in the Bogosso and Prestea Huni-Valley on the GHEITI	-	-	WUSC	Completed	-do-

3	Public engagement in Daboasi on the GHEITI Reports	-	-	WUSC	Completed	-do-
4	Organise community fora in Daboasi on the GHEITI	-	-	WUSC	Completed	-do-
5	Public engagement in Ellembelle on the GHEITI Reports			GoG/GIZ	Completed	-do-
6	Organise community fora in Ellembelle on the GHEITI			GoGGIZ	Completed	-do-
7	Public engagement New Abirem in the Eastern Region on the GHEITI Reports			GoG/GIZ	Completed	-do-
8	Organise community fora in New Abirem on the GHEITI Reports			GoG/GIZ	Completed	-do-
9	Produce Newsletters (1) and print 2000 copies	70,000		GoG	Not Done	-do-
10	Develop two (2) Policy briefs on key issues in the extractive sector	20,000	-	GoG/NR GI	Completed	
11a	Procure consultant for the production of 2015/2016 GHEITI Reports for Mining, oil and gas	1,100,000	-	GoG/GO GIG	Completed	IA procured late 2017 after GoG/GOGIG approved funding
11b	Produce 2015/2016 GHEITI Reports for Mining, oil and gas	-	-	GoG/GO GIG	Not Done	2015 reports completed before the extended deadline of May, 2018 while 2016 reports under production
12	Produce branded GHEITI items/Paraphernalia for Seminars and Dissemination workshops	60,000	-	GoG/GIZ	Not Done. But have submitted all the necessary documentati on to GIZ	
13	Organise a session to engage the members of Parliament on the EITI process, Present the EITI key finding and Recommendations and the GHEITI Bill	120,000	90,000	GoG/GIZ	Completed	Capacities of MPs built on the EITI process
14	Organise a session to engage the members of Parliament to present the GHEITI Bill after Cabinet approval	120,000	-		Not Done	Contingent on the completion of the Bill
15	Organise stakeholders' workshop to discuss the Ghana EITI Validation	90,000	70,000	GoG	Completed	Stakeholders engaged on the

	Report					validation outcome and the corrective actions to be taken
16	Stakeholder discussion on Contract Disclosure	70,000	69,000	GoG/NR GI	Completed	Joint programme held for GHEITI & PIAC
17	Production of the 2016 Annual Progress Report	-	-	GoG	Completed	Information on GHEITI performance, outcomes and impact documented and made accessible
18	National Conference on the Impact of GHEITI on Policy so far	620,000	-		Not Done	Inadequate funding
19	Follow-up on the implementation of the outstanding findings and recommendations of the EITI reports and validation corrective measures.	40,000	42,000	GoG/GIZ	Completed	
20	Discussion and finalization of the Data collection template for mining, oil and gas	40,000	32,500	GoG	Completed	
21	Organise stakeholders workshop to Validate the 2015/2016 GHEITI Reports	60,000	-	GoG/NR GI	Not Done	Contingent on the production of the reports. Now implemented in 2018
22	Follow-up with the Minerals Commission and the Petroleum Commission on the implementation of the on-line cadastral system	-	-	GoG	Completed	
23a	Finalize GHEITI draft Bill	20,000	-	GoG	Not Done	Draft Bill now submitted to the Secretariat but will be discussed further.
23b	Submit the final GHEITI draft Bill to Cabinet					
24	MSG Meeting to discuss final Draft Bill	10,000	-	GoG	Not Done	
25	GHEITI Retreat for Steering Committee Members for Programme review	80,000	60,000	GoG/NR GI	Completed	Stock taken on 2017 GHEITI performance and 2018 work plan discussed at the retreat

26	Train GHEITI stakeholders at the Districts in the web based reporting system	80,000	70,000	GoG/GIZ	Completed	
27	Study tour for the GHEITI Secretariat members	100,000	-	GIZ	Completed	
28	Support Implementation of Beneficial Ownership Regime  ii) Southern belt stakeholders engaged on the BO process in November, 2017	200,000	US\$10,113 GHC29,100  184,000  20,000	Int.Sec. GoG  GOGIG GoG	In progress   Done	i)GHEITI/International Secretariat in March, 2017 at Alisa. ii) Ghana BO roadmap implementation continued -
29	Undertake Commodity trading pilot project	-	-	GoG/GO GIG/Int. Sec	In progress	i) Gh. Working Group established & ToR developed. Stakeholders engaged on CT at Mensvic hotel in 2017.
30	Visits to stakeholder institutions- MOF, MLNR, MoEn, GNPC, PC, Eni and Mincom	-	-	-	Completed	GHEITI MSG held meetings to interact with the heads of the stakeholder institutions on the EITI process and what is expected of them.
31	Train 3 GHEITI MSG Communication Sub-Committee members in communication skills and advocacy	100,000	-	GoG/GIZ	Not Done	Could not be done due to donor budget cut
32	Train Steering Committee Members in courses relevant to Natural resources management in Ghana in oil /gas Accounting/finance and Contract	100,000	-	GoG/GIZ	Not Done	Funding challenge

Apart from the support received from the Government of Ghana for EITI implementation, the Ghana Oil and Gas for Inclusive Growth (GOGIG), the German Development Cooperation (GIZ), the Natural Resources Governance Institute (NRGI) and the International EITI Secretariat provided financial and technical support to GHEITI during the year under review

### 3.0 Assessment of Performance Against EITI Requirements

Table 2 provides an assessment of the performance in 2017 on compliance with the EITI requirements.

**Table 2: 2017 Progress Made on EITI Requirements**

<b>Requirement</b>	<b>Progress</b>
Requirement 1: The EITI requires effective oversight by the MSG	GHEITI has an effective oversight MSG. Members of the MSG participate in public outreach workshops and engage in the public debates on extractive governance
Requirement 1.5: The MSG is required to maintain a current work plan, fully costed and aligned with the reporting and Validation deadlines established by the EITI Board.	GHEITI has a work plan that meets this requirement.
Requirement 2: The EITI requires disclosures of information related to the rules for how the extractive sector is managed, enabling stakeholders to understand the laws and procedures for the award of exploration and production rights, the legal, regulatory and contractual framework that apply to the extractive sector, and the institutional responsibilities of the State in managing the sector. The EITI Requirements related to a transparent legal framework and award of extractive industry rights include: (2.1) legal framework and fiscal regime; (2.2) license allocations (2.3) register of licenses; (2.4) contracts; (2.5) beneficial ownership; and (2.6) state-participation in the extractive sector.	GHEITI has met this requirement and progress is being made on BO disclosures – BO roadmap established and activities as per the road map are in progress to meet the January, 2020 deadline.
Requirement 3: The EITI requires disclosures of information related to exploration and production, enabling stakeholders to understand the potential of the sector. The EITI Requirements related to a transparency in exploration and production activities include: (3.1) information about exploration activities; (3.2) production data; and (3.3) export data.	The 2015 reports have provided the required information.
Requirement 4: The EITI requires a comprehensive reconciliation of company payments and government revenues from the extractive industries.	The GHEITI 2015 reports have provided information. The information gaps in the 2015 reports are being addressed in the 2016 reports
Requirement 5: The EITI requires disclosures of information related to revenue allocations,	The PRMA (Act 815) guides revenue disclosures, allocations and management in

enabling stakeholders to understand how revenues are recorded in the national and where applicable, subnational budgets. The EITI Requirements related to revenue allocations include: (5.1) distribution of revenues; (5.2) subnational transfers; and (5.3) revenue management and expenditures.	the oil and gas sector while the MDF (Act 912) and the GHEITI reports have disclosed this information for the mining sector.
Requirement 6: The EITI requires disclosures of information related to social expenditures and the impact of the extractive sector on the economy, helping stakeholders to assess whether the extractive sector is leading to the desirable social and economic impacts and outcomes. The EITI Requirements related to social and economic spending include: (6.1) social expenditures by companies; (6.2) SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures; and (6.3) an overview of the contribution of the extractive sector to the economy.	The GHEITI reports have provided information related to extractive sector's contribution to the economy, quasi fiscal expenditures. The 2016 reports will deal with remaining gaps if any.
Requirement 7: The EITI Requirements related to outcomes and impact seek to ensure that stakeholders are engaged in dialogue about natural resource revenue management. EITI Reports lead to the fulfilment of the EITI Principles by contributing to wider public debate. It is also vital that lessons learnt during implementation are acted upon, that discrepancies identified in EITI Reports are explained and, if necessary, addressed, and that EITI implementation is on a stable, sustainable footing	GHEITI undertook several stakeholders' engagement which promoted public debate as well as took steps to implement EITI recommendations and validation corrective actions. The fall-out of the recommendations led to amendment in Companies law to include BO provisions, E & P law, establishment of petroleum register, contract disclosure as well as establishment of team by GNPC to deal with GHEITI specific recommendations and remedial actions. People outside the MSG also have the opportunity to make inputs into the APR.
Requirement 8: The EITI requirement outlines the timeframes established by the EITI Board for publication of EITI Reports (8.2), annual progress reports (8.4) and Validation (8.3)	Ghana published the 2015 report which met the extended deadline granted by the EITI Board.

#### **4.0 Overview of the MSG's Responses to the Recommendations from Reconciliation and 2016 Validation**

In 2017, the MSG took a number of steps towards implementing the recommendations in the GHEITI reports and addressing the corrective measures outlined in Ghana's 2016 validation report.

Specifically, the measures taken included the following:

- (a) Implementation of GHEITI Reports' Recommendations
- (i) Launching and disseminating the reports with key stakeholders including institutions affected by the findings and recommendations to discuss the reports;
  - (ii) Sent official communication on the findings and recommendations to the affected institutions and requested them to take the necessary steps to implement them;
  - (iii) Organised meetings with the responsible agencies to follow-up and get feedback on implementation progress of those recommendations and
- (b) Implementation of Ghana's 2016 validation report's corrective actions & recommendations
- (i) Organised stakeholders' engagement to discuss Ghana's 2016 validation report;
  - (ii) Sent official communication to key institutions affected by the validation report and requested them to take the necessary steps to address them;
  - (iii) Organised meetings with the Management of the various institutions to discuss the Ghana EITI implementation issues in general and get an update/feedback on measures being undertaken to address the validation remedial actions;
  - (iv) Prepared the ToR for the production of 2015/16 reports to include the validation gaps that need to be addressed by agencies;
  - (v) GNPC for the first time has established a Sub-Committee to be responsible for GHEITI issues and more importantly to address the GHEITI reports' recommendations and validation corrective actions;

In accordance with EITI requirement 7.3, Table 3 below outlines the recommendations and status/progress of corresponding activities that were carried out in the year under review.

**Table 3: Progress on Addressing Past Recommendations in the GHEITI Reports and 2016 Validation**

No.	Recommendation	Status/Progress
<b>A.</b>	<b>Recommendations from 2014 Mining Sector Report</b>	
10.1.1	All mining companies should pay the appropriate royalty without any set off. In the meantime GRA and the OASL are requested to ensure that the host District Assembly and communities receive their due royalty disbursements.	GRA has sent a circular advising mining companies against setting off royalty payments for tax credits due them which according to the GRA is against the tax laws.
10.2.1	The District Assemblies should have dedicated bank accounts for mineral royalty receipts. These accounts should be used exclusively for mineral development purposes.	Follow-up with the Assemblies as part of GHEITI engagements with them revealed they are willing to implement this recommendation. However, they are also constrained by directive not open separate accounts because of the treasury single account. This is a policy issue which will be discussed with Ministry of Finance.
10.3.1	In order to ensure full transparency in the licensing regime, an open round of	According to the Minerals Commission, the current system being used is first-

	bidding should be conducted with the highest bidder obtaining the concession. This will ensure transparency and also has the potential of generating higher revenue. The Minerals Commission should expedite plans of introducing the tendering process.	come-first served basis but effort is being made to implement open round bidding process.
10.4.1	It is recommended that Parliament, at the earliest convenience, pass the MDF bill into law to ensure strict adherence of disbursement requirements to sector institutions.	The MDF has been passed by Parliament and regulations for the implementation are being prepared
10.5.1	Regular disbursement of royalties affords MMDAs with more development funds for projects to impacted communities.	OASL indicated that they will continue to disburse royalties to beneficiaries on regular basis but the Assemblies are also required to submit their development plans and expenditure returns before any disbursement as required by the Audit Service. The Assemblies either don't submit or often delay and GHEITI plans to engage the Audit Service, the OASL and Assemblies on this issue.
10.6.1	Forestry Commission is requested to follow through on payments for mining operations in the Agyenwa Bepow Forest Reserves for the remaining months of the year 2014.	The liaison group which is made up of members of the Forestry Commission, the EPA, Minerals Commission, Chamber of mines and others is responsible for the collection of 0.6% additional royalty for mining in forest reserves and will take necessary steps to ensure the collection of amount due.
10.7.1	The Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands is requested to follow through on the payment of outstanding balances of ground rent and retrieve over GHS12 million due in 2014 only.	The OASL has taken steps to collect all outstanding ground rent following the stakeholders agreement of the revised ground rent.
<b>B.</b>	<b>Recommendations from 2014 Oil and Gas Sector Report</b>	
7.6.2	The reporting on the activities funded by the Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA) should meet the requirements of section 48 of Act 815, i.e. the stage of implementation must be stated as well.	The Ministry of Finance are taking steps to meet this requirement as stated in section 48 of PRMA (Act 815).
7.7.1	The E&P Bill should be passed without delay to ensure good governance in the petroleum sector.	The E&P Act, 2016 (Act 919) has been passed and the regulations for the Act are being worked on
7.8.1	The GRA and the Petroleum Commission should ensure that the outstanding surface rentals are collected.	The GRA has indicated that outstanding surface rentals owed by the companies except Sahara Oil have been paid.

7.9.1	The Petroleum Commission, the GNPC and the GRA should ensure that carried interest is paid from the Saltpond Offshore Producing Fields.	Payment of carried interest by Saltpond Offshore Producing Fields is still outstanding. The Company is no longer in operation and GNPC has taken over the block.
<b>C.</b>	<b>2016 Validation Corrective Actions</b>	<b>Implementation Progress</b>
1.	License Register (#2.3) Ghana is required to maintain a publicly available register or cadastre system(s) with the following timely and comprehensive information regarding each of the licenses pertaining to companies covered in the EITI Report: (i) license holder(s), (ii) where collated, coordinates of the license area, (iii) date of application, date of award and duration of the license, (iv) in the case of production licenses, the commodity being produced.	The Minerals Commission and the Petroleum Commission have established mining cadastre and petroleum register respectively which are available online and also reported in the 2015 reports. Additionally information required will be included in the 2016 reports to make it more comprehensive.
2.	State Participation (#2.6) An explanation of the prevailing rules and practices regarding the financial relationship between the government and state-owned enterprises (SOEs), e.g., the rules and practices governing transfers of funds between the SOE(s) and the state, retained earnings, reinvestment and third-party financing.	The 2015 mining and oil/gas reports as per the ToR for the IA, provided information on state participation as part of measures to address requirement #2.6. Additional information will be published in the 2016 reports to respond to any gaps that still exist.
3.	Comprehensiveness (#4.1a) The MSG is required to agree which payments and revenues are material and therefore must be disclosed, including appropriate materiality definitions and thresholds. The MSG should document the options considered and the rationale for establishing the definitions and thresholds.	The MSG has systematically discussed and agreed on materiality threshold based on the 2015 scoping report for the selection of companies. Further steps have been taken by the MSG in discussing the 2016 scoping reports to address the comprehensiveness in upcoming 2016 reports if any.
4.	In Kind Revenues (#4.2) The government, including state-owned enterprises, is required to disclose the volumes of crude sold and revenues received	GNPC has disclosed the in-kind revenues related to them in 2015 reports and more information will be disclosed in 2016 reports. Also, Ghana through GNPC's participation in the commodity trading pilot project will help address this requirement 4.2.
5.	SOE's Transaction (#4.5) The MSG must ensure that the reporting process comprehensively addresses the	Ghana EITI has provided information on SOE's transactions in the 2015 oil and gas report. More information will be provided

	role of state-owned enterprises (SOEs), including material payments to SOEs from oil, gas and mining companies, and transfers between SOEs and other government agencies	to clarify further transactions if any between GNPC and other government agencies as well as third parties in the 2016 report.
6.	Production Data (#3.2) Disclose production data for the fiscal year covered by the EITI Report, including total production volumes and the value of production by commodity, and, when relevant, by state/region. Ghana should confirm all existing production for all commodities for the year covered by the report.	The 2015 report published all the required information regarding requirement 3.2 and same must be done in the 2016 report.
7.	Export Data (#3.3) Disclosure of export data for the fiscal year covered by the EITI Report, including total export volumes and the value of exports by commodity, and, when relevant, by state/region of origin. Ghana should confirm all existing exports for all commodities for the year covered by the report.	The 2015 reports have published all the required information as per Requirement 3.3.
8.	SOE quasi fiscal expenditures (#6.2) The NSC must include disclosures from SOE(s) on their quasi-fiscal expenditures. The multi-stakeholder group is required to develop a reporting process with a view to achieving a level of transparency commensurate with other payments and revenue streams, and should include SOE subsidiaries and joint ventures.	The 2015 oil and gas report included quasi fiscal expenditures (QFE) on Western Corridor Gas project and BOST project as well as 'special advance' to the Ministry of Finance.  Additional information on the QFE will be provided as may be required in the 2016 report as part of efforts to address any gaps.
	<b>2016 Validation Recommendations</b>	<b>Implementation Progress</b>
1.	MSG should develop a realistic timeline for finalising the GHEITI Bill	The draft GHEITI Bill has been finalised. However, government is considering holding a high level technical meeting with key stakeholders to discuss the Bill with the view to expanding the scope of the bill or subsume the Bill under one of the existing legislations.
2.	MSG should develop a work plan with	GHEITI work plan developed with inputs

	objectives that reflect the key concerns of stakeholders with regards to management of the country's extractive resources	from stakeholders and to address concerns in Ghana's extractive sector.
3.	CSOs undertake capacity building needs assessment and that actions to address civil society constraint be implemented	This has been taken on board to be addressed in the 2018 work plan
4.	MSG should ensure that the oil and gas sector's multiple fiscal regime are coherently presented and their rationale explained	The PRMA that guides the upstream petroleum sector in Ghana was amended in 2015 and currently the regulations to give clarity on some of the provisions are being prepared.
5.	MSG should provide for the disclosure of all elements required and encouraged by provision # 2.3 pending the launch of the online licence registers	Both Minerals and Petroleum Commission have both established the online registers.
6.	MSG may ask government for a more affirmative policy on contract disclosure	The E & P law has made provision for contract disclosure and also petroleum contracts ratified by Parliament have been disclosed in the petroleum register.
	<b>2016 Validation Recommendations</b>	<b>Implementation Progress</b>
7.	MSG should describe in detail the transactions between government and GNPC. Also, explain more clearly in future oil and gas reports the actual steps GNPC follows in its petroleum operations (lifting & marketing)	GNPC has provided information between them and Government in the 2015 report. The Ghana commodity trading report is expected to address the issue of steps taken by GNPC in its petroleum operations (lifting and marketing).
8.	MSG should ensure that data under provisions 3.2 and 3.3 are completely and accurately provided – production and export values and volumes and the underlying assumptions	The provisions 3.2 and 3.3 have been addressed in the 2015 reports. Also, the Ghana commodity trading pilot project report will further provide more information on these provisions
9.	The ToR for the IA should be aligned with the Standard ToR for IAs in accordance with the EITI Standard.	The issue has been addressed. The 2015 reports were produced using the Standard ToR and same will be done for the 2016 reports
10.	MSG may wish to consider whether government receives material revenues from transportation of gas in the case of production of new oil fields initiated	The MSG has discussed this issue and found not be applicable.
11.	Distribution of revenues and expenditures would benefit from being presented in a wider budgetary context	The PRMA governs the revenue distribution in the petroleum sector while there is now an MDF law for the 20% of minerals royalties. Discussion are also ongoing for mining revenue management law.
12.	MSG may want to be more alert to quasi-fiscal expenditures (QFE) by SOEs	The MSG captured QFE into the 2015 ToR and GNPC disclosed that information. The 2016 reports will further disclose SOEs QFE.

13.	GHEITI Secretariat encouraged to work more closely with the media and local CSOs – Summary reports and in local language.	This has been implemented and will continue. Summary reports in the media being published.
14.	MSG encouraged to maintain the open data portal and update with it latest report	Implemented. Work being done with NRGi on the 2015 report
15.	MSG should consider outstanding recommendations from past GHEITI reports and agree on follow-up and implementation measures	Follow-up with key agencies on the implementation of all outstanding EITI recommendations both present and past.
16.	Future APRs should better reflect the progress made by GHEITI with regards to improved transparency and accountability in the extractive sector.	This has been addressed in GHEITI 2017 APRs.
17.	MSG should organise outreach and dissemination to discuss the impact of GHEITI, key challenges and areas of improvement in the light of Scanteam Impact Assessment.	National conference on GHEITI Assessment is being planned as part of efforts to implement this particular recommendation among others.

## 5.0 Strengths or Weaknesses in the EITI Process

### 5.1 Strengths

#### **Enhanced transparency and accountability in extractive sector**

The work by GHEITI continues to deepen transparency and accountability in the extractive sector in Ghana. For instance, the EITI process in the country has increased transparency in the collection, disbursement and utilization of revenues from the extractive sector at both the national and subnational levels. It has highlighted weaknesses in the misallocation of royalties by District Assemblies leading to policy recommendations and development of guidelines to address the anomaly.

#### **Improved extractive sector governance processes**

Ghana's commitment to implement recommendations from the GHEITI reports and address validation corrective actions led to improvement in the governance system in the extractives. A number of laws such as the Minerals Development Fund Act, the E & P Act, the amended Companies Law among others have been passed by Parliament. These laws contained provisions on elements of good governance such contract disclosure, beneficial ownership, royalty disbursements etc.

Besides, online registers to provide more information have been established by the Minerals and Petroleum Commissions as part of efforts to improve on the governance systems and meet best practices.

## **Mainstreaming the EITI Process**

Mainstreaming the EITI process as part of regular government and company disclosure systems will in no doubt add to strengthening the initiative. Ghana is fully committed to mainstreaming and will leverage on information already being disclosed by agencies and companies on their websites to achieve our mainstreaming agenda.

The National Information Technology Agency (NITA) is an institution in Ghana which has well-functioning national website for disclosing information from various sources and has a component for extractive sector information. GHEITI as part of our mainstreaming effort plans to engage with NITA to populate the website with the extractive data churned by GHEITI. This is expected to be a supplementary information disclosure apart from the regular disclosures that will be done by extractive sector agencies and companies.

In line with this objective and as stated in GHEITI's 2018 work plan, stakeholders' meeting will be organised in due course to identify what information is already being systematically disclosed and what gaps exist as part of a feasibility study on Ghana's mainstreaming agenda.

## **5.2 Weaknesses**

### **Relevance of EITI data timelines**

Stakeholders have always applauded the EITI process for its immense contribution in making extractive sector information available and accessible to the public to demand accountability from the duty-bearers. However, some stakeholders often question why EITI reports churn out information which in their view is not timely because for them the EITI reports should be publishing real time data. The EITI Standard which requires publishing data which have been audited is therefore seen as a weakness and suggested for changes in this regard.

### **Weak accountability enforcement**

Another critical issue sometimes raised by stakeholders as part of stakeholders' engagements is that the EITI process and for that matter GHEITI through its reports' recommendations over the years have contributed to various policy and regulatory reforms in the extractives in Ghana. However, it has become necessary the EITI also pay more attention to accountability by going a little further to ensure enforcement. For instance, the EITI according to such people could possibly even go to court to compel agencies to implement certain recommendations instead of relying and merely engaging the affected institutions to act. They have therefore seen the need for enforcement as a gap that need to be addressed going forward.

### **Voluntary nature of the EITI**

Even though the EITI is a voluntary initiative, some countries have legislated the process and many countries including Ghana are going through mainstreaming as part of our country's governance system and reporting practices. Mainstreaming is critical to ensuring sustainability and encouraging voluntary government- company disclosures but the lack of legal backing to EITI implementation is often seen as a weakness and disadvantage to EITI as compared to other similar bodies whose implementation are enshrined in law.

## **6.0 Discussion of 2017 Annual Progress Report Beyond the MSG**

The 2017 APR was discussed and approved by the MSG and was also shared with other key stakeholders.

## **7.0 Details of Membership of the MSG During the Period**

The list of membership of the MSG and the national secretariat during the year under review is as shown below:

### **List of MSG Members**

- |                                 |   |                               |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Patrick Nomo             | - | Chair, Chief Director (MoF)   |
| 2. Dr. Steve Manteaw            | - | Co-Chair, ISODEC              |
| 3. Alhaji Wayo Abubakari        | - | Office of the President, FLSH |
| 4. Mr. Franklin Ashiadey        | - | MoF                           |
| 5. Mr. Sulemanu Koney           | - | Ghana Chamber of Mines        |
| 6. Mr. Dickson Agbogah          | - | OASL                          |
| 7. Mrs. Philomena Johnson       | - | PWYP-Ghana                    |
| 8. Mr. J.B. Okai                | - | Ministry of Petroleum         |
| 9. Mr. B.C.D. Ocansey           | - | GRA                           |
| 10. Mr. Chris Afedo             | - | GRA                           |
| 11. Mr. Sammuel Sackey          | - | GRA                           |
| 12. Mr. Amponsah Tawiah         | - | Minerals Commission           |
| 13. Ms. Linda Tamakloe          | - | GNPC                          |
| 14. Mr. George Addy-Morton      | - | Petroleum Commission          |
| 15. Mr. George Sarpong          | - | Kosmos Energy                 |
| 16. Mr. Kwasi Boateng           | - | Tullow Oil Ghana Ltd          |
| 17. Mr. Paul Twum Barima        | - | ENI Ghana Ltd                 |
| 18. Mr. Habib Iddrisu           | - | Ghana Manganese Co., Tarkwa   |
| 19. Mr. Ben Aryee               | - | MLNR                          |
| 20. Mrs. Hannah Owusu-Koranteng | - | Wacam                         |
| 21. Mr. Gabriel George Andoh    | - | Jomoro Dist. Assembly, W/R    |

### **Alternates**

- |                              |   |                  |
|------------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Mr. Christopher O. Nyarko | - | Chamber of mines |
|------------------------------|---|------------------|

- 2. Mr. Samuel Kusi-Appiah - Kosmos Energy
- 3. Mrs. Zuleika Mate - Eni Gh. Ltd.
- 4. Mrs. Harriet Fabyan - Petroleum Commission

### **GHEITI Secretariat**

- 1. Mr. M.B. Abdul-Razak - Coordinator, MoF
- 2. Ms. Victoria Benson - MoF
- 3. Mr. Gilbert Otchere - MoF
- 4. Mr. Nicholas K. Kodzo - MoF
- 5 Mr. Justice Sintim Missah - MoF
- 6. Mr. Francis Abbah - MoF

## **8.0 Summary and Conclusions**

The year 2017 was a successful one barring a few challenges that confronted the work of the Ghana EITI. Under the effective direction and oversight of the MSG, the Secretariat was able to implement about 69 percent of the planned activities for the year with the remaining due to financial constraints particularly emanating from our supportive development partners. In the light of these, the Ghana EITI will continue to ensure that the implementation of EITI delivers value, results and positive impact not only in the extractives but to the economy as a whole. The Secretariat will seek to build on its contributions to policy, regulatory and institutional reforms both at the national and local levels.

Finally, the dissemination and sub-national level engagements especially the community fora provided the required information and opportunity to build the capacities of the stakeholders at the local levels to participate more effectively in the governance and decision making process in their respective communities.

**Approved by MSG:**

**Date: 26<sup>th</sup> June, 2018**