

THE REVISED INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE GHANA EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (GHEITI)

DATED.....2010

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

In 2003, Ghana signed onto the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). By this singular action Ghana joined the list of countries implementing EITI globally. As an EITI implementing country, Ghana is required to apply the principles of the initiative to its extractive sector(s).

EITI is a voluntary initiative which seeks to improve transparency in the flows of revenues coming from the country's extractive industries through full publication and verification of company payments and government receipts. It also seeks to improve development outcomes from payments made by Extractive Industries to Governments by promoting transparency in the payment, receipt, disbursement, and utilization of these benefits. Currently, EITI can be applied to mining, oil and Gas, forestry and the fishing sector.

Ghana has since 2003 been applying the principles of EITI to its mining sector. The Ghana version of the initiative is called the Ghana Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (GHEITI). An eleven (11) member National Steering Committee (NSC) made up of representatives from Government, Mining Companies, and Civil Society has oversight responsibility over the activities of the initiative.

JUSTIFICATION FOR GOVERNMENT ACTION

In 2006, Government through a competitive bidding process contracted the services of a Consultant to reconcile mining sector payments and receipts by conducting a financial and process audit of the mining industry in Ghana. This culminated in the production of EITI Audit Reports. The recommendations from the EITI audit reports have resulted in some institutional reforms at the national and district levels. Agencies such as Customs Excise and Preventive Service (CEPS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands (OASL), District Assemblies (DA) in mining communities and Minerals Commission (MC), among others, are currently implementing some of recommendations from the GHEITI process.

In the light of the achievements of GHEITI in the mining sector, there have been calls locally and internationally, on the GHEITI NSC to extend the principles of the initiative to the Oil and Gas sector in a timely manner. This is to ensure transparency in the oil and gas sector and above all to ensure that the challenges, omissions and mistakes identified in the mining sector are not repeated in the evolving oil and gas sector. The ultimate goal is to ensure that the oil and gas resources benefit the Ghanaian people.

GHEITI CONSULTATIONS

Since 2003 when Ghana signed on to the EITI, extensive nation- wide sensitization programmes have been undertaken for Mining Companies, District Chief Executives, Presiding Members of District/Municipal/Metropolitan Assemblies, Chiefs, Media, Civil Society Groups, and Revenue Agencies in major mining communities of Tarkwa (Western Region), Koforidua (Eastern Region), Obuasi (Ashanti Region), Kumasi (Ashanti region), Sunyani (Brong Ahafo) and Accra.

In 2009, the NSC initiated discussions with relevant stakeholders from the Ministry of Energy (MoEn), Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC), selected oil companies, Think Tanks, Academia, Research Institutions and Civil Society Organizations including some Members of Parliament on modalities to extend the principles of EITI to the oil and gas sector in a timely manner. So far, the discussions have resulted in the development of an EITI Oil and Gas framework. The draft framework was discussed by the EITI stakeholders at a workshop held at Agona Swedru from 26th to 28th August 2009.

ECONOMIC IMPACT

Transparency is necessary for economic management and forward planning. Government needs to be able to both accurately monitor its current financial position and make adequately robust projections of future revenues. Transparency in the management of extractive sector revenues will promote forward planning and better economic management. Ghana EITI will ensure that extractive sector revenues especially oil revenues are accurately monitored and used for the benefit of Ghanaians.

Revenue transparency will also act to increase accountability in all levels of government thereby reducing opportunities for corruption and the potential for waste of public funds.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

Enhancements in transparency are increasingly demanded not only by citizens within the country, but also by international financial institutions, investors and banks, donor organizations and international civil society. Lack of transparency is seen as a major obstacle to the creation of a favourable investment climate, better management of public resources and poverty reduction. Progress on the transparency front can be expected to attract increased finance and investment.

Extending EITI to the Oil sector in a timely manner will no doubt send a strong signal to investors, financial institutions and the international community on Government's commitment to increase transparency and fight corruption.

SOCIAL IMPACT

For the communities where extractive activities take place, the availability of accurate information on revenues and other benefits of extractive sector activities are expected to reduce significantly, tensions and conflicts between extractive companies and communities. This will in turn bring about social harmony and stability within the communities.

THE REVISED INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MoFEP) host the Ghana EITI Secretariat and will coordinate all activities in the area of mining, oil/gas etc. The Secretariat will in consultation with the National Steering Committee (NSC) be responsible for implementing the agreed work programs, monitor and evaluate the programs, and communicate the program among others.

The GHEITI NSC is a multi-stakeholder body consisting of Government Agencies, Civil Society Groups and Extractive Industry Companies. It is the governing body for the EITI process in Ghana. The composition of the eleven (11) member GHEITI National Steering Committee for EITI in Mining will be expanded to twenty (20) to accommodate stakeholders from the oil and gas sector. The composition of the new twenty member Ghana EITI National Steering Committee is as follows;

- The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (2)
- The Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (1)
- Ministry of Energy (2)
- GNPC (1)
- Office of the Vice President (1)
- The Minerals Commission (1)
- Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands (1)
- Internal Revenue Service (IRS) (2 – oil & Gas 1rep. mining 1rep.)
- Civil Society Groups, represented by ISODEC/ Publish What You Pay Ghana (1)
- CSO relevant to the Oil/Gas (2)
- The Ghana Chamber of Mines (1)
- Mining Companies (1) on a rotational basis with a mandate of 2 years per company
- Oil/Gas Companies (2) to participate on a rotational basis
- Representative of District/Municipal Assemblies in mining areas(1)
- Representative of the District Assemblies in the areas of the oil find (1) to be rotated among affected districts.

1.0 BACKGROUND

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) is a governance tool built on the principles of transparency and accountability in the management of a country's natural resource. The concept was launched by a former British Prime Minister, Tony Blair in September 2002 at the "World Summit on Sustainable Development" in Johannesburg, South Africa. It is designed to encourage governments, extractive companies, international agencies, NGOs, and others with an interest in the extractive sector to work together to develop a framework that promotes transparency of payments and revenues.

EITI is a voluntary initiative which seeks to improve transparency in the flows of revenues coming from the country's extractive industries through full publication and verification of company payments and government receipts. It also seeks to improve development outcomes from payments made by Extractive Industries to Governments by promoting transparency in the payment, receipt, disbursement, and utilization of these benefits. Currently, EITI can be applied to mining, oil and Gas, forestry and the fishing sectors.

Ghana signed onto the Initiative in 2003 and has since been applying the principles of EITI to its mining sector. The Ghana version of the initiative is called the Ghana Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (GHEITI). A sixteen (16) member National Steering Committee (NSC) made up of representatives from Government, Mining Companies (represented by the Ghana Chamber of Mines), and Civil Society has oversight responsibility over the activities of the initiative. The Ghana EITI National Steering Committee works through an EITI Secretariat at the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and reports to the Ministers of Finance and Mines as champions to provide the required political commitment and leadership.

By adopting the initiative, Government seeks to:

- Pursue a policy of transparency in the management of the country's natural resources. This policy will promote the concept of tolerance and good governance.
- Broaden the scope and deepens the concept of transparency and accountability in the extractive industry in the country.
- Ensure that investors make appropriate payments in the right way and at the right time, while government utilizes such receipts for intended purposes so as to achieve sustainable development and reduce poverty particularly within communities directly impacted by the activities of these sectors.

The specific objectives of the Ghana EITI are to:

- Carry out an independent Audit of Ghana's extractive industry.
- Develop and implement a revenue disclosure, oversight and publication mechanism to ensure that Ghanaians get all the information on their extractive industry revenue and public expenditure to enable them hold government accountable.
- build Capacity for government Agencies and Civil Society in EITI;
- Develop and implement a Communications Strategy to fully engage the different Ghanaian publics; particularly Civil Society Organizations and Community Groups to ensure that Ghanaians know that the Extractive Industry resources belong to them.
- Legislate, where necessary, on EITI principles and objectives to give legal basis for their continued existence.

2.0 Implementation of EITI in the mining sector

Ghana has since 2003 been implementing EITI in the mining sector with the ultimate objective of increasing transparency in the sector. Over the years the initiative has produced and published EITI Reports (financial and process audits) for the periods of 2004 and 2005. The aggregation and reconciliation of mining benefits for 2006, 2007 and 2008 are currently ongoing.

2.0.1 Benefits of implementing the EITI in the mining sector

Implementing EITI in mining sector has brought with it immense benefits to the nation and more particularly to mining communities.

Ghana EITI Reports

The EITI reports produced and published for the periods 2004-2005 brought to the fore some of the critical challenges confronting the sector.

Some of the challenges currently being addressed include;

- I. The Recent publication of government releases of royalties to beneficiaries District Assemblies by the Office of the Administration of Stool Lands (OASL).
- II. The need to develop guidelines for the utilization of royalties by the District Assemblies which is currently being lead by the Minerals Commission.

- III. The establishment of a Revenue Task Force by the Mineral Commission to promote effective inter-sectoral collaboration by the revenue agencies to ensure standardization and improve accuracy in assessment of taxes and other fiscal obligations.
- IV. The review of the mining fiscal regime to ensure that mining companies do not pay more than 3% of mineral royalties.
- V. Revision of ground rent paid by mining companies to reflect realistic values is being addressed by Lands Commission and OASL, and
- VI. The need to ensure that CEPS officials assigned mining companies do not overstay is one of the few issues that emanated from the GHEITI process.

Capacity Building for Mining Communities

Furthermore, mining communities have had additional training and capacity building from Civil Society's participation in the EITI process. In ensuring that information churned out of the EITI process is put to good use, Civil Society Organizations led by Integrated Social Development Centre (ISODEC) has gone the extra mile to undertake capacity building aimed at ensuring that mining communities have the capacity to adequately digest the reports from the EITI process.

GHEITI District information Centers

Finally, the GHEITI has started the process of establishing District Information Centers in selected mining communities to strengthen the dissemination of information. The first of such centres will be opened before the end of this year in Tarkwa.

3.0 Extension of the EITI to Oil and Gas Sector.

The discovery of oil in commercial quantities in the later part of 2007 has raised the expectations of many Ghanaians. For this reason frantic efforts are being made by various stakeholders to ensure that the "resource curse" commonly associated with discoveries of this nature in developing countries is avoided in the case of Ghana.

Irrespective of the immense growth opportunities extractive resources such as oil, gas and mining have brought to some developed countries such as Norway, the reverse is true for many developing countries. Many a time poor management, weak institutional capacities and the lack of transparency and accountability has accounted for the poverty, conflict, mismanagement and corrupt practices associated with this sector.

Given the fact that oil revenues will become an important part of the Ghanaian economy by 2011 there had been calls both locally and internationally on the GHEITI NSC to extend the principles of the initiative to the Oil sector in a timely manner. This is to ensure that the

challenges, omissions and mistakes identified in the mining sector are not repeated in the evolving Oil and Gas sector.

As a result the GHEITI NSC in 2009, initiated consultations with relevant stakeholders from the Ministry of Energy (MoEn), Ghana National Petroleum Company (GNPC), selected oil companies, Think Tanks, Academia, research Institutions and Civil Society Organizations including some members of Parliament on modalities to extend the principles of EITI to the oil and gas sector in a timely manner. The consultations have resulted in the development of a draft EITI Oil and Gas framework.

3.0.1 Expected Impact of EITI

Economic Impact

Transparency is necessary for economic management and forward planning. For economic management, budget decisions and forward planning, government needs to be able to both accurately monitor its current financial position and make adequately robust projections of future revenues. Transparency in the management of extractive sector revenues will promote forward planning and better economic management. Ghana EITI will ensure that extractive sector revenues especially oil revenues are accurately monitored and used for the benefit of Ghanaians.

Revenue transparency will also act to increase accountability in all levels of government thereby reducing opportunities for corruption and the potential for waste of public funds.

Financial Impact

Enhancements in transparency are increasingly demanded not only by citizens within the country, but also by international financial institutions, investors and banks, donor organizations and international civil society. Lack of transparency is seen as a major obstacle to the creation of a favourable investment climate, better management of public resources and poverty reduction. Progress on transparency front can be expected to attract increased finance and investment.

Extending EITI to the Oil sector in a timely manner will no doubt send a strong signal to investors, financial institutions and the international community on Government's commitment to increase transparency and fight corruption.

Social Impact

For the communities where extractive activities take place, the availability of accurate information on revenues and other benefits of extractive sector activities are expected to

reduce significantly, tensions and conflicts between extractive companies and communities. This will in turn bring about social harmony and stability within the communities.

4.0 IMPLEMENTATION STRUCTURE OF THE GHANA EITI: THE REVISED INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 GHEITI Secretariat

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MoFEP) host the Ghana EITI Secretariat and will coordinate all activities in the area of mining, oil/gas etc. The Secretariat will in consultation with the National Steering Committee (NSC) be responsible for implementing the agreed work programs, monitor and evaluate the programs, and communicate the program among others.

The National Steering Committee working through the Secretariat will report to the Minister for Finance. Steering Committee members from Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Companies and other Government Agencies are expected to ensure that all decisions reached and outcomes from meetings are communicated in a timely manner to the heads of their respective institutions.

4.2 Multi-Stakeholder National Steering Committee (NSC)

The GHEITI NSC is a multi-stakeholder body consisting of Government Agencies, Civil Society Groups and Extractive Industry Companies. It is the governing body for the EITI process in Ghana. The composition of the eleven (11) member GHEITI National Steering Committee for EITI in Mining will be expanded to twenty (20) to accommodate stakeholders from the oil and gas sector. The composition of the new twenty member Ghana EITI national Steering Committee is as follows;

- The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (2)
- The Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (1)
- Ministry of Energy (2)
- GNPC (1)
- Office of the Vice President (1)
- The Minerals Commission (1)
- Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands (1)
- Internal Revenue Service (IRS) (2 – oil Gas 1rep. mining 1rep.)
- Civil Society Groups, represented by ISODEC/ Publish What you pay Ghana (1)
- CSO relevant to the Oil/Gas (2)
- The Ghana Chamber of Mines (1)
- Mining Companies (1) on a rotational basis with a mandate of 2 years per company
- Oil/Gas Companies (2) to participate on a rotational basis
- Representative of District/Municipal Assemblies in mining areas(1)

- Representative of the District Assemblies in the areas of the oil find (1) to be rotated among affected districts.

4.3 Functions of Ghana EITI National Steering Committee

- Responsible for formulation of policies, programmes and strategies for the effective implementation of the objectives of the EITI.
- Monitor and ensure that key findings/recommendations from annual aggregation exercise are implemented within one year after issuance of the reports;
- To request as may be deemed necessary, from any company in the extractive industry any financial data or otherwise related to the implementation of the EITI.
- In conjunction with the EITI Secretariat , disseminate by way of publication of records, reports or otherwise, any information concerning the revenue of Government and payments made by mining companies as it may consider necessary;
- To promote or undertake any other activity related to its functions and which, in its opinion, is calculated to help achieve its overall objectives.
- Recommend the annual budget of GHEITI and ensure the periodic review of targets set in their annual work programme.
- The Multi-Stakeholder group may constitute such special Committee as it considers fit to deal with different aspects of its responsibilities.
- The Multi-Stakeholder group may engage the services of such staff and consultants as it may consider necessary to achieve the overall objectives of GHEITI.
- The staff and consultants of GHEITI may be engaged on such terms and condition as the Multi-Stakeholder group may determine.
- The Multi-Stakeholder group shall recommend to the Deputy Minister of Finance for appointment, qualified validator in line with prior determined ToRs.
- Ensure due process and transparency in the payments made by all extractive industry companies to the Government of Ghana and statutory recipient
- To monitor and ensure accountability in the revenue receipts of the Government of Ghana from extractive industry companies
- To eliminate all forms of corrupt practices in the determination, payments, receipts, and posting of revenue accruing to the Government of Ghana from extractive industry companies.
- Ensure conformity with the principles of the global initiative

- Develop a reporting template in consultation with all critical stakeholders for capturing in a transparent and accountable manner all extractive industry companies revenues due to or paid to the GoG
- Evaluate without prejudice to any relevant contractual and sovereign obligations the practices of all extractive industry companies and government respectively regarding acquisition of acreages, budgeting, contracting, materials procurement and production cost profile in order to ensure due process transparency and accountability.
- Ensure transparency and accountability in the management of the investment of the GoG in all extractive industry companies.
- Obtain as may be deem necessary from any extractive industry company an accurate record of the cost of production and volume of sale of oil, gas and other minerals extracted by the company at any period provided that such information shall not be used in any manner prejudicial to the contractual obligation or proprietary interest of the extractive industry company.
- Request from any company in the extractive industry or from any relevant organ of the Government the accurate amount of money paid by and received from the company at any period as revenue accruing to the GoG from such company for that period, provided that such information such not be used in a manner prejudicial to contractual obligations or proprietary interest of the extractive industry company or sovereign obligation of Government.

4.4 TENURE OF OFFICE FOR NSC MEMBERS AND MEETINGS

- A person appointed as a member of the Multi-Stakeholder Group shall hold office for Six (6) years and no more.
- The Members of the Multi-Stakeholder group as well as an person appointed to any of its special committee may be paid such allowance out of the funds of the GHEITI
- The Multi-Stakeholder group shall meet quarterly for the dispatch of business at such time and places as it may deem fit but not less than four times in a year.
- At every meeting of the group the Chairman such preside and in his absence a Co-Chair appointed on a rotational basis of two (2) years per tenure from the Civil Society (CS) or Company representative.
- Questions proposed at a meeting shall be determined by consensus or a simple majority of constituents represented on the Committee. Each constituent shall have a single vote.
- The Multi-Stakeholder group may at any time co-opt any person to act as an advisor at any of its meetings but no person so co-opted shall be entitled to vote at any meeting.

- The quorum of the Multi-Stakeholder group at any meeting should be at least one representative from each stakeholder i.e Government, Company and Civil Society Organizations in attendance.

4.5 Composition of GHEITI Technical COMMITTEES

To achieve specialization and Division of Labor the system of Technical Committees will be used to implement various aspects of the program as shown below;

I. GHEITI Communication /Sensitization Sub-Committee

- Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning,
- Office of Administrator of Stool Lands
- Office of Vice President
- Civil Society Organization represented by Integrated Social Development Centre (ISODEC)
- Ministry of Energy/Ghana National Petroleum Company (GNPC)
- Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources

II. GHEITI Technical sub-committee in charge of mining

- Minerals Commission
- Ministry of Lands and Natural Resource
- Chamber of Mine
- Internal Revenue Service

III. GHEITI Technical sub-committee in charge of Oil/Gas

- Ministry of Energy
- GNPC
- Oil/Gas Company
- CSO Rep
- Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

Other sub- Committees may be formed by the National Steering Committee to facilitate its work.

5.0 COMMUNICATING GHEITI

There is a clear risk if the EITI programme is not clearly communicated to all the relevant stakeholders. Successful communications of the programme will ensure that its objectives are sufficiently understood by the stakeholders.

Since 2003 when the GHEITI was established for the mining industry extensive sensitization has been carried out among relevant stakeholders across the length and breadth of the country.

The GHEITI communication strategy which was recently developed provides a framework for addressing the specific challenges and gaps that have been identified in communicating with appropriate target publics. Other models for communicating with the public in other parts of the world have been studied and appropriate adaptations have been made. It is intended that the proposed objectives and outcomes in the GHEITI Communication Strategy would enable the GHEITI Secretariat empower Ghanaians to effectively understand the concept of EITI, the EITI Aggregator's reports, and other relevant documents/reports that are churned out of the process to meaningfully participate in the EITI process".

6.0 Ghana EITI Legislation

EITI in Ghana today still remains a voluntary initiative. However, to ensure its sustainability stakeholders have reached a consensus that the Ghana EITI should be backed by law.

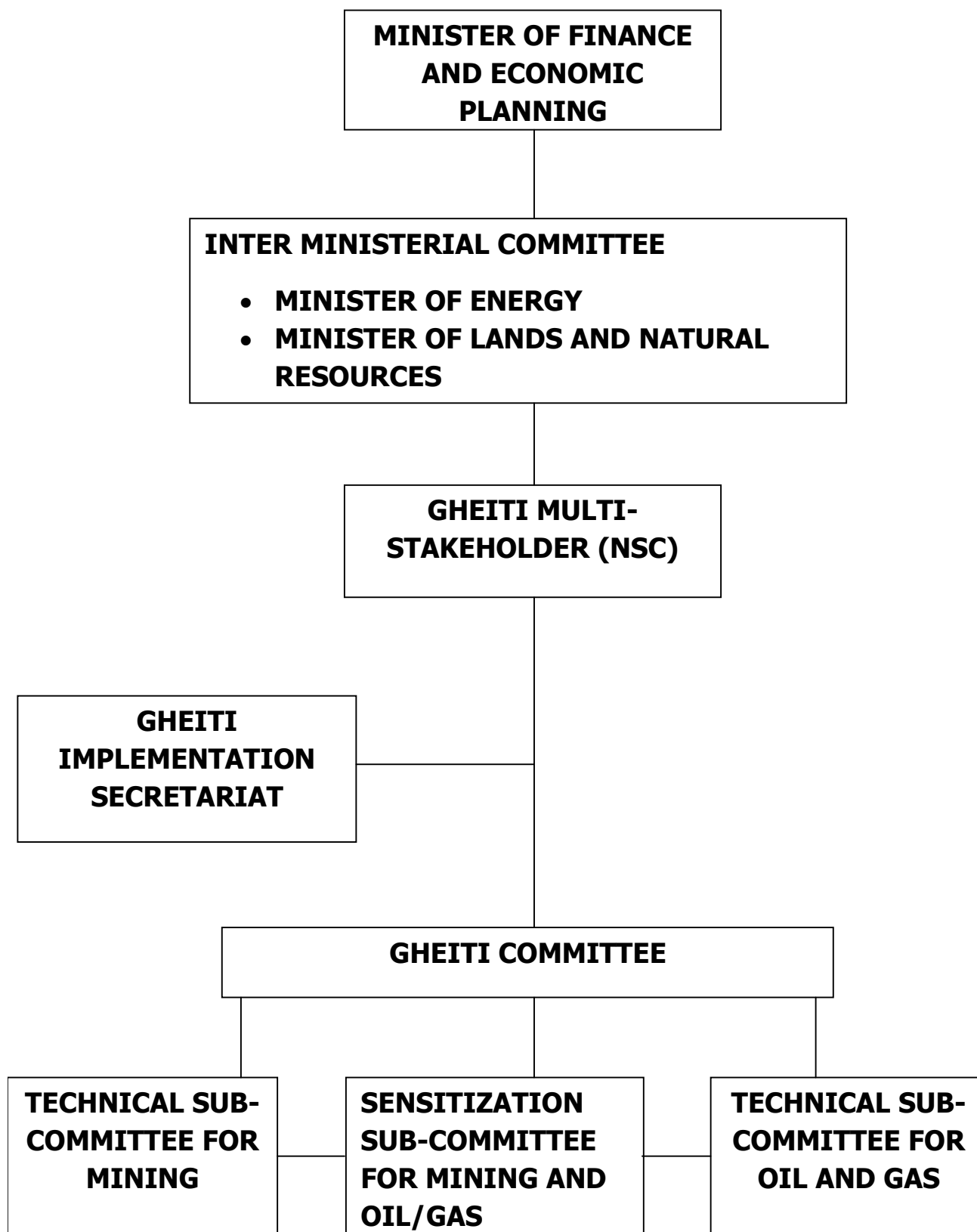
7.0 CONCLUSION

EITI in the mining sector has brought immense benefit to the nation and more significantly mining communities. It has resulted in reforms of some MDAs which have led to enhanced revenue mobilization, improved service delivery and increased efficiency in the management of the nation's natural resources. For the mining communities, the availability of accurate information on mining activities has reduced significantly, tensions and conflicts. Capacity building at the communities has also empowered them to ask the relevant questions, hence promoting the principles of accountability and good governance.

Extending EITI to the Oil sector in a timely manner will no doubt send a strong signal to investors, financial institutions and the international community on Government's commitment to increase transparency and fight corruption.

It is hoped that the extension of Ghana EITI to the oil and gas sector will facilitate transparency, accountability and an efficient management of the anticipated revenue from oil exploration in Ghana. *Appendix I, II, III, IV attached provides additional information on some of the key EITI processes.*

APPENDIX I PROPOSED GHEITI IMPLEMENTATION STRUCTURE



Appendix II: GHEITI Implementation Plan 2010-2012 Subset for Extension to Oil/Gas Sector

Output	Activity	Start Date	End Date	Amount (US Dollars)	Source of funding	Responsibility	Expected Outcome
<i>EXTENSION OF GHANA EITI TO THE OIL AND GAS SECTOR</i>							
Cabinet memorandum for the extension of GHEITI to oil and gas sector developed	Preparation of the joint cabinet memorandum	January, 2010	March 2010			GHEITI Secretariat/NSC/MoEn/MoFEP/MLNR	The extension approved by Cabinet
GHEITI National EITI Steering Committee expanded to include the oil and gas sector	Inauguration of expanded NSC to cover oil and gas	April, 2010	End of April 2010			GHEITI Secretariat/NSC/MoEn	An new Ghana EITI NSC inaugurated
Reporting Templates for the oil and gas sector developed by NSC	Organize a retreat for NSC to develop oil and gas reporting templates	May, 2010	End of May 2010	20,000	GoG	GHEITI Secretariat/NSC	Draft oil and gas reporting template developed
Consultation workshop on extending GHEITI to the oil/gas sector for relevant MDAs organized	Organize stakeholder workshop on extending GHEITI to the oil and gas sector for relevant MDAs	October, 2010	End of October. 2010	40,000	GTZ/GoG	GHEITI Secretariat/NSC	Consensus reached
Consultation workshop on extending GHEITI to the oil/gas sector for Communities in the oil catchment area	Organize stakeholder workshop on extending GHEITI to the oil and gas sector for Communitie	Nov.2010	End of Nov.2010	40,000	WB-TF/GoG	GHEITI Secretariat/NSC	Consensus reached

organized	s in the oil catchment area						
Consultation workshop on extending GHEITI to the oil/gas sector for CSOs and NGOs organized	Organize stakeholder workshop on extending GHEITI to the oil and gas sector for CSOs and NGOs	Dec, 2010	End of Dec. 2010	40,000	WB-TF/GoG	GHEITI Secretariat/NSC	Consensus reached
Consultation workshop on extending GHEITI to the oil/gas sector for oil companies organized	Organize stakeholder workshop on extending GHEITI to the oil/gas sector for oil companies	January 2011	End of January 2011	40,000	GTZ/GoG	GHEITI Secretariat/NSC	Consensus reached
Consultation workshop on extending GHEITI to the oil/gas sector for oil companies organized	Organize stakeholder workshop on extending GHEITI to the oil/gas sector for oil companies	January 2011	End of January 2011	40,000	GTZ/GoG	GHEITI Secretariat/NSC	Consensus reached

SENSITIZATION AND AWARENESS CREATION OF GHANA EITI

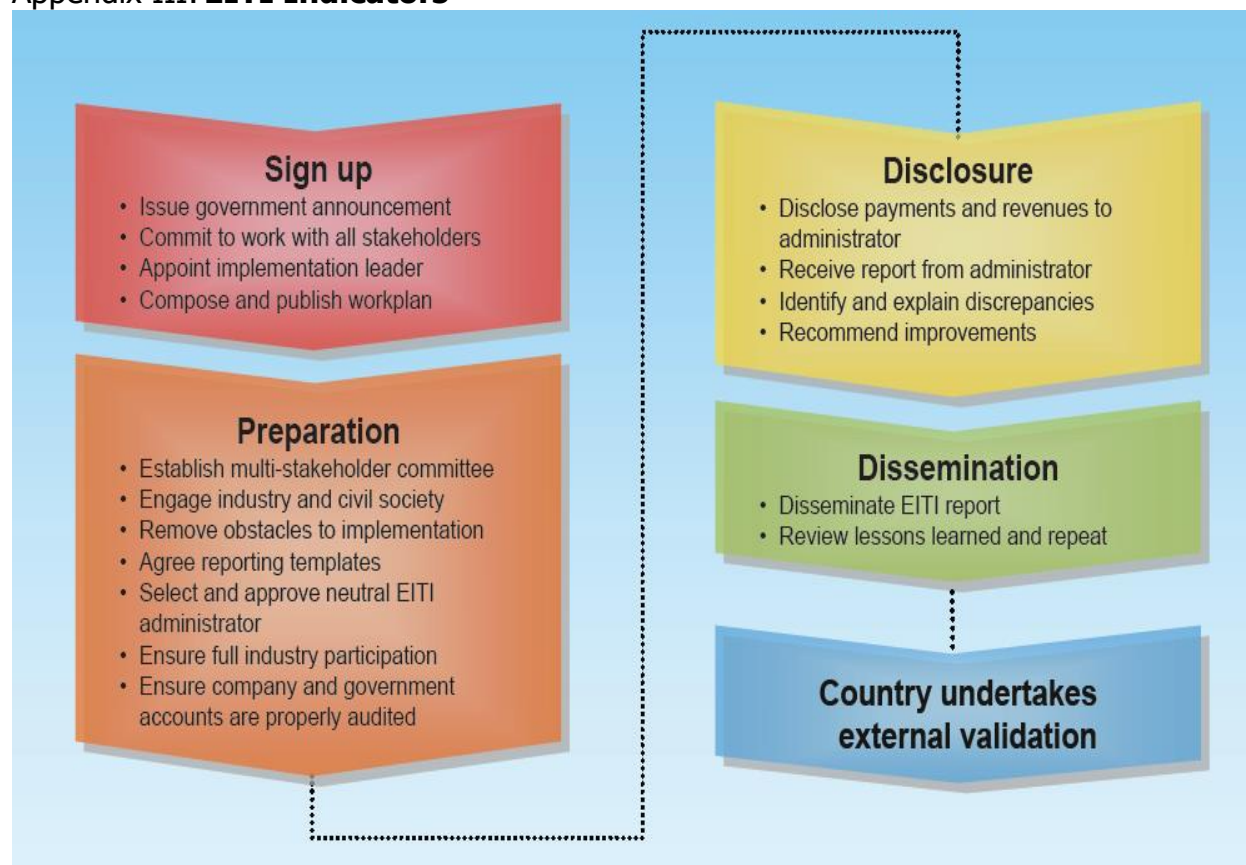
Sensitization on oil and gas and Validation of draft oil and gas reporting templates report workshop for District Assemblies, media and CSOs organized	Organize sensitization workshop on oil and gas and Validate oil and gas reporting templates in the Western Region (Takoradi, Cape Three points and Half Assini)	May 2010	End of May 2010	25,000	GoG/GTZ	GHEITI Secretariat/NSC	District Assemblies, CSOs and media well sensitized and Reporting Template Validated
Validation report dissemination workshop for the media	Organize workshop to disseminate validation reports in	June 2010	End of June 2010	20,000	WB-TF/GoG	GHEITI Secretariat/NSC	Media well sensitized on validation report

organized	Accra						
Validation report dissemination workshop for Government Agencies organized	Organize workshop to Disseminate validation reports in Accra	July 2010	End of July 2010	20,000	WB-TF/GoG	GHEITI Secretariat/NSC	Government Agencies well sensitized on validation report
<i>CAPACITY BUILDING AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING</i>							
Capacity building for NSC and GHEITI Secretariat members on oil and gas carried out	Invite International facilitators from Nigeria and Cameroon	May 2010	End of July, 2010	40,000	GTZ/GoG	GHEITI Secretariat/NSC	Well informed team
Capacity building for key EITI members on oil and gas EITI	Four (4) short Int. courses and seminars yearly	January 2010	End of December 2012	300,000	GTZ/GoG	GHEITI Secretariat/NSC	Well informed team
Capacity building for NSC members in the Oil/ Gas Sector	Study tour for 6 NSC members to Nigeria	January 2010	December 2010	60,000	GTZ	GHEITI Secretariat/NSC	Well informed team
Capacity building and training workshop for District Assemblies on oil and gas organized	Organize capacity building and training workshop for District Assemblies in Tarkwa	Jan 2012	End Jan. 2012	25,000	WB-TF/GoG	GHEITI Secretariat/NSC	District Assemblies well informed
Capacity building and training workshop for CSOs on oil and gas organized	Organize capacity building and training workshop for CSOs in Tarkoradi	Feb.2012	End Feb 2012	25, 000	GTZ/GoG	GHEITI Secretariat/NSC	CSOs well informed
Capacity building and training workshop for media on oil and gas organized	Organize capacity building and training workshop for the media in Kumasi	May. 2012	End of May 2012	25,000	WB-TF/GoG	GHEITI Secretariat/NSC	Media well informed

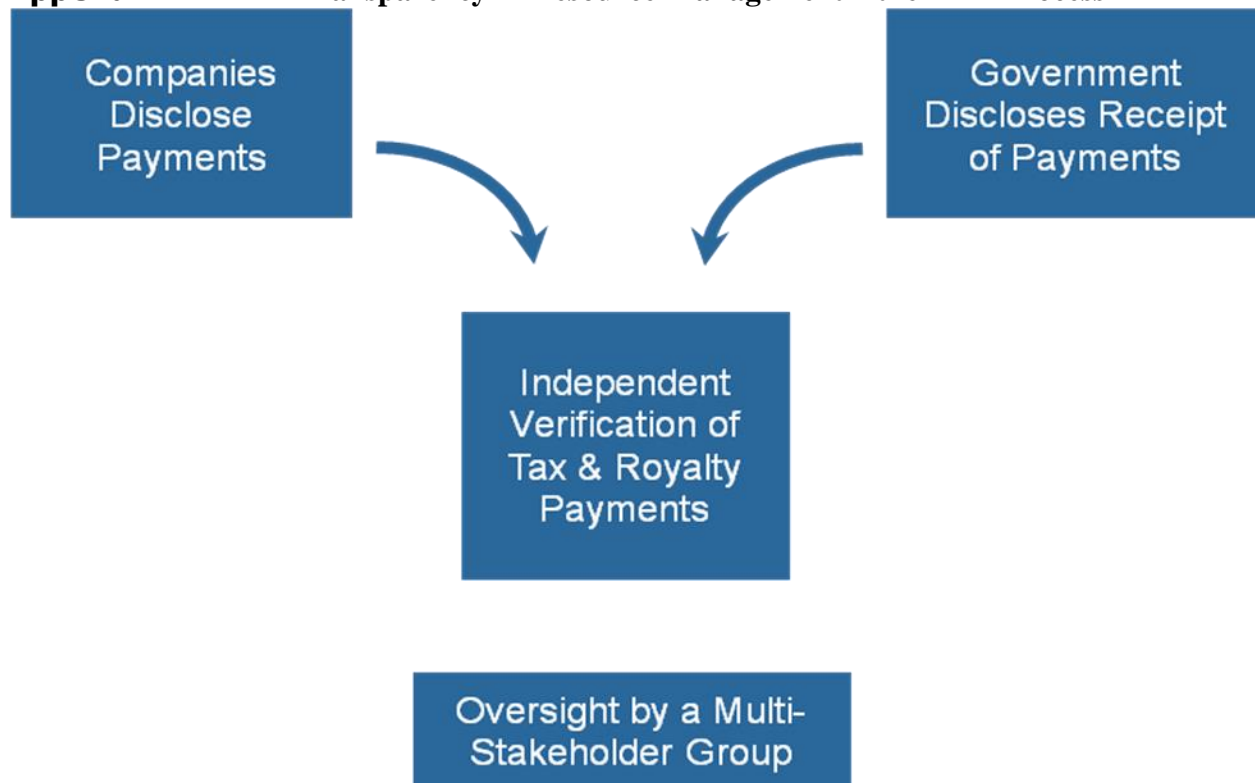
Capacity building and training workshop for oil and gas companies organized	Organize capacity building and training workshop for the oil and gas companies	Aug. 2012	End of Aug. 2012	20,000	WB-TF/GoG	GHEITI Secretariat/NSC	Oil and gas companies well informed
<i>CARRY OUT AN INDEPENDENT AUDIT OF OIL SECTOR PAYMENTS AND BENEFITS</i>							
Process of production of 2011 EITI reports to include oil and gas initiated	Engage an Aggregator	August 2012	Sept. 2012			GHEITI Secretariat/NSC	Aggregator appointed
Production of 2011 EITI reports to include oil and gas	GHEITI Aggregator to collect, reconcile and aggregate data	Oct, 2012	Dec, 2012	80,000	NREG	GHEITI Secretariat/GHEITI Aggregator	2012 EITI reports produced

Some important fact on the process

Appendix III: EITI Indicators



Appendix IV: Transparency in Resource Management – the EITI Process



The EITI provides a Forum for dialogue and a Platform for broader reforms

Appendix V: EITI International Governance structure

