

January 16th, 2023

Sirs.

Members of the EITI Board

Present.-

Re: Mandatory incorporation of energy transition and environmental commitments in the EITI Standard

The civil society organisations of the world speak out to urge the EITI Council to approve the publication of commitments on energy transition and socio-environmental disclosure as a mandatory requirement within the EITI Standard, in order to generate better governance of the extractive sector and enable the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) to live up to its name.

The EITI promotes transparency in the extractive industries so that all citizens can effectively benefit from natural resources and nobody is harmed by its extraction, in a way that really favors communities and countries. For this reason, the energy transition and the socio-environmental impacts must be transparent in a mandatory manner. The EITI Standard needs to be strengthened, partners around the world are calling for the Standard to include mandatory environmental and energy transition reporting within the process of clarifying the EITI Requirements.

3 years ago, civil society organisations from Latin America and the Caribbean also requested the inclusion of environmental information in the standard and environmental payments were included on a mandatory basis. Many member countries already report environmental and social information voluntarily, their reports have included information on the environmental legal framework, environmental revenues and expenditure, among others. However, the population increasingly requires advanced, detailed and updated information on the climatic effects of extractive activities. Civil society members of the International Board recently proposed to the EITI Board and Secretariat to request that the Standard include energy and climate risks. This 2023, with the revision of the Standard, the EITI has a unique opportunity to extend this essential practice by making environmental and energy transition reporting mandatory.

In addition, it is essential that the EITI can provide a response to the current context. Environmental regulations and climate reporting practices in the extractive sector are currently a minimal source of information on extractive projects and their lack of access generates conflicts in many regions. Therefore, conflicts in Latin America and the Caribbean related to extractive projects represent two thirds of social conflicts. This will also provide a response to the growing public and local demand for information on climate policies and plans (including Nationally Determined Contributions) and the environmental impacts of extractive activities so that people can participate in decision-making.

The inclusion of energy transition and environmental reports would also reinforce a global vision of the impacts of extractive activities, if this information is published on a mandatory basis. Thus, standard 6.4 on "Environmental impact of extractive activities" has to say: "Implementing countries **must** disclose information on the management and monitoring **of the social-environmental impact and energy transition** of extractive industries. This **should include:**" (i) project-level information from all environmental and social assessments and monitoring, showing the real impact of extractive activity on ecosystems and communities; (ii) all environmental licences and authorizations, disaggregated by company and project, including how authorities monitor environmental and social commitments; (iii) energy transition commitments, including carbon prices and taxes, disclosure of subsidies, reserves, break-even/closing prices, or energy transition scenario planning; (iv) commitments on prior consultation.

Likewise, it should be noted that companies must implement due diligence measures to identify and assess the risks that their activities generate. That is to say, integrating the effective compliance of the prior consultation in said processes will help avoid socio-environmental conflicts. In other words, it is sought that they can participate and decide, in part, on the initial stage of the extractive projects that are developed in their territories. This is based on the international obligations assumed by governments in favour of indigenous peoples. Hence the importance of including prior consultation in EITI reports, information that must be transparent.

Therefore, the revision of the EITI Standard offers an unmissable opportunity for governments, companies and civil society to make EITI reporting universal and consistent, which is essential for transparency in the extractive sector. Furthermore, it offers an opportunity for communities, companies, governments and investors to assess the real impact of extractive activities, and if the extractive sector is fair and sustainable, it should improve people's lives.

Therefore, the undersigned calls on the members of the Board to approve the incorporation of mandatory energy and environmental transparency within the EITI Standard, making this global demand a reality and responding to the needs of the current context of the extractive sector.

Signed by:

1. Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (DAR) - (Vanessa Cueto, EITI MSG CS Perú)
2. Grupo Propuesta Ciudadana - Perú (Epifanio Baca, MSG CS EITI PERU)
3. Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú (PUCP) - (Ana Sabogal, EITI MSG CS Perú)
4. Agencia para el desarrollo de la Mosquitia (MOPAWI) - (Osvaldo Munguía, EITI MSG Honduras)
5. Centro de Análisis e Investigación (Fundar)- (Sol Pérez, EITI MSG CS Mexico)
6. Crudo Transparente - (Yessica Prieto, EITI MSG CS Colombia)
7. Transparencia por Colombia (Gerardo Hernández, EITI MSG CS Colombia)
8. Espacio nacional para la transparencia de la industria extractivas (ENTRE) - República Dominicana (Fernando Peña, EITI MSG CS República Dominicana)
9. Instituto de Abogados para la Protección del Medio Ambiente (INSAPROMA) - República Dominicana (Euren Cuevas, EITI MSG CS República Dominicana)
10. Fundacion vida y salud (Santiago Jose, EITI MSG CS Republica Dominicana)
11. Comision nacional de Derechos humanos (Bolívar Ureña, EITI MSG CS Republica Dominicana)
12. Observatorio dominicano de politicas publicas (Marisa Ruiz, EITI MSG CS Republica Dominicana)
13. Articulación nacional campesina (Inés Rosso, EITI MSG CS Republica Dominicana)
14. Fundación GEMA (Carlos Peterson, EITI MSG CS Republica Dominicana)
15. EITI México - (Teresina Gutiérrez, EITI MSG CS México)
16. Fundación Ciudadanía y Desarrollo - (Mauricio Alarcón, EITI MSG CS - Ecuador)
17. Coordinadora de ONG de Alta Verapaz (CONGAV) - (Aurelia Tot Maas, EITI MSG CS - Guatemala)
18. Fundación Prosperiti - (Rafael Poitevin, EITI MSG CS - Guatemala)
19. Guyana Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (GyEITI) - (Vanda Radzik EITI MSG CS Guyana)
20. Guyana Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (GyEITI) - (Mike McCormack EITI MSG CS Guyana)
21. Project on Organizing, Development, Education and Research (PODER) - (Oscar Pineda, Alternate CS Representative)
22. MSG EITI Suriname (René Artist, EITI MSG CS Suriname)
23. Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (DAR) - (Cristina Lopez, EITI MSG regional Loreto, Perú)
24. Asociación Cocama de Desarrollo y Conservación San Pablo de Tipishca (ACODECOSPAT) - Perú (EITI MSG SC regional Loreto)
25. Consejo Regional X Loreto del Colegio de Biólogos del Perú (EITI MSG SC regional Loreto)
26. Coordinadora Regional de los Pueblos Indígenas de San Lorenzo (CORPI-SL) - Perú
27. 11.11.11 - Belgium
28. ABC Colombia - Somos Territorio - Colombia
29. Asociación Arariwa - Perú
30. Asociación Civil Centro de Cultura Popular Labor - Perú
31. Asociación Civil LABOR - Perú
32. Asociación Ecosistemas Andinos - Perú
33. Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana (AIDSESP) - Perú
34. Asociación Nacional de Centros (ANC) - Perú
35. Asociación Unión de Talleres 11 de septiembre - Bolivia
36. Carlos Valverde - Perú
37. Centro Amazónico de Antropología y Aplicación Práctica (CAAAP) - Perú
38. Centro Bartolomé de las Casas Cusco - Perú
39. Centro de Desarrollo Humano (CDH) - Honduras
40. Centro de Documentación en Derechos Humanos "Segundo Montes Mozo S.J." - Ecuador
41. Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo Regional (CEDER) - Perú
42. Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo y la Participación (CEDEP) - Perú
43. Centro de Investigación y Promoción del Campesinado (CIPCA) - Perú
44. Centro de Pensamiento Responsabilidad y Sostenibilidad de la Industria Minera de la Universidad Nacional de Colombia - Colombia
45. Centro de Políticas Públicas y Derechos Humanos (Perú EQUIDAD) - Perú
46. Centro Ecuménico de Promoción y Acción Social Norte - CEDEPAS Norte - Perú
47. Centro Internacional de Investigaciones sobre Ambiente y Territorio (CIAT) - Ecuador
48. Centro para el Desarrollo del Indígena Amazónico (CEDIA) - Perú
49. Chirapaq - Perú
50. Comité de Seguimiento a la Inversión de las Regalías de Córdoba (CSIR CÓRDOBA) - Colombia
51. Comunicación y Educación Ambiental SC - México
52. Confederación General de Trabajadores del Perú (CGTP) - Perú
53. Confederación Nacional Agraria (CNA)- Perú
54. Consejo Machiguenga del Río Urubamba (COMARU) - Perú
55. Consorcio Gestión Pública Cusco Perú - Perú
56. CooperAcción - Perú
57. Crear Perú - Perú
58. Cultura Ecológica de México - México
59. desco - Centro de Estudios y Promoción del Desarrollo - Perú
60. Ecosistemas Verdes - Perú

61. Edgard Jorge Espinoza Ramírez - Perú
62. Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) - Ecuador
63. Fomento de la Vida (FOVIDA) - Perú
64. Forum Solidaridad Perú - Perú
65. Francisco Barrantes - Perú
66. Fundación Atabaque - (Colombia)
67. Fundación Avina - Colombia
68. Fundación Cambio Democrático - Argentina
69. Fundación Ecuémica para el Desarrollo y la Paz (FEDEPAZ) - Perú
70. Fundación para el Desarrollo de Políticas Sustentables (FUNDEPS) - Argentina
71. Fundación para el Desarrollo Sustentable - México
72. Gerardo Castillo Guzmán - Perú
73. Grupo de Financiamiento Climático para Latinoamérica y el Caribe (GFLAC) - América Latina
74. Guadalupe Eto Chero - Perú
75. Guyana Environment Initiative - Guyana
76. IDS Prospectiva Amazónica - Perú
77. Instituto de Defensa Legal del Ambiente y el Desarrollo Sostenible (IDLADS) - Perú
78. Instituto Natura - Perú
79. Instituto Talanoa - Brasil
80. International Rivers Brasil – Brasil
81. Ivan Brehaut Larrea – Perú
82. Lucía Perea - Perú
83. Mesa de Concertación para la Lucha contra la Pobreza de Ucayali (MCLCP) - Perú
84. Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI) - América Latina
85. Naturaleza y Cultura Internacional (NCI) - Perú
86. ONG ProPurús - Perú
87. Organización Regional AIDSESEP Ucayali (ORAU) - Perú
88. Oxfam América - América Latina
89. Paola Naccarato - Perú
90. Paz y Esperanza - Perú
91. Protection International Mesoamérica Guatemala - Guatemala
92. Q'umir Peru - Perú
93. Rainforest Foundation Norway – Noruega
94. Ramón Rivero - Perú
95. Red Muqui - Perú
96. Red Peruana por una Globalización con Equidad (RedGE) - Perú
97. Red uniendo manos Perú - Perú
98. Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (SPDA) - Perú
99. Sociedad Zoológica de Francfort Perú - Perú
100. Stockholm Environment Institute - Latin America - Colombia
101. Transparencia por Colombia - Colombia
102. Una Ventana a la Libertad - Venezuela
103. Vicariato Apostólico de Iquitos – Perú
104. Sociedad Peruana de Ingeniería Geográfica, Ecológica y Ambiental – SPIGEA
105. Ciudadanos al Día - Perú
106. Asociación Servicios Educativos Rurales - Perú
107. Associacao Tindzila Caminhos Sustentaveis - Mozambique
108. Article 19 West Africa - Sénegal
109. The Climate Reality Project - América Latina
110. Comissão Pró Índio do Acre - Brasil
111. María Luiza Pinedo Ochoa
112. Fundación T.E.A. Trabajo, Educación, Ambiente - Argentina
113. Costa Rica Íntegra
114. Central Autónoma de Trabajadores del Perú (CATP) - Peru
115. Sociedad Peruana de Ingeniería Geográfica, Ecológica y Ambiental (SPIGEA) - Peru
116. Centro Episcopal de Acción Social (CEAS) - Peru
117. RUIDO - Red contra el silencio oficial - Argentina

