

**Philippine Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
93rd MULTI-STAKEHOLDER GROUP (MSG) MEETING**

29 November 2024, Friday | 9:00 PM - 12:00 PM

Lyf Manila Hotel/Hybrid

MINUTES OF MEETING**Attendees:****NAME****AGENCY**

Usec. Bayani H. Agabin

Department of Finance

Engr. Romualdo D. Aguilos

Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB)

Dir. Ma. Pamela P. Quizon

Bureau of Local Government Finance (BLGF)

Dir. Maricor Ann D.G. Cauton

Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines
(ULAP)

Dir. Augustus Cesar A. Navarro

Department of Energy

Atty. Ronald Rex S. Recidoro

Chamber of Mines of the Philippines (COMP)

Atty. Joan D. Adaci-Cattiling

OceanaGold Philippines, Inc. (OGPI)

Atty. Francis Joseph G. Ballesteros, Jr.

Philex Mining Corporation

Ms. Beverly Besmanos

Bantay Kita

Mr. Chito U. Trillanes

Diocese of Tandag

Ms. Aniceta Baltar

Concerned Citizens of Abra for Good
Governance

Ms. Arlene Sevilla

Tawi-Tawi Regional Agricultural College
Assembly of Masses and Basic Sectors for Unity
and Harmony—Initiatives for Normalization and
Advancement for Human Security
(AMBUH-INAH)Tawi-Tawi Alliance of Civil Society Organizations,
Inc. (TACOS)Department of the Interior and Local
Government

Ms. Mary Ann Dizon-Rodolfo

PH-EITI Secretariat

Mr. Albert A. San Diego

PH-EITI Secretariat

Ms. Rhea Mae B. Pamatmat

PH-EITI Secretariat

Ms. Rhoda H. Aranco

PH-EITI Secretariat

Mr. Job G. Besmonte

PH-EITI Secretariat

Ms. Shaina Gem P. Cardenio

PH-EITI Secretariat

Mr. Lloyd Rainiel C. Bonsol

PH-EITI Secretariat

Mr. Amiel De Guzman	PH-EITI Secretariat
Mr. Mark Ernest Famatigan	PH-EITI Secretariat
Ms. Aliyah Mae Gozon	PH-EITI Secretariat
Ms. Andrea Denise Samson	PH-EITI Secretariat
Ms. Mary Nicole Hilario	Consultant
Mr. Eastword Manlises	Consultant
Linnet Madelane Chan	Consultant

Agenda:

- I. Call to order**
- II. Approval of the agenda of the 93rd MSG meeting**
- III. Approval of the minutes of the 92nd MSG meeting**
- IV. Matters arising from previous meetings**
- V. Main Business**
 - 1. Presentation of the Consultant's Initial Findings for PH-EITI FY 2022 Country Report
 - 2. Highlights and Ways Forward from the 2024 PH-EITI Regional Roadshows, Stakeholder Consultation, and Community Visits
 - 3. Extractives Transparency Week (ETW), March 2025
 - 4. Opening of the FY 2023 Reporting Cycle
 - 5. PH-EITI participation to the OGP Asia Pacific Regional Meeting, February 2025
 - 6. Timor-Leste Peer Learning Exchange and Study Visit, 2025
 - 7. Feedback Mechanism Reports
- VI. Other matters**
- VII. Summary of Agreements**
- VIII. Setting of the Next Meeting**
- IX. Adjournment**

Proceedings:

I. Call to order

Dir. Maricor Cauton of ULAP chaired the meeting. With a quorum present, the meeting was called to order at 9:07 a.m.

II. Approval of the agenda of the 93rd MSG meeting

The Chair sought the body's approval of the agenda. A CSO representative requested the inclusion of the status and updates on the cases or complaints received by PH-EITI through the feedback mechanism. The Chair confirmed that it would be included in the main business. Once again, the chair asked for the body's approval of the agenda. An industry representative moved to approve the agenda, which was seconded by a CSO representative. With no objections, the motion was carried.

III. Approval of the minutes of the 92nd MSG meeting

As the Secretariat had only recently circulated the minutes of the 92nd MSG meeting, the Chair requested to provide members with five (5) days to review the minutes of the 92nd MSG meeting. If no comments are received within this period, the minutes will be deemed approved.

IV. Matters arising from previous meetings

	AGREEMENTS	IN- CHARGE	STATUS
92.1	The MSG was given a week to review the minutes of the 91st MSG meeting.	MSG	Completed
92.2	The MSG approved the inception report submitted by the Independent Administrator.		Completed
92.3	The Secretariat to submit a list of COMP-member companies to the COMP, for assistance in following-up for	Secretariat	

	compliance to the FY 2022 report.		
92.4	The Secretariat to ensure that the materials to be used in the regional roadshow will be laymanized.	Secretariat	Completed
92.5	The MSG recommended including a discussion on DAO 2022-04 during the roundtable discussion.	Secretariat	
92.6	The MSG recommended inviting to the regional roadshow CSOs belonging to communities directly affected by mining activities.	Secretariat	Completed
92.7	The Secretariat coordinated with Bantay Kita to gather more information regarding the complaints on delayed royalty payment.	Secretariat	
92.8	The MSG confirmed to provide the contact details for the media outlet that can be invited to participate in the regional roadshow.	MSG	

The Secretariat discussed the matters arising from the 92nd MSG meeting held last August 9, 2024.

92.1. There were no comments from the MSG members.

92.2. There were no comments from the MSG members.

92.3. There were no comments from the MSG members.

92.4. The Secretariat said that this was already completed.

92.5. The Secretariat said that the discussion on DAO 2022-04 was not included in the topics covered during the roundtable discussion. They suggested including it in the Extractives Transparency Week in 2025.

92.6. The Secretariat said that this was already completed.

92.7. The Secretariat mentioned that this has not yet been done but assured that they will later discuss the status and updates on the cases received through the feedback mechanism.

92.8. There were no comments from the MSG members.

The Chair suggested that matters arising should include status updates indicating whether they are completed or ongoing. This will ensure that the next meeting provides a comprehensive update on the status of all unresolved matters that require action by the MSG.

The Chair asked the body if they had any comments on the matters arising from previous meetings. With no further concerns, they moved to the next agenda.

V. Main Business

1. Presentation of the Consultant's Initial Findings for PH-EITI FY 2022 Country Report

The Secretariat formally introduced the consultants of PH-EITI, starting with Ms. Nicole Hilario, to discuss her deliverables.

The first consultant stated that she has three (3) deliverables and provided an update on their status along with their submission dates.

Deliverable	Status	Submission Date	Notes
Employment Analysis with Gender Statistics	1st Draft Submitted	Nov 18, 2024 (-1 day)	Key content in today's presentation
Review of PH-EITI's Progress in SET-UP-GO	1st Draft Submitted	Nov 21, 2024 (-4 days)	Key content in today's presentation
Industry Outlook	Data Collection and Analysis In Progress	<i>ETD: Dec 13, 2024 (-5 days)</i>	Interviews after data analysis

The consultant first presented the key contents of the **Employment Analysis with Gender Statistics**.

National Employment Context (Source: PSA Labor Force Survey)

- Labor market showed strong improvement in 2022
 - Labor force participation rate at 66.4% (representing 51.22M individuals in the labor market)
 - Unemployment rate fell to 4.3%—the second lowest since April 2005
 - Underemployment decreased from 14.7% to 12.6%
 - Quality indicators improved: average weekly hours increased from 39.7 to 40.3

Extractive Industries Employment Contribution (Source: PSA Labor Force Survey)

- Strong Growth but Limited Share
 - Employed 237,000 persons in 2022
 - Demonstrated exceptional growth: 39.7% year-on-year
 - Significantly outpaced national employment growth of 7.48%
 - Share of total employment increased from 0.39% to 0.5%
 - Aligns with global patterns where extractives rarely account for more than 1-2% of national employment

Sector Employment Structure (Source: Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry)

- Distribution across 303 establishments with 36.575 workers

The consultant shared that most of these workers are employed in the mining of iron

ores and non-ferrous metal ores, followed by quarrying of stone, sand, and clay, and then mining of hard coal.

An industry representative requested the consultant to include the dates of the data sources. The consultant clarified that the presented data was published in 2024.

Sector Geographic Distribution (Source: Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry)

- **Concentration in Mineral-Rich Regions**
 - Caraga: 9,718 workers (26.6%)
 - Cordillera Administrative Region: 4,981 workers (13.6%)
 - Central Visayas: 3,905 workers (10.7%)
 - These three regions account for 50.9% of sector workforce

Sector Employment Quality: Compensation (Source: Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry)

- Average annual compensation: PhP 434,220 (2022)
 - Real increase of 7.7% from 2021 when adjusted for inflation
- Highest paying subsector: Crude petroleum and natural gas (PhP 813,895 annually)

Gender Analysis: Key Findings (Source: PH-EITI FY 2022 Employment and Gender data)

- Significant Gender Gaps
 - Overall ratio: 7 men for every woman
 - Metallic mining shows widest gap (7:1)
 - Non-metallic mining (6:1)
 - Oil and gas shows better balance (2:1)

Gender Distribution by Role (Source: PH-EITI FY 2022 Employment and Gender data)

- Improving Balance at Higher Levels
 - Executive positions: 3:1 male-to-female ratio
 - Managerial positions: 3:1 ratio
 - Supervisory positions: 3:1 ratio
 - Rank-and-file: 9:1 ratio showing significant disparity

Workplace Support and Gender Policies (Source: PH-EITI FY 2022 Employment and Gender data)

- Strong policy framework
 - 93% have equal opportunity policies
 - 90% have anti-harassment policies
 - 89% provide healthcare benefits
 - 76% offer skills training programs
- Limited specialized interventions
 - Only 45% conduct gender-sensitivity training
 - Only 26% have gender development offices

Recommendations: Advancing Gender Equality

- Policy Development
 - Develop industry-wide metrics for measuring gender equality progress
- Entry-Level Recruitment and Retention
 - Create targeted recruitment strategies for women
 - Implement employee retention initiatives
- Inclusive Workplace Culture
 - Expand gender-sensitivity training
 - Establish formal feedback mechanisms
 - Regularly review and update policies

The consultant presented PH-EITI's progress in SET-UP-GO, detailing the implementation timeline and the status of activities. She also highlighted the completed roadshows conducted by PH-EITI and shared an evaluation of these events based on feedback from the evaluation forms. She then highlighted the key challenges identified in local natural resource governance and proposed recommendations to address them.

The consultant mentioned that this draft will be further refined using insights from two public research studies on subnational EITI implementation.

The Chair asked the body for comments on the consultant's presentation.

A civil society representative requested the consultant to include the percentage of the labor force in the extractive sector compared to the total national workforce over time during PH-EITI's existence, to emphasize its contribution. Additionally, the representative raised a concern about the gender quantity matrix, which has not yet been completed, stressing its urgency to better understand gender quality conditions. And lastly, while acknowledging the assessments from regional roadshows participants, the representative suggested incorporating feedback from the MSG as well.

The Chair instructed the Secretariat to circulate a template for the MSG to complete.

An industry representative noted that the number of women in the extractive sector has always been a point of discussion. The representative suggested that the consultant could also examine the small number of women pursuing courses related to mining as part of the study.

The Chair shared her experience at the roadshow she attended, noting the presence of female students. She expressed optimism that the gender balance in the mining industry would improve over time, given the courses currently available. However, she acknowledged that, for now, the ratio of men to women remains at 3:1.

The industry representative inquired with the MGB if the upcoming DAO on SDMP implementation, aimed at aligning with the SDGs, includes any gender-related provisions.

A civil society representative suggested including ASGM/SSM reporting in the subnationalization initiative. The representative inquired how ASGM/SSM could be incorporated into the reporting process, emphasizing the need to pilot this initiative in provinces to kickstart the reporting. It was noted that some ASGM groups are willing to be included in the report. Additionally, it was observed that the gender data in large-scale mining is relatively low; however, if ASGM is included, the figures would be higher. A request was made to consider this suggestion for implementation by next year.

The Secretariat mentioned that a request for the USAID Respond SSM scoping study was already made around July or August, but it was not prioritized due to the focus

on the report and roadshows. They assured that this will now be included in their list of priorities.

A civil society organization suggested that subnationalization, which includes reporting at the subnational level, should be prioritized for inclusion in the country report.

The Chair requested the Secretariat to note the suggestion and then opened the floor for comments on the consultant's presentation. With no comments, the Chair proceeded to the next presentation.

Moving forward, the Chair acknowledged the presence of the consultant, Mr. Eastword Manlises, to present the contextual information component of the 2022 PH-EITI Country Report. The discussion covered the terms of reference (TOR), inception report outline, and feedback received from the MSG. The consultant emphasized that the objective of the 2022 PH-EITI Report is to provide context for 2022 disclosures and produce a comprehensive, consistent, coherent, and cohesive report, while contributing to mainstreaming plans.

On the TOR, the key components were outlined, including:

- Executive Summary
- Assessment of Previous Reports
- Updates on the Legal, Institutional, and Fiscal Framework
- Overview of the Extractive Industries, including exploration activities
- Gender and Employment Reporting of Companies
- Beneficial Ownership (BO) Disclosure Updates
- Information on State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs)
- Assessment of Public Debate Requirements
- Efforts Towards Systematic Disclosures

For the inception report outline, the content includes:

- Contract and license allocation
- Energy transition
- Contribution to the economy
- Subnationalization
- Industry outlook

- Anti-corruption efforts
- Summary of compliance with standards
- Recommendations and MSG assessment

The country report also aims to incorporate MSG feedback, particularly on the role of new permanent committees and greater involvement of MSG members. Consolidated data from SDMP reports, case studies on environmental protection and social development, and policy recommendations are part of the feedback mechanism. The consultant clarified that the 2022 Report would address concerns on the Validation score, aligning reviews with the 2023 Standard and incorporating updates to the Mining Fiscal Regime and CREATE MORE tax measures.

On the validation of the 2022 Report, the consultant detailed the approach, based on the 2023 EITI Standard. The methodology will involve intensive desk research and adopt a thematic methodology, creating an integrated and coherent version compared to earlier segmented reports. Insights will focus on policies that align with the government's priorities to grow the economy and attract investors.

The government's national priorities for 2022 were also highlighted, focusing on fiscal deficit, increasing loans, poverty incidence, and infrastructure development. Initiatives to address these included:

- Red carpets: Attracting investments in extractive industries and implementing economic liberalization laws (e.g., RTA, PSA, FIA).
- Green lanes: Streamlining processes and prioritizing renewable energy (RE) industries, such as offshore wind (OSW), photovoltaics, and electric vehicles (EVs).
- Asset privatization: Examples like the Casecnan Hydroelectric Power Plant.
- Tax administration: Emphasizing digitalization with measures like EOPT.
- New tax measures: CREATE MORE and the Mining Fiscal Regime.

Additional efforts included energy development initiatives addressing coal shortages, seismic surveys in Palawan, and BARMM energy development projects. Challenges such as geopolitical impacts (Ukraine-Russia war), fuel subsidies, and climate action priorities, including climate finance and RE development, were noted.

Discussing revenue assumptions, the consultant presented factors influencing increased government revenues, such as higher oil prices, demand surges

post-pandemic, and price movements in metals like copper and nickel. A rise in reconciled revenues was emphasized, with growing contributions from non-metallics due to government infrastructure programs.

The evolving role of the MSG was underscored, focusing on platforms for environmental and social discussions. The consultant recommended reviewing parameters to optimize MSG resources, addressing challenging revenue streams like LGU revenues and IP royalties, and promoting systematic disclosures and transparency in contract and license allocations.

The case study of the Environmental Management Bureau's (EMB) role was also introduced, referencing DAO 2017-07, which mandates data disclosures to PH-EITI. Questions were raised on EMB's implementation, including operationalizing ECC suspensions for non-compliance and aligning GHG emissions disclosure with New Requirement 3.4.

The theme of the 2022 Report was framed as "The Turning Point", reflecting policy shifts aimed at revitalizing mining, advancing renewable energy, and addressing climate action. To conclude, the consultant prompted the MSG to reflect on 10 years of PH-EITI implementation, considering potential changes to its current direction and reasons for maintaining or altering its trajectory.

End of the consultant's presentation for the contextual information of the 2022 PH-EITI Country Report.

The Chair opened the floor for comments and recommendations on the consultant's presentation.

An inquiry was raised regarding the consultant's approach to contextual information, specifically whether the report would include updates on legislative statutes and developments from 2023 and 2024, given their potential impact on the context of the 2022 report. Members suggested adding a disclaimer to clarify that updates from 2023 and 2024 would be briefly mentioned and appropriately contextualized within the framework of 2022.

The consultant responded that relevant and significant information from 2023 and 2024 could be included, provided it directly relates to the context of 2022. Brief mentions of outcomes or developments would be incorporated as needed to ensure

the report remains comprehensive without appearing incomplete.

A civil society representative proposed adding another dimension to the theme The Turning Point to emphasize the impact of EITI implementation over its 10-year history. The representative suggested including an evaluation report and highlighting policy outcomes related to the environmental impacts of mining. This could also involve reporting on the number of companies that have complied with EITI requirements under DAO 2017-07.

Another civil society representative underscored the importance of showcasing how the MSG can address anticipated challenges in the coming years. They recommended that the report and its contextual information identify ways to improve engagement and enhance MSG's effectiveness.

The consultant acknowledged the suggestions provided by the Chair and members of the body, noting these recommendations for consideration during the drafting of the report.

The Chair requested the Secretariat to take note of the suggestions from the MSG. With the consultant affirming the concerns and recommendations, the Chair proceeded to the next presentation.

The Chair acknowledged the presence of another consultant for the 10th PH-EITI Report for Fiscal Year 2022, noting that the presentation on the reconciliation chapter would be delivered by Linnet Madelane Chan.

The consultant presented the methodology and approach of the reconciliation chapter, starting with the initial scoping and data collection, materiality and final scoping, reconciliation, and finally proceeding to the report writing. Scoping of projects and revenue streams to be obtained, as well as additional information determined to be significant by stakeholders initiating communications, data gathering and coordination with targeted projects and agencies, and compilation of all data submitted by participating projects and government agencies.

On the materiality and final scoping determination of material revenue streams for further reconciliation (the proposed materiality threshold is 2% applied to the total revenues collected from the targeted projects, except for projects with respective waivers submitted per sector at the BIR as reported by the different government

agencies.

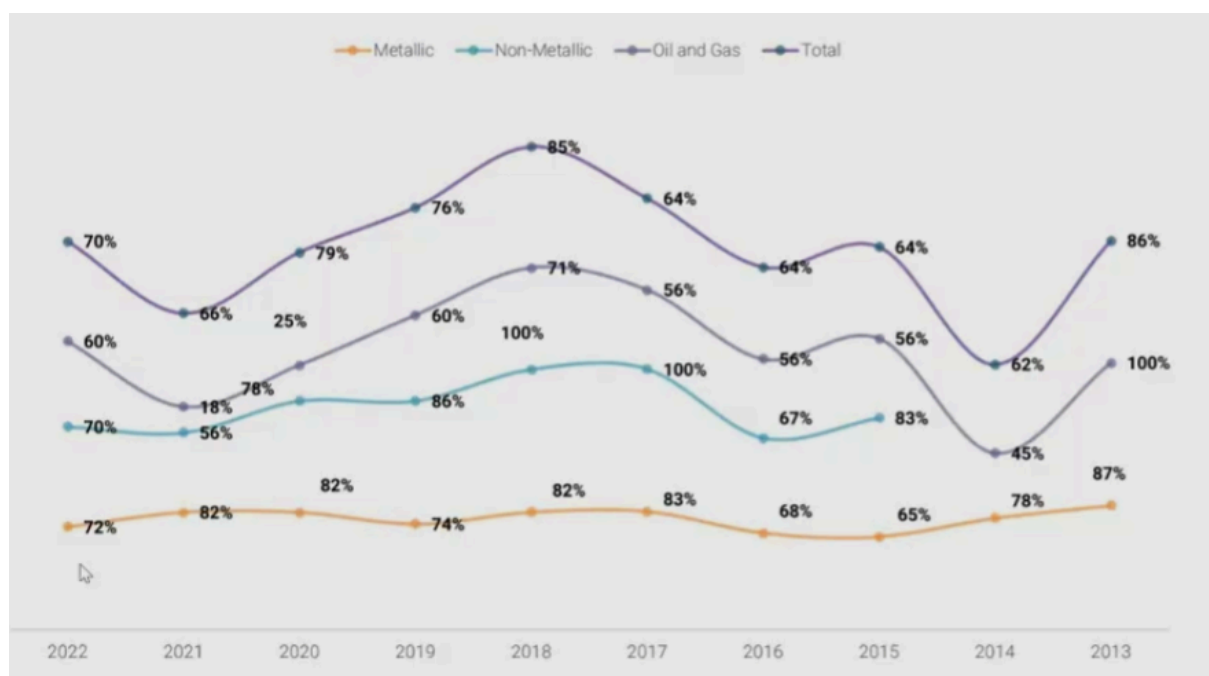
On the reconciliation, comparative analysis of the data submitted by participating projects and government agencies. Conduct of reconciliation procedures, which include matching transactions between supporting schedules submitted by government agencies and participating projects, actual examination of supporting documents, if necessary, and inquiry with management, if necessary.

On the report writing, summarizing results and drawing potential improvements and recommendations that may be considered by both participating projects and government agencies.

On the scope of the report, the consultant presented the table detailing company participation. The metallic and non-metallic sectors demonstrated relatively high participation rates of 73% and 78%, respectively, with producing projects showing significantly higher participation compared to non-producing ones. Specifically, metallic non-producing projects recorded a 50% participation rate, while non-metallic non-producing projects lagged at 33%. The oil and gas sector exhibited a moderate participation rate of 60%, whereas the coal sector reported 0% participation, indicating no projects took part in the reconciliation process. Overall, the total participation rate across all sectors stood at 74%, reflecting strong compliance but also underscoring areas for improvement, particularly in non-producing and coal sectors as shown in the table below.

Sector	Target	Participating	Participation Rate	Non-Participating
Metallic (producing)	45	35	78%	10
Metallic (non-producing)				
Under Care and Maintenance	10	5	50%	5
Metallic - Subtotal	55	40	73%	15
Non-Metallic (producing)	56	45	80%	11
Non-Metallic (non-producing)				
Under Care and Maintenance	3	1	33%	2
Non-Metallic - Subtotal	59	46	78%	13
Oil and Gas	5	3	60%	2
Coal	1	0	0%	1
Total	120	89	74%	31

The consultant presented a graph displaying participation rates across different sectors—metallic, non-metallic, oil and gas, and total—from 2013 to 2022. Total participation fluctuated significantly over the years, peaking at 85% in 2018, declining to 64% in 2020 and 2021, before recovering to 70% in 2022. The metallic sector showed relatively stable participation, ranging from 72% to 87%, with a slight upward trend in recent years. In contrast, the non-metallic sector experienced considerable variability, reaching 100% in 2018 and 2014, but dropping to 56% in 2021 and rising again to 70% in 2022. The oil and gas sector displayed inconsistent participation, sharply falling to 18% in 2020 but recovering to 60% in 2022, as shown in the graph below.



The consultant discussed the national government agencies involved in the reconciliation process, highlighting the targeted scope, which included BIR, BOC, DOE, LGU, MGB, PPA, and NCIP. However, only NCIP did not submit the required data for this cycle. The total amount submitted by the industries to the government amounted to PhP 83.7 billion, which represents a 20% increase (PhP 17.1 billion) compared to the fiscal year 2021. This increase was primarily driven by the oil and gas and coal sectors. The oil and gas sector saw an increase of PhP 10.5 billion (31% higher than FY2021), while the coal sector contributed an additional PhP 8.5 billion (48% higher). In contrast, the non-metallic sector saw a slight increase of PhP 2 billion, and the metallic sector experienced a decrease of PhP 3.7 billion (21% lower),

as shown on the table below.

NGA	Metallic	Non-Metallic	Oil and Gas	Coal	Total
BIR	13,759,039,308	10,768,449,385	6,601,307,369	1,715,404,746	32,844,200,808
BOC	858,829,663	1,999,612,939	44,986,437	25,241,797	2,928,670,835
DOE	Not applicable	Not applicable	27,062,298,248	15,844,684,308	42,906,982,556
LGU	1,336,272,667	509,375,713	277,618	246,139,565	2,092,065,563
MGB	2,475,479,234	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	2,475,479,234
PPA	360,567,838	54,920,842	16,506	33,456,497	448,961,682
Sub-total	18,790,188,710	13,332,358,878	33,708,886,177	17,864,926,913	83,696,360,678
NCIP	-	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
Total	18,790,188,710	13,332,358,878	33,708,886,177	17,864,926,913	83,696,360,678

The infographic below the table provides a visual breakdown of the revenue streams by sector and their percentage contribution to the total FY 2021 revenue:

- Metallic:** PhP 3.7 billion or 21% (FY 2021 - PhP 22.5 billion). Indicated by a downward arrow.
- Oil and Gas:** PhP 10.5 billion or 31% (FY 2021 - PhP 23.1 billion). Indicated by an upward arrow.
- Non-Metallic:** PhP 2 billion or 15% (FY 2021 - PhP 11.3 billion). Indicated by an upward arrow.
- Coal:** PhP 8.5 billion or 48% (FY 2021 - PhP 9.3 billion). Indicated by an upward arrow.
- Total:** PhP 17.1 billion or 20% (FY 2021 - PhP 66.5 billion). Indicated by a double-headed arrow.

As mentioned by the consultant, the revenue streams in scope for this reconciliation cycle include the following in-scope taxes, fees, and other taxes were the following:

1. Corporate income tax
2. Customs duties
3. Excise tax on minerals
4. Government share from oil and gas production
5. Local business taxes
6. Output vat
7. Real property tax - Basic
8. Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)
9. Royalty on mineral reservation
10. Value added tax on importations
11. Withholding tax on foreign shareholder dividends
12. Withholding tax on profit remittance to principal
13. Withholding tax on royalties to claim owners
14. Royalty to IPs

In the in-scope assessment, there is an evaluation of whether the revenue streams within the scope accurately represent the sector. To conduct this evaluation, figures submitted by government agencies are used, totaling PhP 48.8 billion, which represents 99% of the entire extractive sector. If the scope is restricted to targeted projects, this figure is reduced to 98%. Regarding the metallic sector's total revenue stream, it is observed that the revenue exceeds expectations due to the BIR data, which reflects a larger total for the entire metallic sector compared to the participating projects, as shown in the table below.

	Metallic	Non-Metallic	Oil and Gas	Coal	Total
Sector Total	18.8 billion	13.3 billion	33.71 billion	17.9 billion	54 billion
Target Projects Total	21.3 billion	12.3 billion	33.69 billion	15.98 billion	49.3 billion
In-Scope Total	20.9 billion	11.9 billion	33.62 billion	15.93 billion	48.8 billion
Scoped-Out Total	393 million	374 million	70 million	52.7 million	548 million
Percentage covered - targeted revenue streams	98%	97%	99.8%	99.7%	99%
Percentage covered - total revenue streams	111%	90%	99.7%	89%	98%

The consultant also assesses whether the number of participating projects is sufficient for each extractive sector. The table compares government collections from the extractive industry, highlighting the total collections versus those from participating projects. The Metallic Industry has a participation rate of 110%, exceeding the total industry collections, with a 22% increase from FY2020, which aligns with data issued by the BIR. The Non-Metallic Industry shows a 90% participation rate, but its contribution has decreased by 4%. The Oil and Gas Industry has almost full participation (99.94%) and a small increase of 1.94% from FY2020. The Coal Industry reports no participation. Overall, the total participation rate is 79%, slightly down from 80% in FY2020, as shown in the table below.

Industry	Total government collections from extractive industry	Total government collections of participating projects	% of participating companies to total	FY2020	Differential
Metallic	18,790,188,710	20,733,058,801	110%	88%	22%
Non-Metallic	13,332,358,878	11,966,038,193	90%	94%	-4%
Oil and gas	33,708,886,177	33,688,117,381	99.94%	98%	1.94%
Coal	17,864,926,913	-	0%	0%	0%
Total	83,696,360,678	66,387,214,375	79%	80%	-1%

Based on the initial reconciliation results, 90% has been reconciled, equivalent to PHP 59.6 billion, while the reconciled variance stands at -12.1%, or PHP 8.01 billion. The MSG may expect an increase in the percentage of reconciled values as the reconciliation process continues.

Meanwhile, the consultant presented a breakdown of the reconciliation per agency. The DOE showed no noticeable variance for the companies. For BOR, 86% of the data was reconciled. The BOC reconciled 58%, with pending data from their side. The LGUs exceeded expectations with 104% reconciled, though there was an inadequacy of supporting documents from the local government units, while the companies submitted and complied with PH-EITI requirements. For MGB, 48% of the data was reconciled. When comparing the reconciled data from government agencies to the companies, the projected amount shows an increase of PHP 20.5 billion, or 34%, from FY 2021. The government amount stands at PHP 10.8 billion, or 16%, and the reconciled amount is PHP 2.9 billion, or 5%, as shown in the figure below.

Government Agency	Project Amount	Government Agency Amount	Variance Pre-Recon	Reconciled Amount	Variance Post-Recon	% Reconciled*
BIR	41,211,988,691	32,825,222,399	(8,386,766,292)	28,322,284,648	(8,173,758,092)	86%
BOC	2,864,585,819	2,747,748,297	(116,837,522)	1,602,882,614	152,798,045	58%
DOE	11,487,158,138	27,062,298,248	15,575,140,111	27,096,587,500	-	100%
LGU	2,088,379,434	1,499,596,127	(588,783,307)	1,553,608,633	(144,033,005)	104%
MGB	2,214,154,956	2,302,356,720	88,201,764	1,115,636,508	149,225,747	48%
Total	59,866,267,038	66,437,221,791	6,570,954,753	59,690,999,903	(8,015,767,304)	90%
NCIP	646,470,259	-	(646,470,259)	404,194,673	(141,925,388)	63%

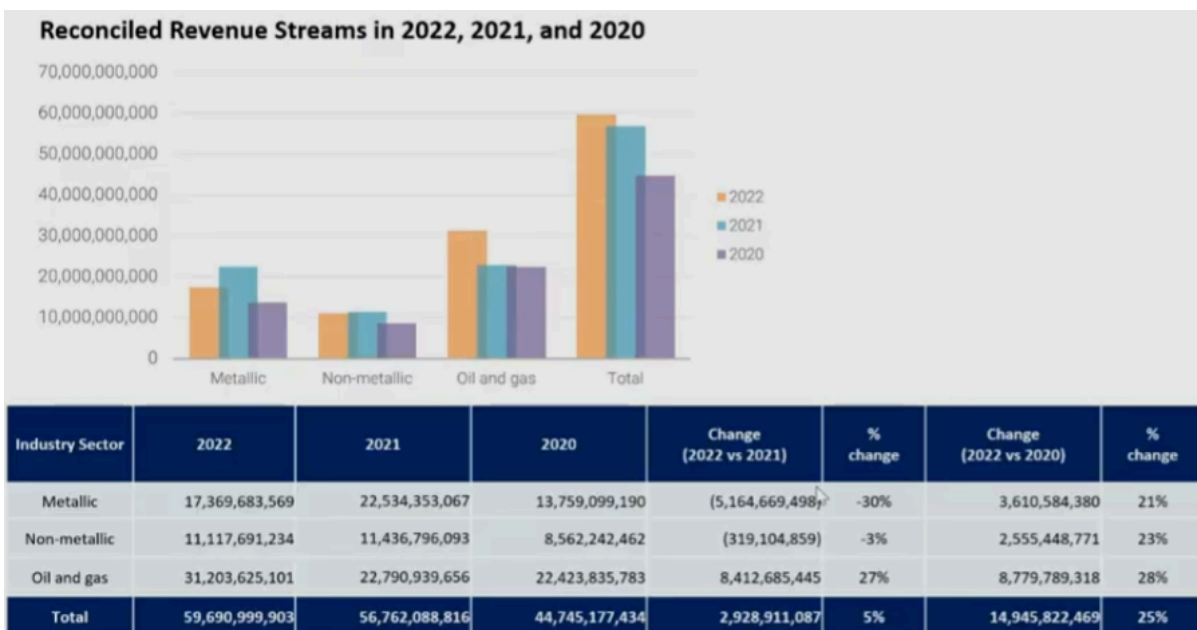
*Reconciled amount divided by government agency amount

PROJECT AMOUNT ↑ **PhP 20.5 billion or 34%**
FY 2021 - PhP 39.4 billion

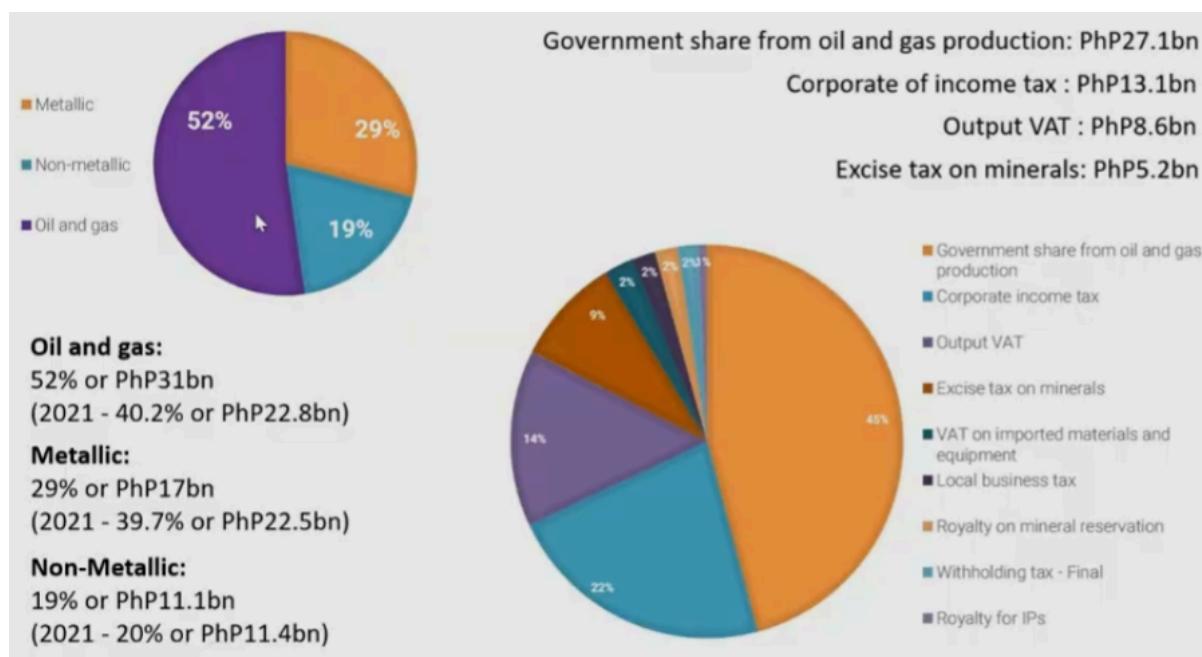
GOVERNMENT AMOUNT ↑ **PhP 10.8 billion or 16%**
FY 2021 - PhP 55.6 billion

RECONCILED AMOUNT ↑ **PhP 2.9 billion or 5%**
FY 2021 - PhP 56.7 billion

The consultant mentioned that the pattern of reconciled revenue streams is showing an upward trend, as depicted in the graph below.



In terms of revenue streams, the largest contributor was the oil and gas sector, followed by the metallic industry, while the non-metallic industry contributed the least, as shown in the figure below.



The consultant identified several reasons for the variances, including timing differences, fiscal year versus calendar year reporting, and the quality of reporting. Some companies reported taxes due in 2022 but paid in 2023, while government agencies did not adopt this approach. Additionally, some companies reported data based on the fiscal year, while government agencies submitted data based on the calendar year. Issues with the quality of the data submitted by government agencies were also noted, particularly for the LGUs, BIR, and NCIP, where the data was either inadequate or not properly presented. In contrast, the companies only had numerical errors in their submissions.

Regarding the consultant's deliverables, the continuation of reconciliation procedures will proceed until December 10, followed by the drafting of the report, which will be completed by mid-December. The draft report will be submitted to the MSG on December 13, 2024, including a presentation of key findings and highlights. The final report will then be reviewed by the MSG, with any review comments addressed and the report finalized by December 20, 2024. Additionally, the BOC's supplementary data and MGB's pending submission are the reasons why the social and environmental expenditures have not yet been presented, as MGB has not yet submitted the necessary information.

The Chair opened the floor for comments and recommendations on the consultant's presentation on the reconciliation report.

The Chair consulted on the variances related to communicating the numbers to the agencies first. In response, the Secretariat mentioned that these variances were being communicated to the responsible agencies, as previously noted by the IA. However, the BOC and BIR had been slow to respond, despite follow-ups, which was causing delays and impacting the critical submission dates for the country report. Although the NCIP consistently acknowledged the emails sent by the Secretariat, the required data had still not been provided. The Chair then inquired if the NCIP could be visited to personally address the issue. During a meeting in Baguio at the signing event of the Mining MOU with USAID, the new NCIP Commissioner, Chairperson Jennifer "Limpayen" Sibug-Las, along with Usec Bayani Agabin, was approached regarding the non-compliance. The NCIP informed the Secretariat that a new commissioner would soon be appointed, which has contributed to the delayed responses. As a last resort, a suggestion was made by civil society to approach the Office of the President regarding the NCIP issue. The Chair clarified that before approaching the Office of the President, the matter should first be brought to the Presidential Management Staff.

Regarding the issue of incomplete data from companies and whether they should be classified as full or non-participating, raised by the civil society representative, the Secretariat mentioned that they have circulated the decision from the Implementation Committee. The decision stated that if no comments were received or if the data remained incomplete, the companies would be classified as non-participating to ensure strict compliance with data quality standards. It would then be up to the DENR-MGB to determine the appropriate sanctions for these companies.

On the comparative trend regarding company participation in previous years, the government representative noted that only operating companies should be included in the reconciliation. They would provide a list of active operating and producing companies to ensure clarity, emphasizing that these companies have the necessary operating permits and are not on hold due to market demand. In response, an industry representative inquired if this applied to the full year, to which the government representative clarified that it would only be for the current year, as other companies are either under maintenance or in a care program. Meanwhile, the consultant suggested that an additional or separate analysis could be conducted for the companies under maintenance or in the care program.

In response to an inquiry from a civil society representative regarding the non-participation of certain oil and gas companies, the Secretariat provided the following clarification: among the five companies in the oil and gas sector—Forum Exploration Incorporated (FEI), Philodrill Corporation, NPG Pty. Ltd, Philippine National Oil Company-Exploration Corporation, and Prime Energy Resources Development B.V.—two were non-participating.

Philodrill Corporation did not participate because it did not operate any production block as of the end of December 2022. Meanwhile, Forum Exploration Incorporated (FEI) explained that its gas field was only in production from 2012 to 2015, with no further extractive activities in the area since then. FEI communicated that, as a result, it could not provide relevant information for inclusion in the forthcoming annual report. However, the company noted that it is currently evaluating potential drilling prospects, which, if successful, could lead to commercial production. FEI expressed its willingness to actively participate in PH-EITI initiatives once commercial oil or gas production commences under its license.

The representative from civil society recommended including annotations during the presentation for clear discussion, which was duly adopted by the body. Following this, the Chair proceeded to the next item on the main agenda.

2. Highlights and Ways Forward from the 2024 PH-EITI Regional Roadshows, Stakeholder Consultations, and Community Visits

The Secretariat started by presenting the key highlights from the 2024 PH-EITI Regional Roadshows, Stakeholder Consultations, and Community Visits, which included photos, participant attendance categorized by sector and gender, and an overall assessment of each event, noting both positive feedback and areas for improvement. Here is the list of completed regional roadshows for which updates were provided by the Secretariat. *[For more detailed information - [Click here](#)]*

1. North Luzon

- Day 1 (August 14, 2024) : Roundtable Discussion
- Day 2 (August 15, 2024) : Regional Roadshow

2. Zambales Leg

- Day 1 (August 19, 2024): Roundtable Discussion

3. Visayas

- Day 1 (September 3, 2024) : Roundtable Discussion
- Day 2 (September 4, 2024) : Regional Roadshow

4. Mindanao

- Day 1 (September 25, 2024) : Roundtable Discussion
- Day 2 (September 26, 2024) : Regional Roadshow

5. Palawan

- Day 1 (October 9, 2024) : Roundtable Discussion

Following the overall assessment of each event, the Secretariat, as directed by the Stakeholder Engagement Committee and the Implementation Committee in a joint meeting, presented a summary of the issues and concerns raised during the regional roadshows, along with recommendations to address these issues and concerns. [\[Link\]](#)

The Chair asked the Secretariat whether the National Secretariat has the capacity to implement the stated recommendations, noting that most of them fall outside the PH-EITI framework.

A civil society representative expressed that it was good that the Secretariat summarized the issues and concerns. However, they emphasized the need to highlight recurring problems specific to each region or locality. This would allow for a more focused approach during future roadshows. Additionally, the representative suggested that recommendations should not remain as they are but be converted into actionable, regionalized strategies. By doing so, specific solutions tailored to each region can be identified and carried forward when revisiting these areas. The approach should be very specific and strategic, prioritizing only what can realistically be included in next year's work plan.

Another civil society representative expressed appreciation for the Secretariat's effort in consolidating the issues and concerns. She suggested adding a column to indicate the source of the feedback. Additionally, she emphasized the need to prioritize the

feedback before moving on to developing strategies. She also highlighted the need to clarify the roles and responsibilities between the subnational and national levels.

The Chair shared that the grievance mechanism process is a positive step toward addressing this issue.

An industry representative recommended adding a fourth column to show the actions taken over the next 12 months. They also suggested that the Secretariat develop a local government share calculator to address issues with national wealth shares, enabling others to verify the accuracy of the amounts they received and address any concerns. It is essential to start addressing these issues at the local community level. He stated that a clear problem with subnationalization is the lack of lasting funding. If the MSG wants to push this forward, they need to find reliable funding sources. To encourage multiparty involvement, it's important to include CSOs and secure the necessary funding, with resources earmarked for subnational implementation.

A civil society representative highlighted the ASESDC (Agusan Del Sur Environment and Sustainable Development Council), a local development council engaged by Bantay Kita for the subnationalization project. Under this initiative, all large-scale investments entering Agusan del Sur must first be reviewed by ASESDC, which includes community representatives. The representative explained that instead of forming a new local subnational multi-stakeholder group, an existing group like ASESDC can serve as an example of effective subnationalization. The project's budget is managed under the provincial ENRO, in line with the LGU's mandate. Another civil society also recommended engaging with Regional Development Councils (RDCs).

The Chair added that during the roadshows, their proposal was to utilize existing local bodies since these bodies already have local budget allocations. Drawing from the civil society's shared experience, the Chair recommended developing guidelines and protocols that can be provided to LGUs and other stakeholders as a best practice model for subnationalization.

A civil society representative from BARMM shared that she is looking forward to the roadshow taking place in the region. She expressed concerns about the allocation of the SDMP budget and royalty funds, noting that these resources are not reaching the

intended beneficiaries. She also requested that EITI begin engaging with BARMM.

The Chair shared that, for now, the plan is to coordinate with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of BARMM for a potential visit and dialogue. She mentioned that this will be noted.

The meeting was temporarily paused for lunch.

3. Extractives Transparency Week (ETW), March 2025

The Secretariat shared that during the joint committee meeting with SEC & IC on October 18, the body agreed to schedule the ETW 2025 for the second week of February. After the committees' comments were addressed, the Secretariat submitted the draft concept note to the World Bank and the EITI International Secretariat for further feedback. Following discussions with the World Bank, they recommended rescheduling the event to the third week of March. The consolidated concept note was then presented during the 6th SE committee meeting held on November 26, 2024. The committee suggested refining the content and including topics that are more relevant on the ground.

The Secretariat also shared the comments from the World Bank, highlighting the importance of maintaining the ETW's spirit as a teaching demonstration for all participants (local and regional) in terms of extractive sector governance and stakeholder engagement. The program should cover key themes such as risks related to critical minerals exploitation, energy transition, climate change risks to the extractive sector, capacity for compliance with the 2023 EITI Standard, gender, and community/citizen engagement, among others.

A civil society representative mentioned that he recalled the agreement to hold the ETW in February and asked why it was moved to March. He expressed concern about the participation of key stakeholders, as March coincides with election time.

The Chair responded that during the SEC meeting, it was mentioned that the World Bank would fund the event and had proposed March. While this suggestion is under consideration, no final date has been confirmed yet. The Chair also noted that March

is feasible, but the invitations would need to be sent out well in advance, as releasing them in February or late January might be too late, and there could be a lack of attendees.

The Secretariat shared that they have a timeline in place and that this event is being organized in partnership with Bantay Kita. Once finalized, the details will be submitted to the World Bank again, and a "save the date" notice will be sent out afterward.

The Bantay Kita representative then presented the first two days of the proposed 2025 Extractive Transparency Week to the MSG. [\[Link\]](#). The representative shared that the opening day of the CSO gathering will kick off with a plenary session, followed by a series of panel discussions led by various CSOs, each focusing on their specific areas of expertise. The sessions will feature presentations of CSO-led research, panel discussions, an open forum, and a workshop. Key topics will cover climate, renewable energy, critical minerals, transition minerals mining status in the Philippines, and the country's mining fiscal regime.

For Day 2 of the CSO gathering will include three-panel discussions: Mining and the EHRD Cases in PH (Balay RC, PMPI, ATM), Gender and the Extractives (PILIPINA, VSU, UP Tacloban), and Small-Scale Mining, Labor & the Energy Transition (SSM Federations & SANLAKAS). After the panels, a plenary workshop will be held to present, validate, and finalize CSO action points for the National Government and the Philippine EITI. The event will conclude with a closing plenary and the national launch of the PH CSOs Mining Watch Campaign, where action points will be shared and responses from key government officials and the mining industry will be invited.

The representative explained that this two-day event aims to bring together the voices of civil society and communities to strengthen discussions on renewable energy and transition mineral mining, contributing to the pursuit of climate justice. It also aims to broaden the conversation by including Indigenous peoples and the government to address their perspectives on just transition.

A civil society representative highlighted the importance of having a more structured discussion on just transition to achieve a clear and committed outcome during the Extractive Transparency Week, noting that past discussions have lacked coherence.

He emphasized the importance of implementing highly effective engagement strategies to achieve this goal.

A Bantay Kita representative agreed with the civil society representative, noting that pre-ETW dialogues for civil society can be included in the proposal. She also informed the group that the two-day event organized by Bantay Kita will be exclusively for CSOs. She acknowledged that the time available is somewhat limited, which presents a challenge in facilitating the sessions. She mentioned that they are considering collaborating with and inviting facilitators like SEED and OXFAM.

An industry representative shared that if the just transition is localized, it's important to consider its impact on Philippine communities, as it may seem distant from the everyday concerns of Filipinos. He emphasized that when discussing just transition, the focus should be on understanding its immediate effects. From his perspective, one immediate effect would be an incentive increase in mining.

The Bantay Kita representative mentioned that they provided a brochure containing a policy brief, which is a condensed version of Bantay Kita's research on the impact of critical minerals in mining, particularly in the context of the energy transition in the Philippines.

A civil society representative asked how the questions raised during the first two days would be addressed by other concerned stakeholders like government, mining companies and other extractive sectors, particularly if the event is exclusive to CSOs. They also suggested integrating the first two days with the following days and proposed making the event more of a multi-stakeholder event.

The Bantay Kita representative clarified that for each panel, they will work with other national CSOs, giving them the opportunity to choose their own speakers. Representatives from the relevant government agencies will also be part of the panels to answer questions after the national CSOs' presentations. They are considering the panel setup, planning to include interactive workshops and video screenings of research to streamline the presentations and allow more time for brief input. However, this concept note remains open to comments and suggestions.

The Bantay Kita representative suggested gathering and consolidating research on

just transition points already identified by other groups to strategize what PH-EITI can communicate.

The Chair asked if there were any additional comments on the presentation. With no further comments, the Chair moved on to the next presentation.

The Secretariat then presented the concept note for days 3 to 5 of the proposed ETW. This concept note remains open to comments and suggestions. [\[Link\]](#).

The Chair clarified that the main goal of day 3 is to identify and address the bottleneck in the SDMP, to which the Secretariat agreed. A civil society representative mentioned that there is a study on SDMP that could be utilized.

The Secretariat committed to creating a matrix that outlines the issues and concerns, along with their current status. Then present the timeline for Extractive Transparency Week (ETW).

The MSG has approved the ETW concept note, subject to revisions. The Secretariat will circulate the revised concept note to the MSG for further comments, with a specified deadline for responses. Subsequently, the concept note will be discussed at the SEC, before being submitted to the MSG for a referendum to approve the final version.

With no further concerns, they moved to the next agenda.

4. Opening of the FY 2023 Reporting Cycle

The Secretariat introduced the next agenda item, which was the Opening of the FY 2023 Reporting Cycle. The Secretariat informed the body that the FY 2023 reporting cycle was officially launched to industry stakeholders on November 4, 2024. Following this announcement, invitation letters were sent out to encourage participation. The Secretariat also shared the timeline for the reporting cycle:

November 4, 2024: Opening of FY 2023 Reporting Cycle

February 7, 2025: Deadline for submission of legal documents (waivers)

To be announced: Start of ORE tool data entries (currently in progress)

May 9, 2025: End of Reporting Cycle

Following this, the Secretariat provided an update on the ORE tool v2.0.

Date	Specifics	Remarks
September 4, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Database structure• Interface and functionalities	Completed
October 7, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Workspace module<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ User validation card	In-Progress
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Modules for user registration and reporting group - modeled after the functionality in version 1 of the ORE tool	Completed
November 4, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Workspace module<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Save and update function◦ Screen functions	In-Progress
November 28, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The workflow from the Document Control Officer (DCO) to the Authorized Representative has been implemented.	Completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 6 out of 18 forms are now connected to the database with add and update features	In-Progress

They also mentioned that the DOF-CMIO has committed to completing it by December 2024

.

A civil society representative raised a question regarding the opening of the FY 2023 reporting cycle. She mentioned that the consultant had recommended assigning the writing of the contextual section to the Secretariat. The representative expressed her agreement with this suggestion, as the Secretariat is more familiar with the details. She also inquired if the Secretariat has a consolidated monthly report on their accomplishments.

The Secretariat responded that they have monthly accomplishment reports.

The same civil society representative recommended assigning one person within the Secretariat to consolidate the accomplishments/achievements of the PH-EITI Secretariat, to make reporting easier when needed.

The Chair asked if there were any other comments regarding the opening of the FY 2023 Reporting Cycle. Seeing none, the Chair moved on to the next agenda item.

5. PH-EITI participation to the OGP Asia Pacific Regional Meeting, February 2025

The Secretariat informed the body that the PH-EITI will be participating in the upcoming OGP Asia Pacific Regional Meeting on February 5-7, 2025. In collaboration with the Chamber of Mines of the Philippines and Bantay Kita, PH-EITI will be conducting a workshop as part of the side events of the regional meeting.

Covering the following topics:

1. Climate Justice and Just Energy Transition with BK

- The transition to renewable energy (RE) presents both an opportunity and a challenge for achieving climate justice. While RE is essential for mitigating climate change, ensuring that this transition is fair and equitable requires establishing robust standards that align with principles of social and environmental justice. Setting such standards can guide RE actors and other energy stakeholders to contribute positively to the socio-economic landscape, safeguarding vulnerable communities from potential negative impacts. To facilitate a dialogue focused on developing and implementing standards that promote climate justice and ensure a just energy transition. This discussion aims to: (1) foster dialogue among stakeholders; (2) share recent studies related to energy transition by Oxfam Pilipinas, CEED, and Bantay Kita; and (3) present PH-EITI's progress on EITI compliance and its contribution to achieving a just energy transition.

2. On interoperability and data use with COMP

- This session will capacitate stakeholders to link the relevant (but previously unrelated) datasets and more effectively discover patterns/flag risks like conflicts of interest or corruption. It will also support better regulatory decisions by allowing agencies to make data-informed decisions and policies.

3. Budget transparency with COMP

- This session centers on deepening the understanding of how national

government (NG) and local government units (LGUs) allocate and utilize their shares of national wealth. It will explore the mechanisms of budget distribution, providing insights into how funds are managed and spent, particularly in communities impacted by extractive activities. By analyzing budget allocation and expenditure practices, stakeholders can assess whether financial resources effectively address the needs of local populations, support public services, and contribute to sustainable development. The session will highlight tools and practices that promote accountability, enabling participants to track and evaluate the social and economic impact of these expenditures and ensuring that resources reach their intended beneficiaries.

They also mentioned that the Secretariat will draft a concept note for MSG dissemination, which will be circulated to MSG's approval.

The Chair asked if there were any other comments. Seeing none, the Chair moved on to the next agenda item.

6. Timor-Leste Peer Learning Exchange and Study Visit, 2025

The Secretariat informed that due to limited resources for both PH-EITI and Timor-Leste EITI, the peer learning exchange and study visit have been rescheduled to the first quarter of FY 2025 or aligned with the 2025 Extractives Transparency Week (ETW) and Asia Regional Workshop.

The MSG suggested exploring the possibility of PH-EITI being the one to travel to Timor-Leste for the peer learning exchange and study visit.

The Chair asked if there were any other comments. Seeing none, the Chair moved on to the next agenda item.

7. Feedback Mechanism Reports

The Chair noted that when the MSG approved the agenda, one of the additions was the status and updates on complaints received through the feedback mechanism.

The Secretariat presented a list of feedback received through the mechanism along with their current status.

Case Number	Subject	Status
2023-00001	Nickel mining operations of Altai Philippines Mining Corporation (APMC) Sibuyan Island, Romblon	The Supreme Court (SC) has issued a writ of kalikasan against APMC in relation to a petition seeking to protect Sibuyan Island from environmental destruction due to mining activities.
2023-00002	Ipilan Nickel Corporation (INC) Mining Issue Maasin, Brooke's Point, Palawan	The SC issued a Writ of Kalikasan against INC, responding to petitions from indigenous cultural communities in Brooke's Point. The petitioners argued that the mining operations encroached upon the Mt. Mantalingahan Protected Landscape, part of the National Integrated Protected Areas System, rendering the mining activities illegal.
2023-00003	Coal Mining Activities in Lake Sebu, South Cotabato Brgy Ned, Lake Sebu, South Cotabato	The Diocese of Marbel sent an official letter requesting for data and document related to the coal mining operations conducted by Daguma Agro-Minerals, Inc. and Sultan Energy Philippines Corporation. The Secretariat has forwarded the letter to the DENR and DOE, and will follow-up on the request.
2023-00004	Delayed release of royalty shares from SR Metals Inc. Agusan del Norte	The PH-EITI Secretariat has reviewed the records of SRMI's IP royalty payments in the ORE tool. The 2021 data reveals that SRMI has made the required IP royalty payments. Moreover, several of the Datus listed to receive the 2021 royalty payments are named in the resolution signed by IP leaders from SRMI's host communities. These data were communicated to Bantay Kita.

2023-00005	Devastation of mangrove areas and farmlands in Loreto, Dinagat Islands Municipality of Loreto, Dinagat Islands	The MSG recommended conducting a science-based investigation on the complaint from the Municipality of Loreto to further identify the specific minerals and trace the processing plants that caused the siltation.
2023-00006	Assistance in collecting royalties from mining activities and other businesses in Diwalwal, Monkayo, Davao de Oro Diwalwal, Monkayo, Davao de Oro	NCIP Region XI assured that their office will continuously cooperate and assist in resolving the issue and will keep us updated on any correspondence received from the contacted agencies.
2023-00007	Illegal exploration activities in Buyaan Watershed Buyaan Watershed, Surigao del Sur	The Secretariat forwarded the letter to the DENR's Action Center email. MGB CARAGA acknowledged receipt of the email and stated that they will duly act on the matter accordingly.

The Secretariat noted that feedback gathered from the roadshows is also being considered. They added that after the roadshows, the reports will be consolidated, and updates will be provided to the MSG along with Secretariat recommendations.

A Bantay Kita representative provided an update on Case No. 2023-00005, stating that MGB Region 13 had shared new information just yesterday. They explained that, following a webinar organized by Bantay Kita with the involvement of IP organizations and its members, a technical conference has been scheduled for December 6, with participants including Agata Mining, the NCIP, Mr. Chito Trillanes, and others.

Bantay Kita also invited MGB Region 13 to a December 2 event showcasing updated mining tenement data for the region, which will be attended by impacted communities in the Dinagat Islands. This event aims to highlight MGB's efforts, provide mining maps, and allow communities to raise their concerns. Through ongoing coordination, Bantay Kita emphasized that they have been able to monitor and sustain efforts to address the issue effectively.

A civil society representative recommended that the Governance and Oversight Committee should take an active role and engage in discussions regarding the feedback mechanism.

The MSG instructed the Secretariat to monitor and follow up with other agencies when complaints are referred, particularly if there are no updates.

The Chair asked if there were any other comments. Seeing none, the Chair moved on to the next agenda item.

VI. Other matters

The Secretariat introduced the next agenda item under "Other Matters."

Update on status of SE Committee chairmanship of ULAP

- On July 25, 2024, ULAP agreed to take on the chairmanship of the SE committee.
- On November 26, 2024, during the 6th SE Committee Meeting, the body accepted ULAP's chairmanship.
- Draft Resolution on the Chairmanship of the Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines (ULAP) in the PH-EITI Stakeholder Engagement Committee.

The MSG approved the draft resolution regarding ULAP's Chairmanship of the Stakeholder Engagement Committee.

Dates to remember:

- PH-EITI 94th MSG Meeting (Approval of the Final Draft 10th EITI Country Report), December 13, 2024
- Submission and publication of the 10th Country Report, December 21, 2024
- Proposed date for MSG Capacity Building and Planning Activity, January 21 -24, 2025

VII. Summary of Agreements

A representative from the Secretariat read the summary of agreements.

Agreements	In charge	Timeline
1.The MSG has agreed to provide members with five (5) days to review the minutes of the 92nd MSG meeting. If no comments are received within this period, the minutes will be deemed approved.	MSG	December 6, 2024
2. The MSG instructed the secretariat to provide an update on the status of all matters arising that need to be addressed by the MSG.	Secretariat	
3. The MSG suggested that the consultant include data on the share of total employment over time during the EITI's implementation and a gender matrix.	Consultant	
4. The MSG advised incorporating feedback from the regional roadshows and tasked the secretariat with distributing a form for the MSG to complete.	Secretariat	
5. The MSG recommended including ASGM reporting in the subnationalization initiative.	Secretariat	
6. The MSG recommended that the consultant add a disclaimer to the contextual information when including updates from 2023 and 2024 that are relevant or significant in relation to the 2022 data.	Consultant	
7. The MSG recommended that the consultant include specific case studies that will feature the actual impact of EITI in the Philippines.	Consultant	
8. It was also seconded that a supplemental study could be conducted, focusing on the impact of EITI over the		

past 10 years.		
9. The MSG agreed that if the signing of the MOU with NCIP does not proceed, a meeting with PMS should be arranged to gather their opinion on the NCIP concern before considering sending a letter to the Office of the President.	Secretariat	
10. The MGB has committed to sharing the list of companies under care and maintenance, as well as those currently operating, that may be included in the scope of the FY 2023 report.	MGB/Secretariat	
11. The MSG asked the Secretariat to include annotations for the companies that are not participating when reporting to them.	Secretariat	
12. The MSG recommended consolidating the issues and concerns by region/area to develop practical strategies for EITI to address the issues in each specific region/area, which can serve as a basis for future roadshows.	Secretariat	
13. The MSG recommended that the Secretariat consider developing a Local Government Calculator that others can use to verify if the amount they received is correct.	Secretariat	
14. The MSG recommended engaging with BARMM and introducing EITI initiatives.	Secretariat	
15. The MSG instructed the Secretariat to send the ETW invitation early, before the year ends, to ensure stakeholder participation.	Secretariat	
16. The MSG recommended integrating the issues and concerns raised during the first two days of the ETW, organized by Bantay Kita, with the events in the	Bantay Kita/ Secretariat	

following days.		
17. The MSG suggested gathering and consolidating research on just transition points already identified by other groups to effectively outline what PH-EITI can convey.	Secretariat	
18. The MSG instructed the Secretariat to create a matrix outlining the issues and concerns, along with their current status.	Secretariat	
19. The MSG has approved the ETW concept note, subject to revisions. The Secretariat will circulate the revised concept note to the MSG for further comments, with a specified deadline for responses. Subsequently, the concept note will be discussed at the SEC, before being submitted to the MSG for a referendum to approve the final version.	Secretariat	
20. The MSG instructed consolidating the accomplishments/achievements of the PH-EITI Secretariat to make reporting easier if needed.	Secretariat	
21. The MSG instructed the Secretariat to monitor and follow up with other agencies when complaints are referred, particularly if there are no updates.	Secretariat	
22. The MSG agreed that the GOC should take an active role and engage in discussions regarding the feedback mechanism.	Secretariat	
23. The MSG approved the draft resolution regarding ULAP's Chairmanship of the Stakeholder Engagement Committee.		

There are no comments from the MSG.

VIII. Adjournment

The setting of the next meeting was foregone. With no other matters to be discussed, the meeting was adjourned at 3:10 p.m.