

Preparing Extractive Industries Towards Just Transition

A presentation on the energy transition, its impact on the Philippine mining, coal, oil, and gas industries, and how the EITI can be utilized for energy transition planning

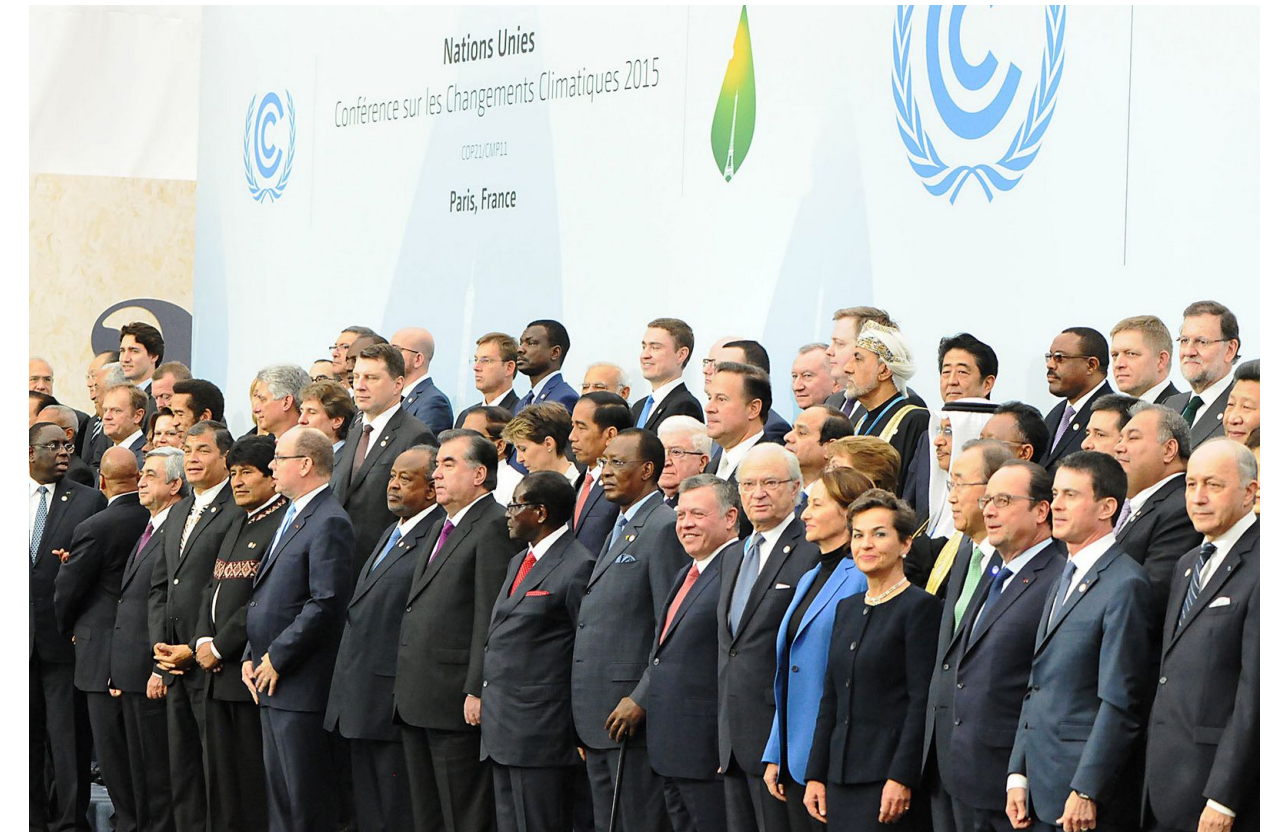
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What is the energy transition?

- Energy transition is the **systemic shift from fossil fuels** (coal, oil, gas) to renewable energy sources
- **Global response to climate change**, aiming to reduce carbon emissions as part of the Paris Accord that was promulgated in 2015
- The Philippines has committed a projected **emissions reduction and avoidance of 75%** through its 2021 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)



What are the implications?

- The Philippines is one of the most mineralized countries in the world. According to the **Philippine Statistical Authority**: 1.7 billion metric tons of silver, 2 billion metric tons of copper, and 715 million metric tons of nickel
- **International Renewable Energy Agency**: the Philippines is a leading producer of nickel and cobalt.
- **Mines and Geosciences Bureau**: 60% of large-scale metallic mineral production is already composed of critical minerals in 2021
- **International Energy Agency**: demand for critical minerals is projected to **triple by 2030**



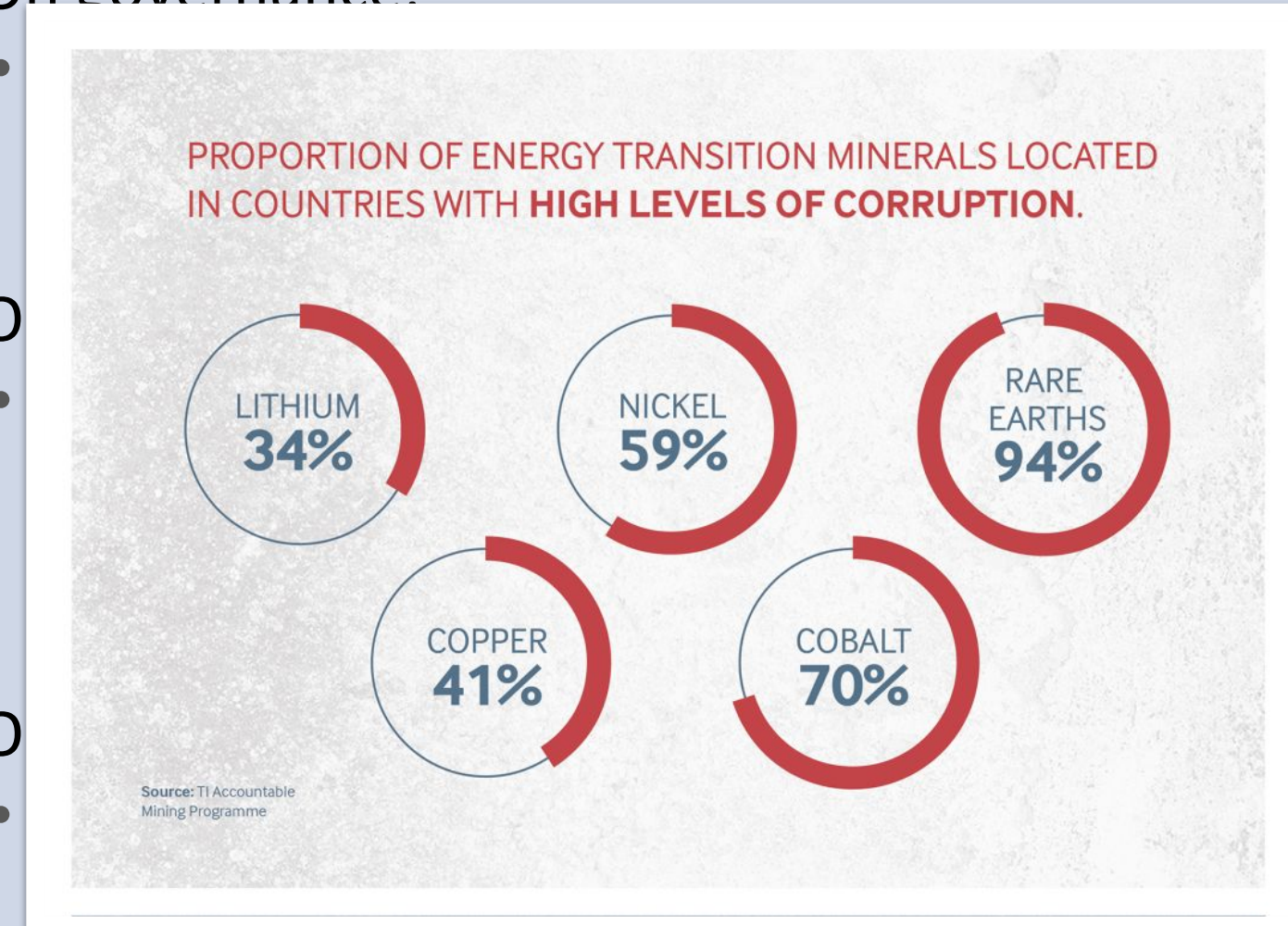
What are the opportunities and challenges?

Opportunities

- **Generate more jobs, investments, and economic activities** in the mining sector;
- **Increase in mining revenues** at the national and local level due to increase in demand and prices
- **Domestic mineral processing** and greater participation in the critical minerals value chain to generate more jobs and economic value from our minerals

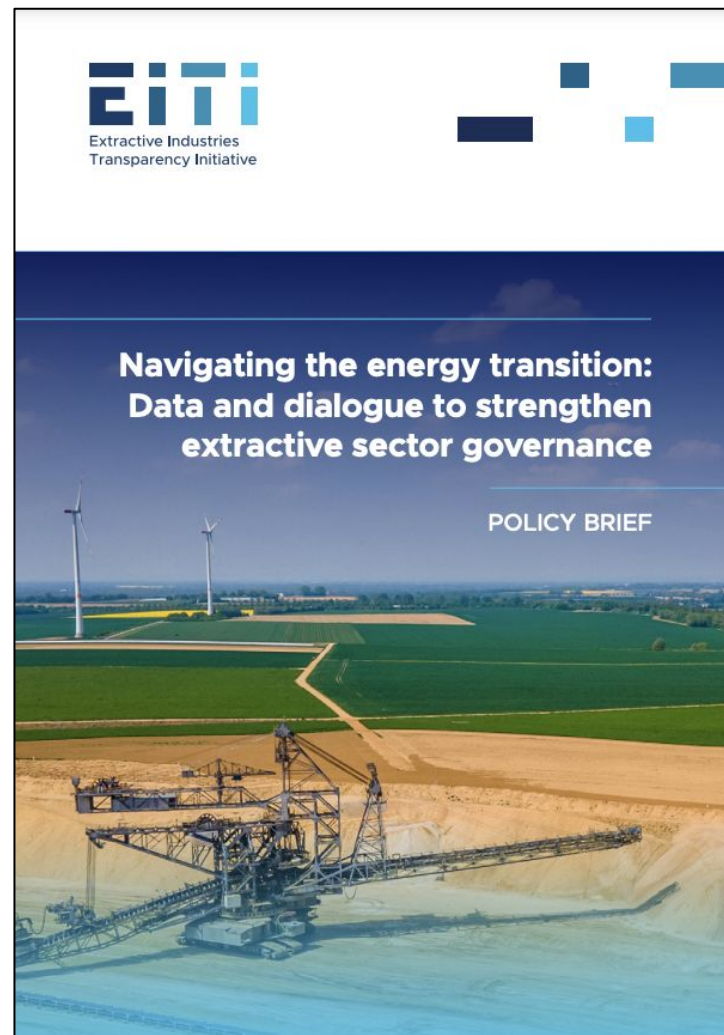
Challenges

- On governance:



peasant lands

How can EITI be utilized in energy transition planning?



- **Equip local stakeholders with the capacity and tools** to plan for a future where we no longer depend on fossil fuel and we need more minerals for renewables technology.
- The EITI provides data and platforms for dialogue to enable stakeholders to plan for the energy transition:
 - In Iraq, the government is using Iraq EITI data to develop a revenue forecasting model for its national oil company, SOMO;
 - In Colombia, the Colombia EITI report was used to inform their coal royalty revenues to support economic diversification of coal-producing regions;
 - In Trinidad and Tobago, their Trinidad and Tobago EITI encourages participating companies to report on their environmental impacts (e.g., water consumption) for improved management of their extractive industries.