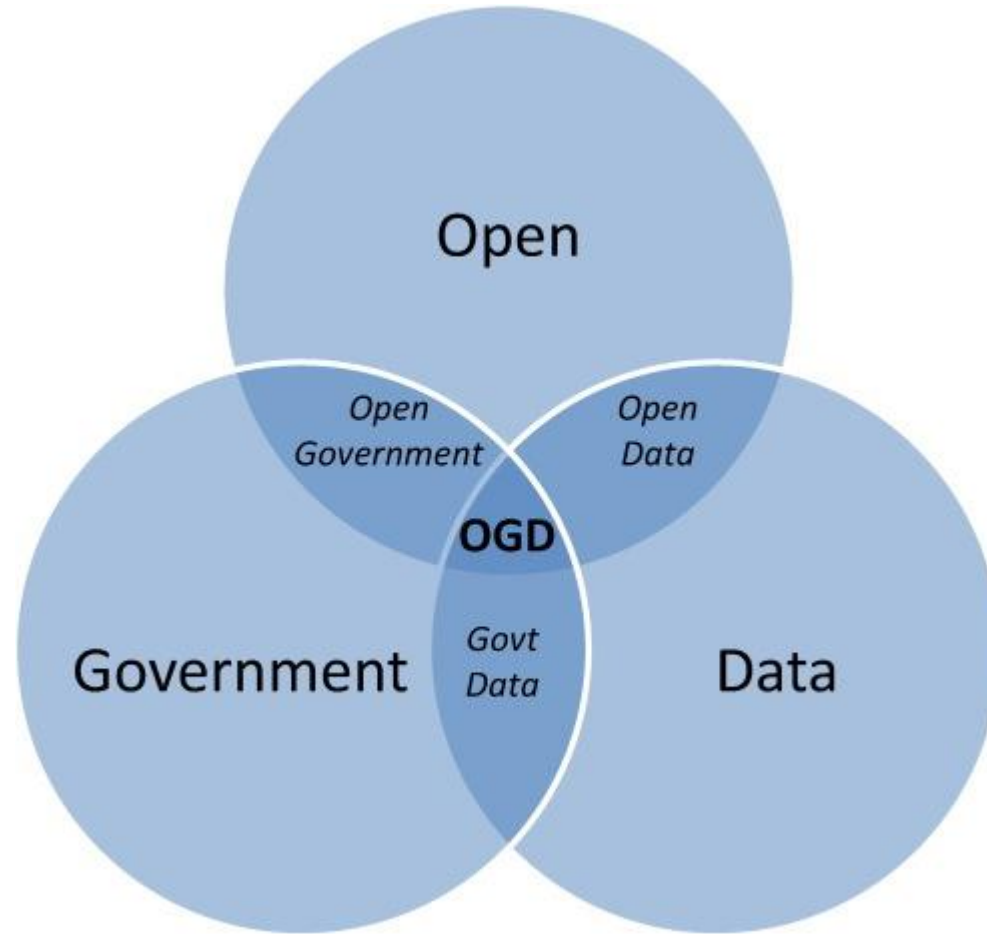


Open data in extractives

Anders Pedersen
Senior Open Data Officer

What is open data?



A brief timeline

Open Definition (2005)

The **Open Definition** sets out principles that define “openness” in relation to **data and content**.

It makes **precise** the meaning of “open” in the terms “**open data**” and “**open content**” and thereby ensures **quality** and encourages **compatibility** between different pools of open material.

It can be summed up in the statement that:

“Open means anyone can freely access, use, modify, and share for any purpose (subject, at most, to requirements that preserve provenance and openness).”

Put most succinctly:

“Open data and content can be freely used, modified, and shared by anyone for any purpose”

[Read the full Open Definition »](#)



Sunlight principles (2007)

Government data shall be considered open if it is made public in a way that complies with the principles below:

1. [Complete](#)

All public data is made available. Public data is data that is not subject to valid privacy, security or privilege limitations.

2. [Primary](#)

Data is as collected at the source, with the highest possible level of granularity, not in aggregate or modified forms.

3. [Timely](#)

Data is made available as quickly as necessary to preserve the value of the data.

4. [Accessible](#)

Data is available to the widest range of users for the widest range of purposes.

5. [Machine processable](#)

Data is reasonably structured to allow automated processing.

6. [Non-discriminatory](#)

Data is available to anyone, with no requirement of registration.

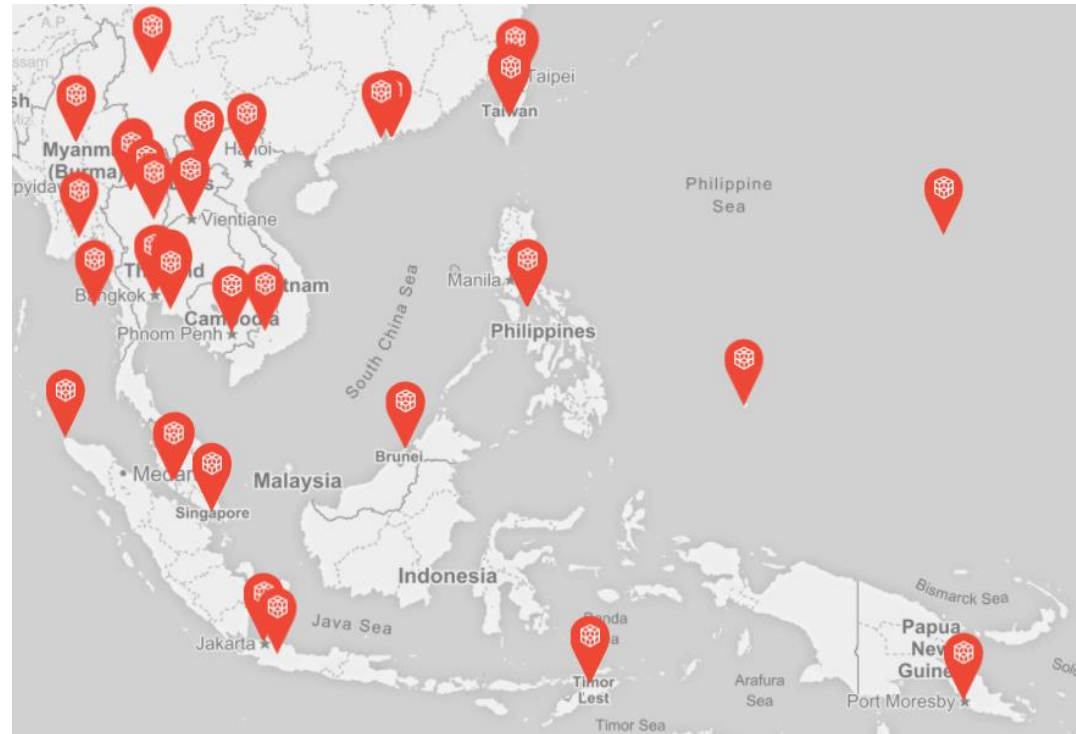
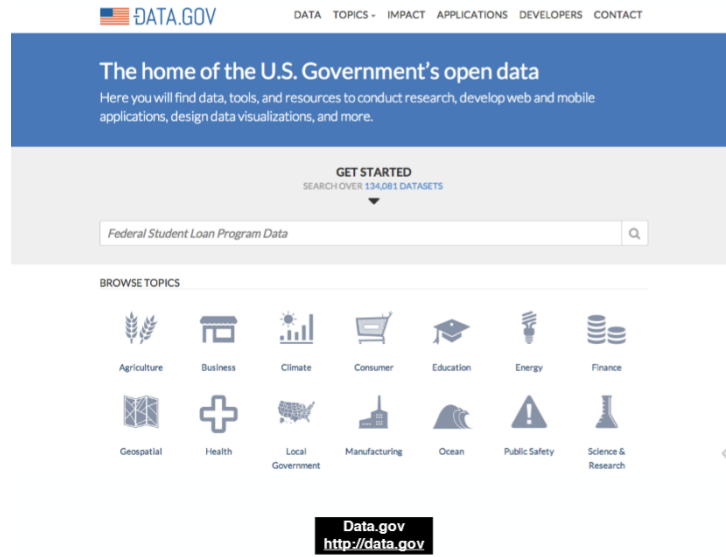
7. [Non-proprietary](#)

Data is available in a format over which no entity has exclusive control.

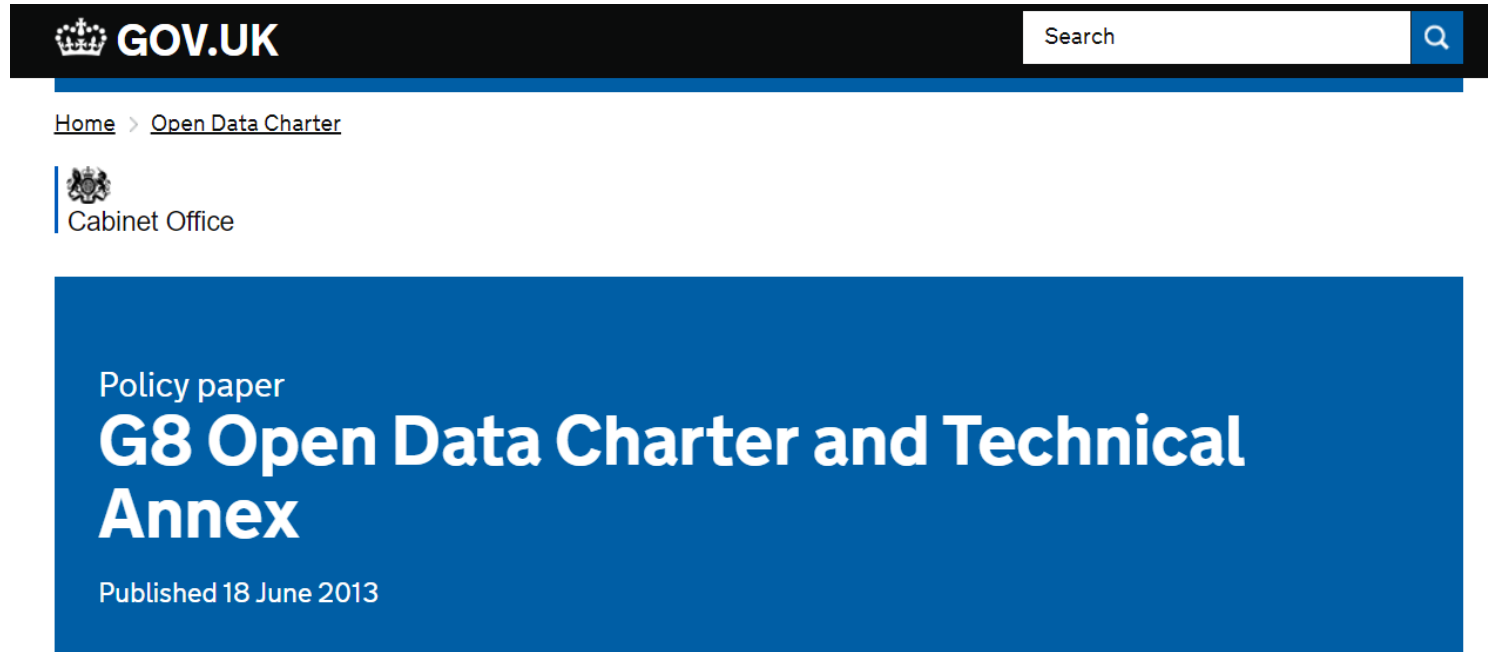
8. [License-free](#)

Data is not subject to any copyright, patent, trademark or trade secret regulation. Reasonable privacy, security and privilege restrictions may be allowed.

Open data portals (2009 -)



G8 Open Data Charter: ‘Open by default’ (2013)




The screenshot shows the GOV.UK website header with the logo and a search bar. Below the header, the breadcrumb trail reads 'Home > Open Data Charter'. The main content area features the Cabinet Office logo and the title 'Policy paper G8 Open Data Charter and Technical Annex' in large white text on a blue background. Below the title, it states 'Published 18 June 2013'.

GOV.UK

Search

[Home](#) > [Open Data Charter](#)

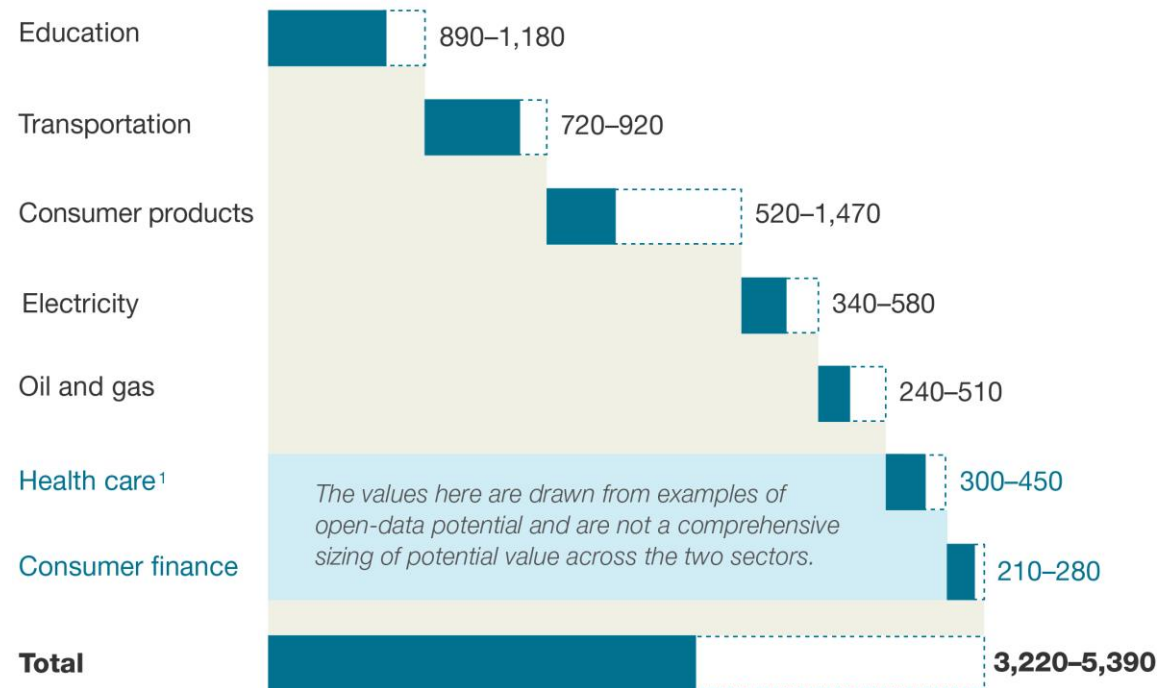
 Cabinet Office

Policy paper
G8 Open Data Charter and Technical Annex
Published 18 June 2013

“Open data can increase transparency about what government and business are doing. Open data also increase awareness about how countries’ natural resources are used, how extractives revenues are spent, and how land is transacted and managed. All of which promotes accountability and good governance, enhances public debate, and helps to combat corruption. Transparent data on G8 development assistance are also essential for accountability.”

McKinsey: Oil and gas = third most important sector (2013)

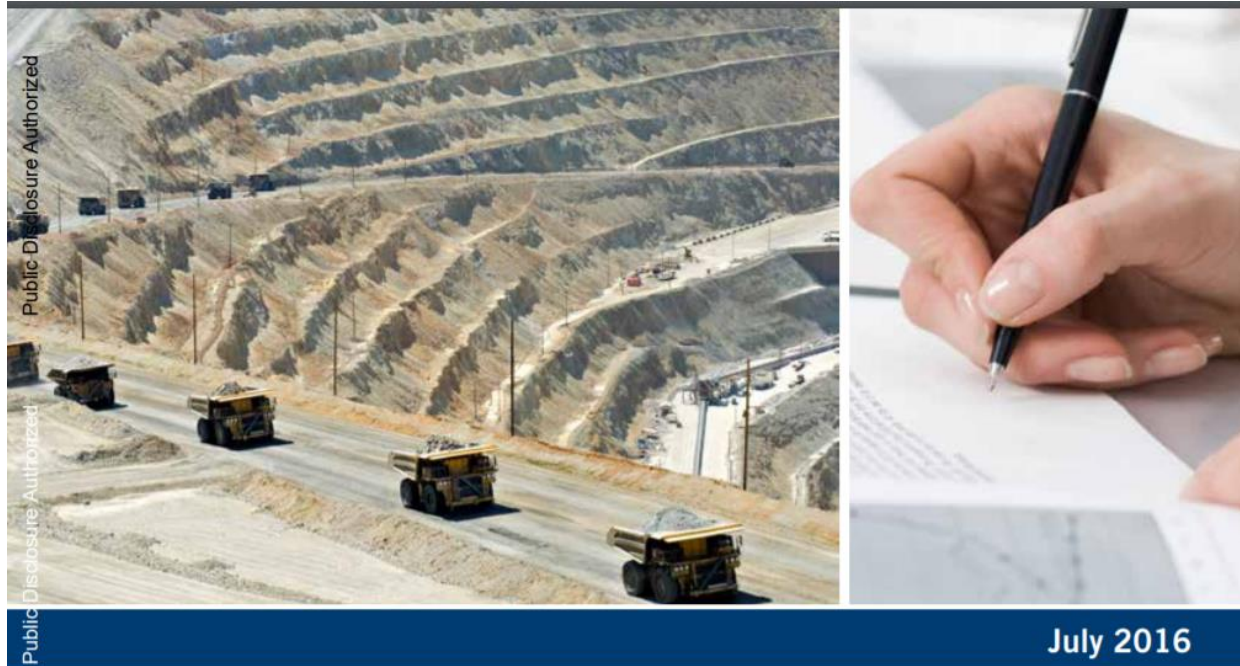
Potential value in open data, \$ billion



¹Includes US values only.

Source: McKinsey Global Institute analysis

Research on open data reporting World Bank (2016)



**OPTIONS FOR DATA REPORTING –
EITI STANDARD, 2016**

The Good, The Better and The Best

EITI Open Data Policy (2016)

6 Open data policy

Preamble

1. This policy contains recommendations on open data in implementation of the EITI. It builds on lessons emerging from national level implementation and emerging international best practice.⁸
2. The EITI Principles declare that “a public understanding of government revenues and expenditure over time [can] help public debate and inform choice of appropriate and realistic options for sustainable development” (EITI Principle 4). The EITI Standard therefore requires EITI Reports that are “comprehensible, actively promoted, publicly accessible, and contribute to public debate” (EITI Requirement 7.1). Improving the accessibility and comparability of EITI data is essential to realise these objectives.

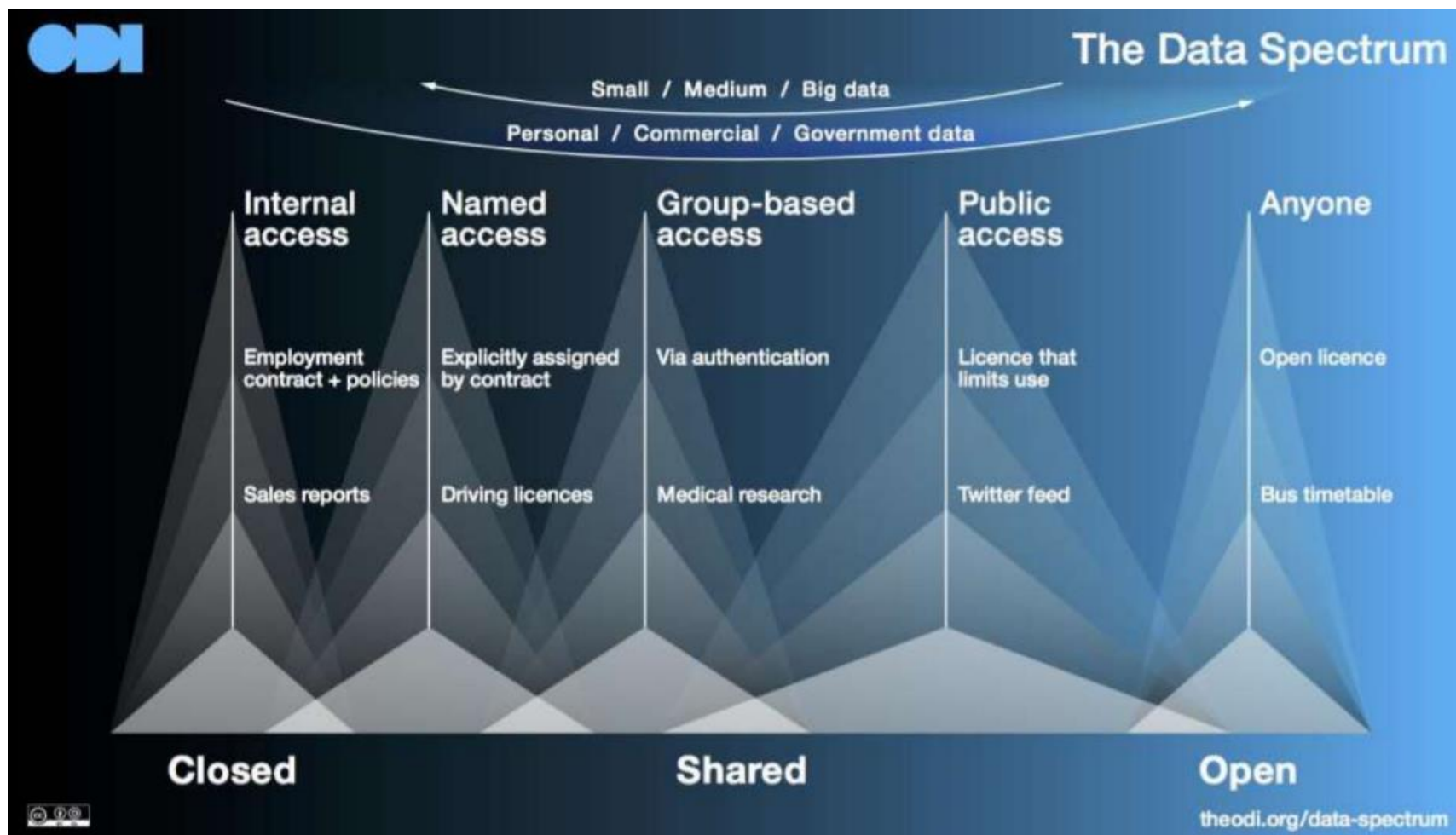
Open data objectives

3. Open EITI data can increase transparency about what government and business activities, and increases awareness about how countries’ natural resources are used and how extractives revenues are levied and spent, providing strong incentives for that money to be used most effectively.
4. Open data promotes accountability and good governance, enhances public debate, and helps to combat corruption. Providing access to government data can empower individuals, the media, civil society, and business to make better informed choices about the services they receive and the standards they should expect. Open data, can also be a valuable tool for government in improving policy making and sector management.
5. Free access to, and subsequent re-use of, open data are of significant value to society and the economy.

Open data adoption strategy: Government directives instead of hard law

Law	Government directives	Global standards
European Accounting Directive Directive 2013/34/EU (Mandatory disclosure data)	United States: Open Government Initiative (January 2009)	G8 Open Data Charter and Technical Annex (2013)
Philippines open data and freedom of information law (draft)		The EITI Standard and open data policy (2016)

The Open Data Spectrum



NRGI's data tools

2017 Resource Governance Index



[Home](#) [Data](#) [Country Profiles](#) [Compare Countries](#) [Media Center](#) [About](#)

Country grouping

ASIA-PACIFIC

Composite/component

COMPOSITE

Subcomponent

SELECT A SUBCOMPONENT

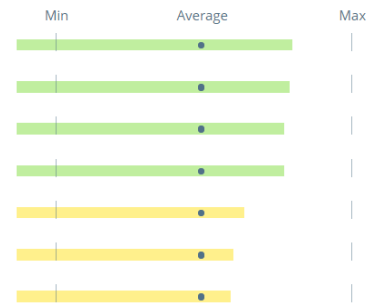
Indicator

SELECT AN INDICATOR

Rank

8	Australia (Western) (mining)
9	India (oil & gas)
11	Indonesia (mining)
12	Indonesia (oil & gas)
21	Philippines (mining)
27	Malaysia (oil & gas)
29	China (oil & gas)

Country



Score
(#/100)



Myanmar
MINING

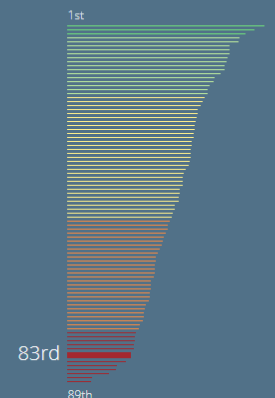
[Share](#) | [Download Country Profile](#)

OIL & GAS

MINING

Myanmar's gemstone sector scores 27 of 100 points and ranks 83rd among 89 assessments in the 2017 Resource Governance Index (RGI). This assessment focuses solely on Myanmar's gemstone sector, which is governed by a separate legal framework from other minerals. The gemstone sector remains opaque, with a lack of public access to rules on licensing or the fiscal regime. Myanmar is one of the poorest countries in the world when measured by gross domestic product per capita.¹ The country has suffered decades of internal conflict, partly financed by jade mining. Although significant variation exists between valuations, Myanmar's annual rough jade production is generally estimated to be worth billions of dollars. Improved transparency around the entire sector, particularly in licensing, ownership, production and revenue data, would be a step towards better governance.

MYANMAR (MINING):
RGI SCORE AND RANK



Resourceprojects.org

A repository of open-source data
on oil, gas and mining projects

We provide a platform to access information on extractive
projects. [Learn more...](#)

PROJECT PAYMENTS

Explore all payments
based on projects

GOVT. ENTITY PAYMENTS

Explore all payments
based on entities

SOURCES

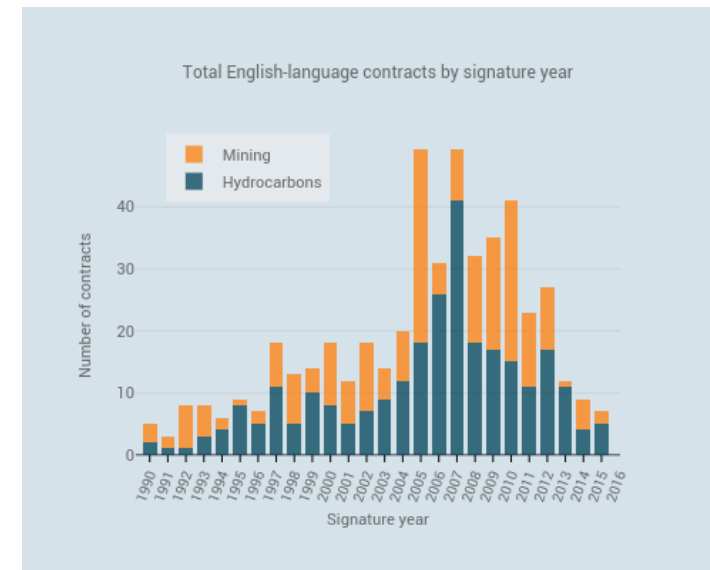
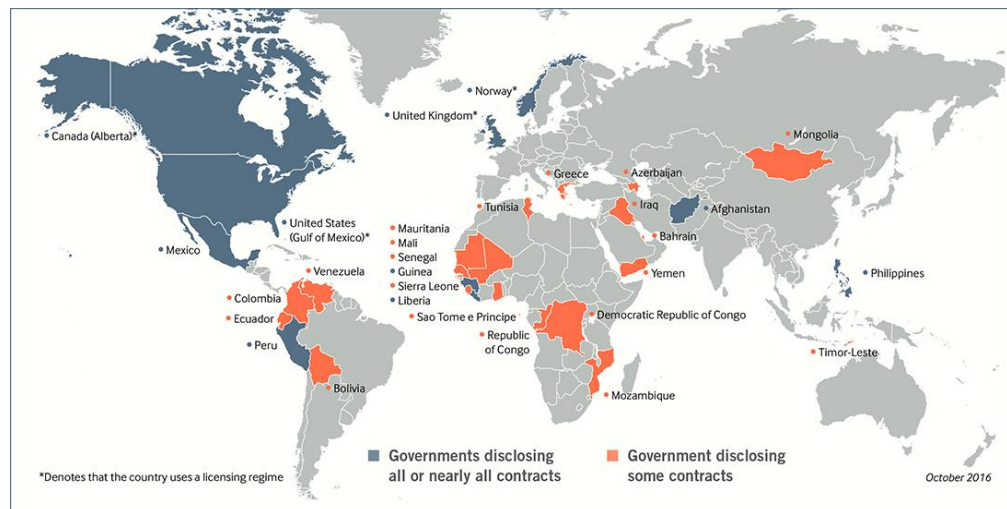
Learn about all of the
data sources

Mandatory disclosure data including
approx. **8000** data points and **300
billion USD** of payments to roughly
3500 projects and government
agencies/entities from **500** disclosing
companies

Resourcecontracts.org



More than 1,500 contract documents across more than 90 countries including Myanmar, Indonesia and the Philippines.



Resourcedata.org

ResourceData

Helping people to realize the benefits of their countries' endowments of oil, gas and minerals.

SEARCH

92

Countries

60

Datasets

9258

Documents



954

Precept 1: Strategy,
Consultation and
Institutions



2407

Precept 2: Accountability
and Transparency



2715

Precept 3: Exploration
and License Allocation



1830

Precept 4: Taxation



1940

Precept 5: Local Effects



1872

Precept 6: Nationally
Owned Resource
Companies



2151

Precept 7: Revenue
Distribution



1696

Precept 8: Revenue
Volatility



2058

Precept 9: Government
Spending



0

Precept 10: Private
Sector Development



0

Precept 11: Roles of
Multinational Companies



185

Precept 12: Role of
International Community

A repository of key extractives datasets including EITI summary data and more than 9,000 source documents from the 2017 Resource Governance Index.

Regional examples of open data projects and tools

Indonesia's EITI portal

UNDUH HASIL DALAM ZIP

Penerimaan Dana Bagi Hasil Lain-lain Laporan Kontekstual

UNDUH DATA PENERIMAAN DALAM EXCEL

KOMODITI

☐ Minyak Bumi dan Gas Bumi

☐ Mineral dan Batu Bara

TAHUN

☐ 2014

☐ 2013

☐ 2012

☐ 2011

☐ 2010

☐ 2009

JENIS LAPORAN

☐ Laporan Pemerintah

25 records

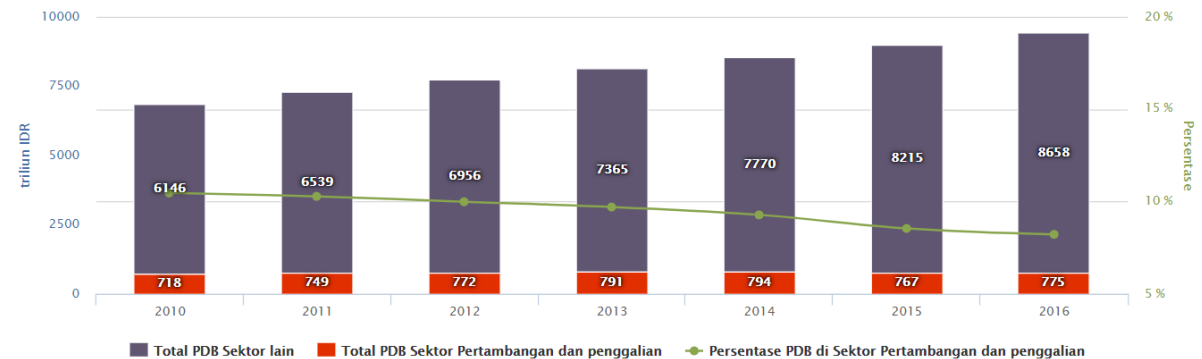
Nama Dokumen

<input type="checkbox"/> CND TAX COMPANY PNB	Unduh seleksi kedalam ZIP
<input type="checkbox"/> 2014	Unduh
<input type="checkbox"/> 2013	Unduh
<input type="checkbox"/> 2012	Unduh
<input type="checkbox"/> 2011	Unduh
<input type="checkbox"/> 2010	Unduh
<input type="checkbox"/> 2009	Unduh
<input type="checkbox"/> DEVIDEN COMPANY DITJEN ANGGARAN	Unduh seleksi kedalam ZIP
<input type="checkbox"/> 2014	Unduh
<input type="checkbox"/> 2013	Unduh
<input type="checkbox"/> 2012	Unduh
<input type="checkbox"/> 2011	Unduh
<input type="checkbox"/> 2010	Unduh
<input type="checkbox"/> 2009	Unduh
<input type="checkbox"/> DMO COMPANY SKK	Unduh seleksi kedalam ZIP
<input type="checkbox"/> 2014	Unduh
<input type="checkbox"/> 2013	Unduh
<input type="checkbox"/> 2012	Unduh

Penerimaan Tahunan EI Penyerapan Tenaga Kerja Total Ekspor Impor **PDB**

PDB Sektor Pertambangan dan Penggalan (Harga Konstan)

Sumber: BPS

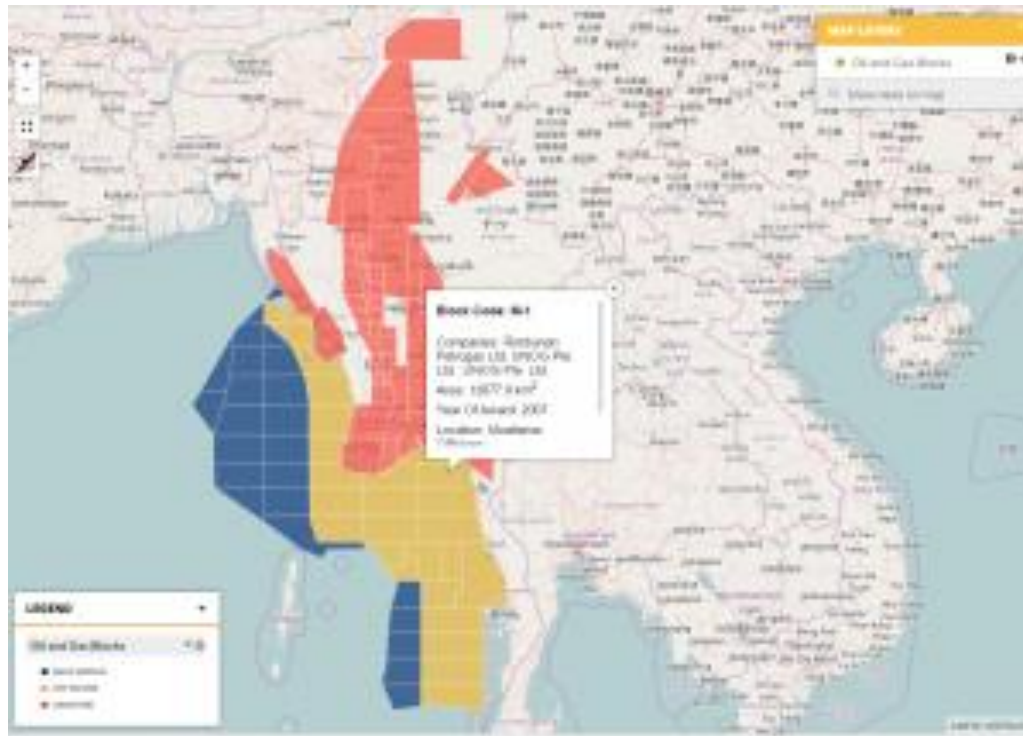


PELAJARI LEBIH LANJUT

EITI-Philippines's contract portal



Myanmar: Licenses



Group work

Group exercise

Projects:

- Mining cadaster - Myanmar
- One Map Policy – Indonesia
- Disaggregate project data disclosure

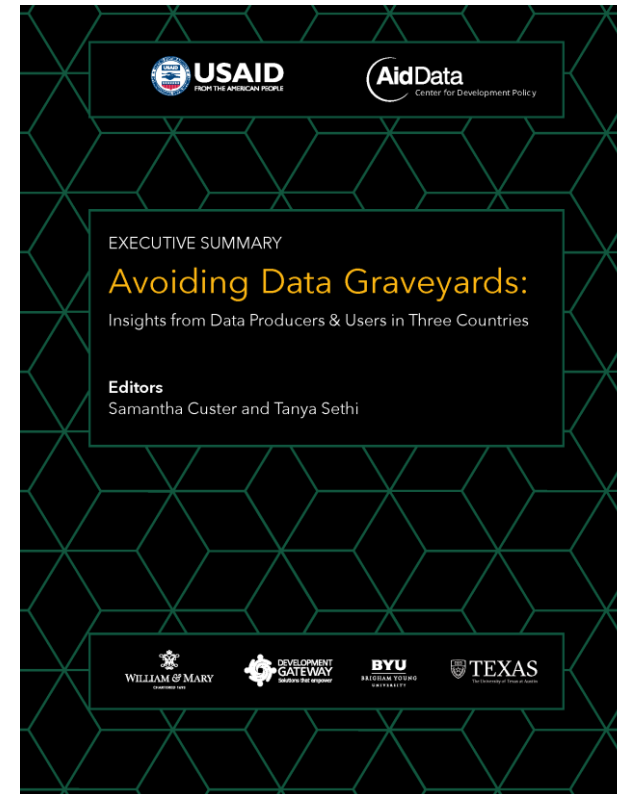
Group exercise

Questions:

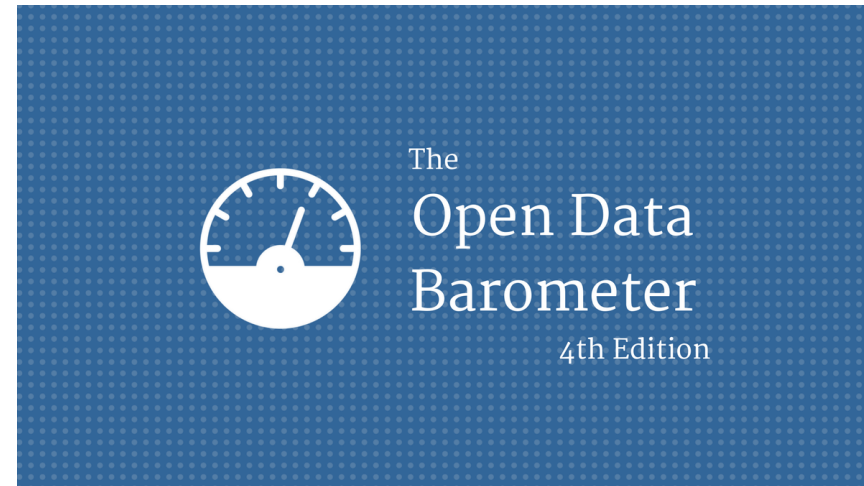
- What is the policy challenge?
- Which government and CSO stakeholders are critical?
- Can the policy change be achieved without data / technology?
- What technology / data change is required?
- Are there political barriers – do government agencies have incentives to assist?
- Which skill sets / capacity is required – from government to implement and from CSOs to monitor and use the data?

Unlocking the impact of open data

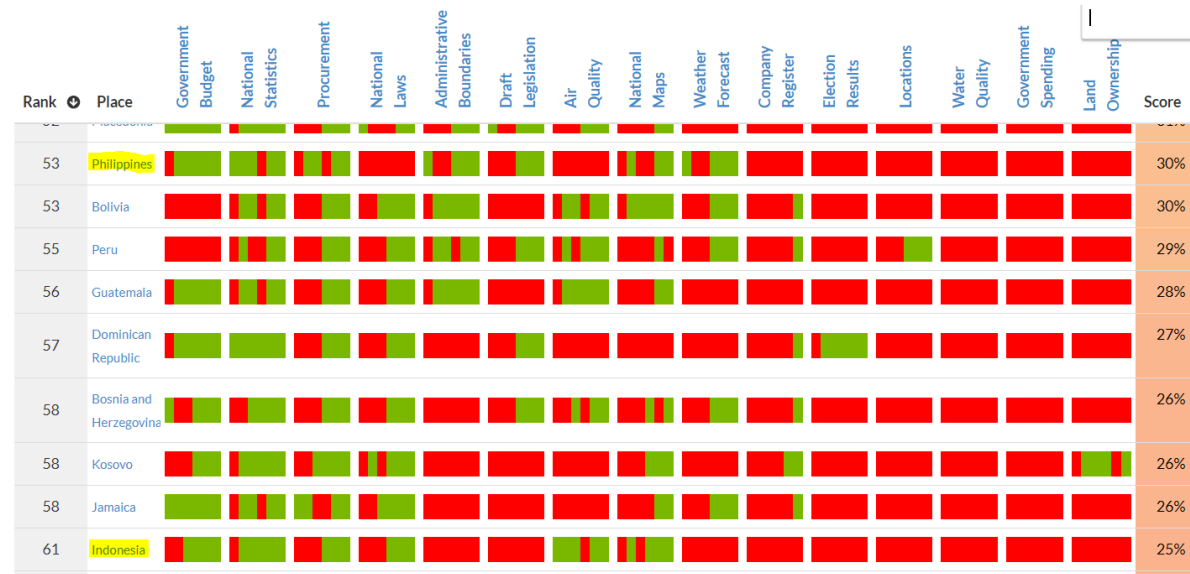
Zombie data: Data sitting on a portal without being used



Supply: How do we evaluate progress in publication?



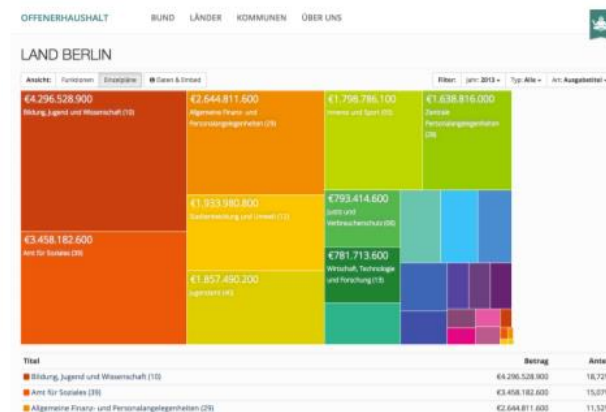
Many countries still have a long road ahead



Demand: Do CSOs and journalists have the skills?



Can visualizations power new advocacy?



Can new data leverage more in-depth analysis?

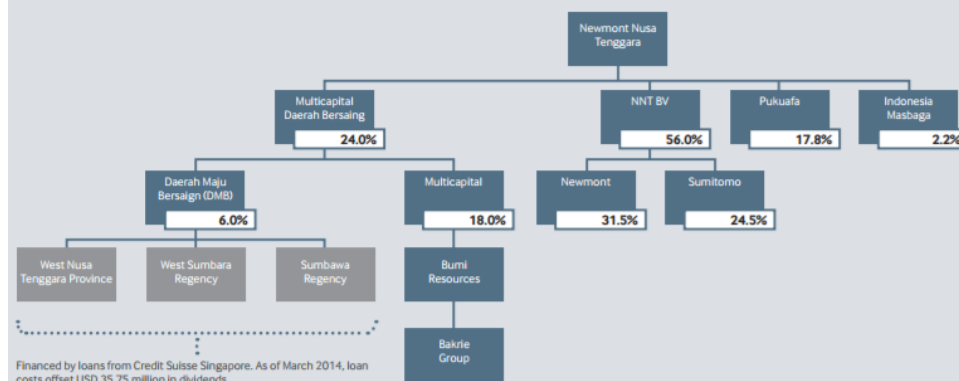
Batu Hijau Mining Project, Indonesia

Narrative Report

Assumptions

We separately model copper and gold production, sales and revenues and have reconstructed the production, realised price and cost history of the project from publicly available information, principally accounts for the Nusa Tenggara Partnership V.O.F - the joint entity through which Newmont and Sumitomo hold their share of Batu Hijau.

Figure 5. Ownership structure of Newmont Nusa Tenggara, prior to Newmont's sale to Amman Mineral Internasional in 2016 (percentage share in NNT)



Source: Yudhistira, Aria. "Ini Pemilik Saham Newmont Nusa Tenggara." Kata Data, 7 July, 2014. Accessed 6 February, 2017. <http://katadata.co.id/berita/2014/07/07/ini-pemilik-saham-newmont-nusa-tenggara>

Can open data change behaviour?

Hutchins Center Working Paper #34

October 2017

When transparency pays: The moderating effect of disclosure quality on changes in the cost of debt

Christine Cuny

Stern School of Business, New York University

Svenja Dube

Stern School of Business, New York University

The Impact of Transparency on the Cost of Sovereign Debt in Times of Economic Crisis

Article · June 2015 with 53 Reads

DOI: 10.1111/faam.12090

[Cite this publication](#)



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Francisco José Bastida Albaladejo
121.44 · University of Murcia

Abstract

This paper analyses which factors determine the cost of debt, specifically in the light of the deep economic crisis the world is facing in today. We evaluate the impact of transparency, financial indicators and sovereign ratings on public debt interest. We consider several measures related to transparency: transparency index, corruption index and public trust in politicians' financial honesty index. We work with 2008 (the beginning of the economic crisis) and 2012 data for OECD and BRICS countries. Our results show that all measures connected with fiscal transparency negatively impact the cost of sovereign debt, increasing therefore the financing costs of the government in 2008. A comparison of 2008 with 2012 reveals a substitution effect. On the one hand, transparency, corruption and public trust indexes explain interest rates in the first year considered. On the other, in 2012, when the crisis started to be overcome, the fiscal situation, rather than transparency indexes, explains interest rates. In the whole time window, sovereign rating holds its explanatory power.

Are governments collecting the right data?

data2x^o
partnering for a
gender data revolution

Gender Data Gaps			
Lacking Coverage Across Countries and/or Regular Country Production	Lacking International Standards to Allow for Comparability	Lacking Complexity: Information Across Domains	Lacking Granularity: Detailed Datasets Allowing for Disaggregation

+	Health				
	Maternal Morbidity & Mortality	•			•
	Women's Excess Disease Burdens	•			
	Violence Against Women	•		•	
	Mental Health	•		•	•
	Adolescent Health	•		•	•
	Utilization of Health Services by Women	•			•
✎	Education				
	Learning Outcomes	•	•		
	Excluded Girls	•	•		
	Transition Rates	•			
\$	Economic Opportunities				
	Unpaid Work	•			
	Informal Employment	•			
	Earnings and Opportunity Cost of Paid Work	•	•		
	Conditions of Migrant Workers	•	•		
	Employment Mobility	•	•	•	•
	Entrepreneurship	•		•	•
	Asset Ownership	•		•	•
	Productivity in Agriculture	•	•	•	•
	Access to Financial Services	•			
	Access to Child Care	•	•	•	•
	Access to Mobile Phones & Internet	•	•	•	•
📢	Political Participation				
	Representation in Local Governance, Political Organizations & the Professions	•	•		
	National Identity Documentation	•			•

Thank you!