



**OIL** FOR DEVELOPMENT

# The Oil for Development Programme

*Sharing the Norwegian Experience*

Petter Stigset, 22nd September 2015

INTOSAI WGEI

*2nd Meeting, Oslo 21 – 23 September 2015*

## Outline

Introduction: the OfD Programme

Relevance of OfD to the Supreme Audit Institutions

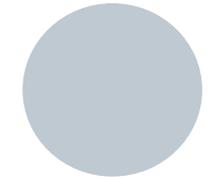
The OfD Approach to Responsible Resource Management

Two Country Programmes

Concluding Remarks

## Sharing the Norwegian Experience

- Strategic ownership by the state
- Strong and competent institutions
- Continual accumulation of technical knowledge
- A regulatory system with high respect for the environment, health and safety
- A determination to secure national control over the petroleum resources



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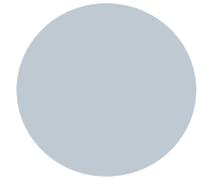
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## Synergies and complementarity

- Same goal: a rule based, competent transparent and accountable public sector
- OfD cooperates with the institutions you audit
- Our efforts are complementary
- We probably share some of the same challenges and dilemmas



## Country Programmes, September 2015

Angola

Cuba

Ghana

Iraq

Lebanon

Mozambique

Myanmar

Sudan

South Sudan

Tanzania

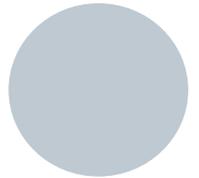
Uganda

### Candidate Countries

Kenya

Somalia

Bolivia



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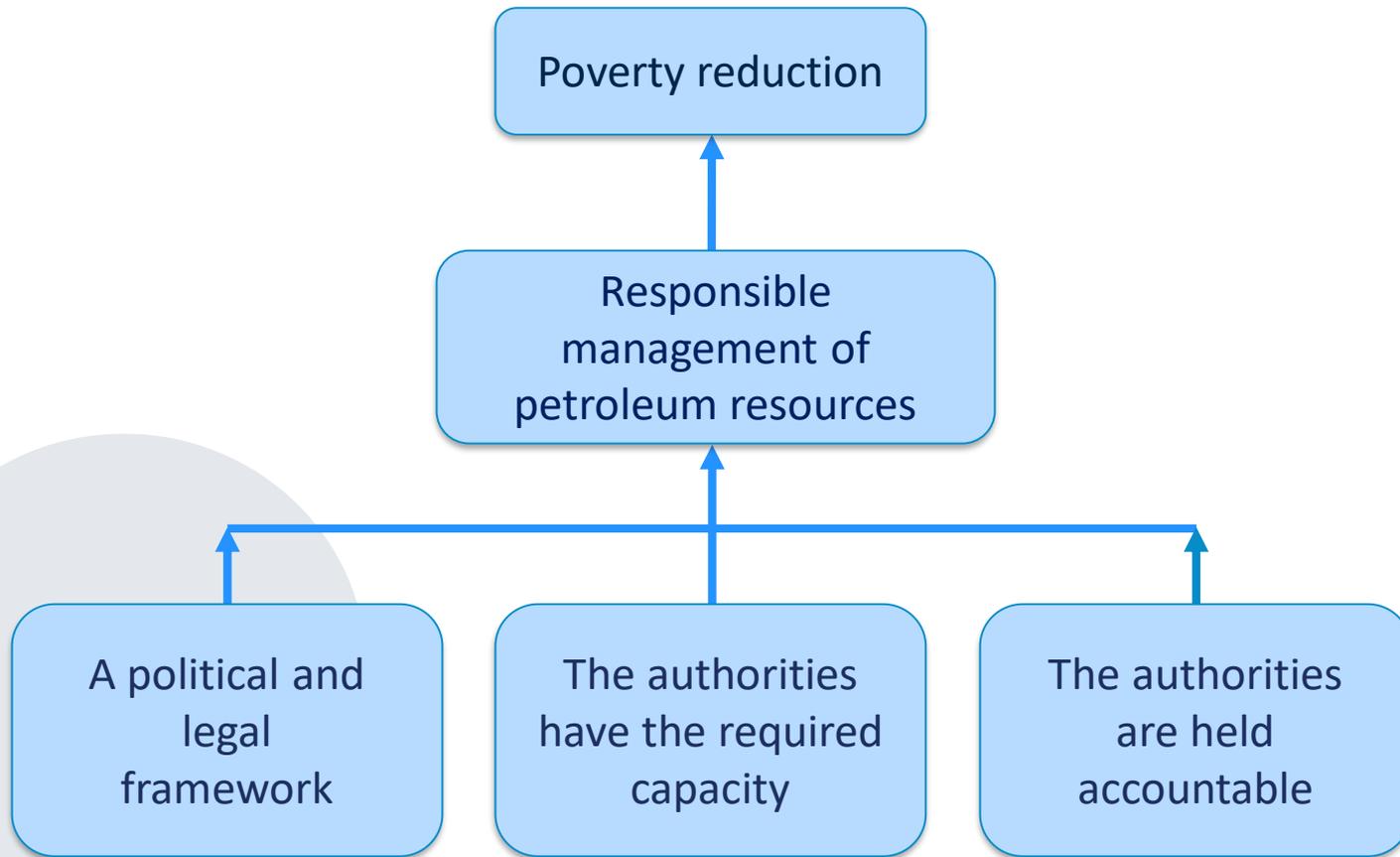
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## The OfD Theory of Change



## The Four Components

Managing the Petroleum Resources



- Legal frameworks for the petroleum sector,
- Mapping of resources,
- Data management
- Resource extraction, enhanced recovery
- Strategic environmental impact assessments.

Managing the Revenues

Managing the Environment

Managing the Safety

## The Four Components

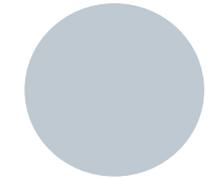
Managing the Petroleum Resources

Managing the Revenues

Managing the Environment

Managing the Safety

- Petroleum fiscal regimes
- Sovereign Wealth Fund issues
- Macroeconomic and fiscal frameworks,
- Revenue administration
- Initiatives to promote transparency
- Production and publishing of petroleum related statistics



## The Four Components

Managing the Petroleum Resources

Managing the Revenues

Managing the Environment

Managing the Safety

- 
- Legal frameworks,
  - Environmental sensitivity mapping,
  - Environmental impact assessments,
  - Emergency preparedness and oil spill response plans,
  - Compliance monitoring
  - Issues related to climate change.

## The Four Components

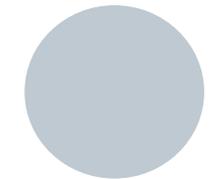
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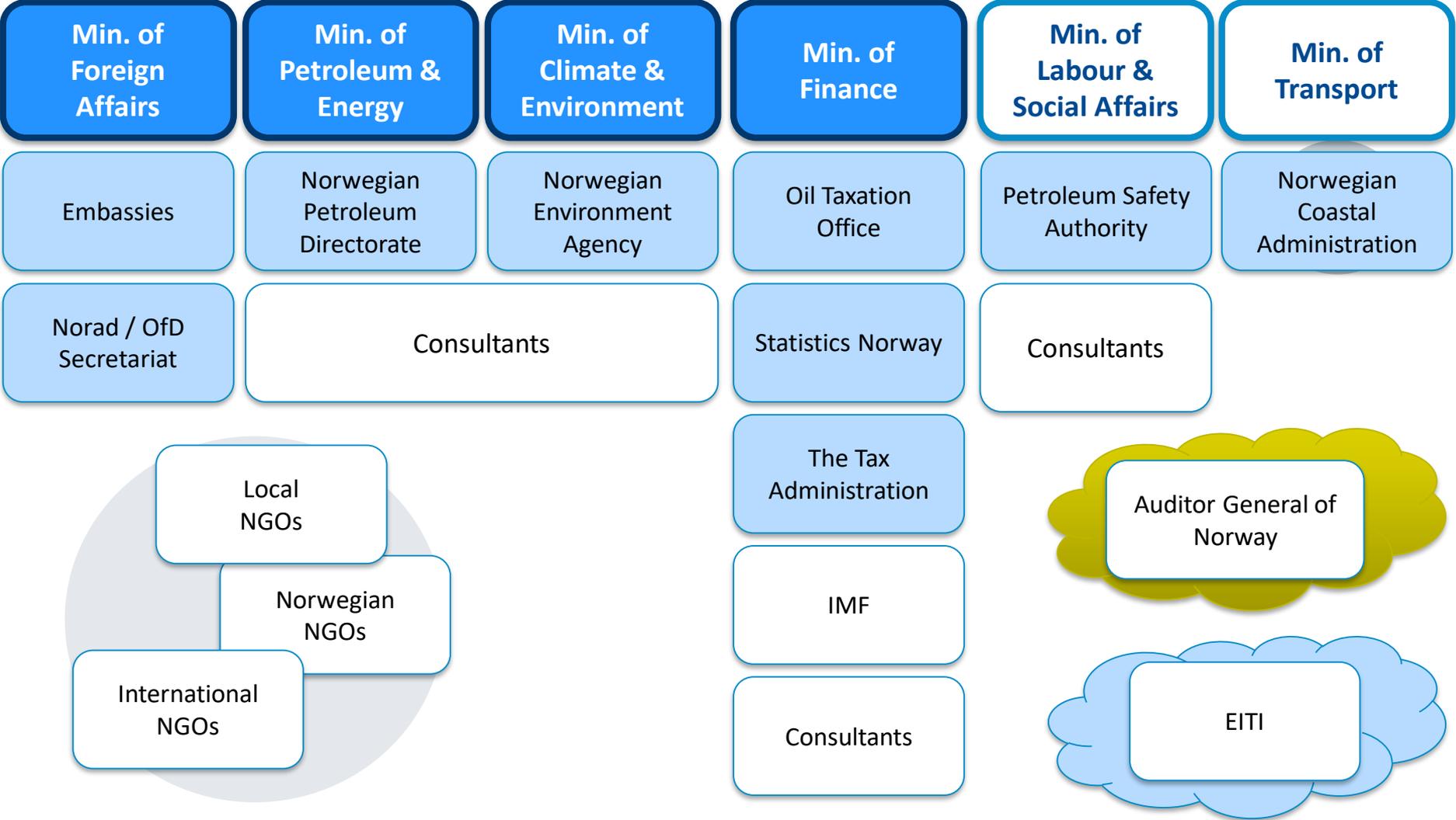
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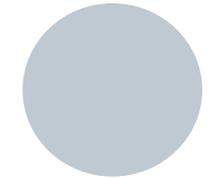
- Safety legislation and non-legal safety standards
- Disaster prevention,
- HSE legislation and institutionalization
- Three-party cooperation between trade unions, employer unions and the authorities





## Basic Criteria for Selection of Partner Countries

- A formal request for an OfD Programme
- OECD / DAC Country
- Significant petroleum production or potential
- Norwegian relevance
- Identified need for capacity development
- Commitment to implementation



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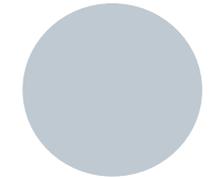
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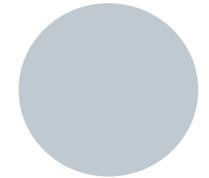
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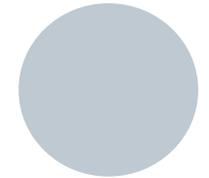
## OfD in Ghana since 2008

- Main focus: legislation and capacity development
- 2013: a new Petroleum Exploration and Production Bill to Parliament for approval.
- Comprehensive training to the new Petroleum Commission, the new upstream regulator
- Completion of an SEA after three years of support from the Norw. Environmental Agency
- Support to a number of civil society initiatives, incl. the **Public Interest and Accountability Committee (PIAC)**.



## 25 years of OfD in Nicaragua

- Experts from Norwegian institutions have assisted with Nicaragua in five phases of the programme.
- Design and implementation of a new regulatory framework
- Collection and processing of old data, analysis of new seismic data, creating a petroleum database
- Implementing a monitoring system for HSE for offshore operations.
- Updating of the National Contingency Plan for Emergencies.



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