HOW CAN THE TOOLKIT BE APPLIED BY LATIN AMERICAN SAIs?

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE STATE OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

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Background

The mining, oil and gas industry are important economic activities for countries in Latin America. These are strategic resources and generate significant revenues and their correct control and accountability are sensitive issue.
Oil and Gas OPEC

OPEC share of world crude oil reserves, 2017

- Non-OPEC: 268.56 billion barrels (18.11%)
- OPEC: 1,214.21 billion barrels (81.89%)

OPEC proven crude oil reserves, at end 2017 (billion barrels, OPEC share)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Reserves (bbl)</th>
<th>OPEC Share (%)</th>
<th>Non-OPEC Share (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>302,81</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>266,26</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
<td>26.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IR Iran</td>
<td>155,60</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>147,22</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>26.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>101,50</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>96.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>97,80</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>99.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>48,36</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>96.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>48,36</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>96.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>25,24</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>97.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>2,00</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>99.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>1,10</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>99.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Latin American mineral production against world production

Environmental and social conflicts related with mining

Environmental and social conflicts related with oil and gas industry

Amazon – bioma and EI

a) Protected Areas according to UICN

b) Indigenous territories

Source: Prüssmann et. al., 2016
Protected areas in Latin America

INDIMAPA 2014 AMÉRICA LATINA
índice de implementación y gestión

1120 AP

bajo 328 AP 29%
medio 580 AP 52%
alto 212 AP 19%
CONCLUSIONS

- Same criteria and methods in each country and between countries.
- Allow development of MoUs (Memorandum of Understanding) for coordinated audits.
- Apply guidelines to do audits.
- Knowledge sharing.
- Take the experiences of other countries as examples to be applied in local audits.
CONCLUSIONS

- Improve audit methodologies in Latin American countries.
- WGEI could be a reference for other OLACEFS working groups.
- Make EI audits according to ISSAIs standards.
- Control the EI activities from the point of view of the conservation of nature and social responsibility.
- SDG.
- The Latin-American biodiversity could be a key point to develop new audit methodologies related with EI.
In the framework of OLACEFS, Ecuador hosted the meeting related with Renewable Energy Coordinated Audit.

12 countries participated: Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estados Unidos, Guatemala, Honduras, México, Paraguay and Venezuela.
A US GAO delegation presented the scope and objectives of WGEI, focusing on how countries can be eligible for membership and invited Latin American countries to collaborate with WGEI.

We hope to involve Latin American countries in the working group activities and eventually host a future WGEI meeting.
THANK YOU

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF ECUADOR