TTEITI
Trinidad and Tobago Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

State of the Extractive Sectors **Report 2023**

Welcome to Trinidad and Tobago's ninth annual Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Report. The country has been implementing the EITI for over a decade and transparency and accountable management of our oil, gas and mining sectors is a continuous imperative. The Trinidad and Tobago Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Steering Committee's (SC) vision is for the country's extractive resources to be effectively managed to benefit all citizens and preserve the environment. Our mission is to promote greater transparency and more effective management of extractive sector resources by empowering citizens with relevant information. With oil and gas prices currently on an upward trajectory, transparency is even more important especially as it relates to the country's post Covid-19 pandemic recovery. Revenue from the extractive sector will also finance the country's short, medium and long term plans for diversification, digital transformation, citizen security and crime prevention. The EITI's role in providing assurance on energy sector revenue is therefore crucial.

A critical element of the SC's work focuses on independently verifying the amount the country earns from our oil, gas and mining resources and identifying the reasons for any discrepancies as well as providing recommendations on how the country can improve its revenue collection and audit and assurance systems. The SC will continue this independent verification and health check on systems, but also look at innovating within the EITI framework.

Our 2024-26 work plan addresses the new EITI Standard requirements aimed at assessing the energy transition, anti-corruption and improved revenue collection. The SC will also continue to target an increase in mining sector participation in TTEITI and advocate for legal barriers to be addressed, whether including an EITI clause in licences and contracts or the passing of TTEITI legislation. As it relates to innovation, the SC, in this report and beyond, will disclose gender data and continue to focus on environmental reporting. I am pleased to announce that both the National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago and Touchstone Energy Limited will disclose key data on their emissions and energy use in this report.

One of the world's pressing concerns is how the energy transition and climate change will shift Government policies, company strategy and citizens' lives over the short to medium term. For Trinidad and Tobago, these concerns are a point of significant interest. As a net energy exporter and small island state, the country already faces the brunt of climate change impact and any major tremors in the global energy transition policy space will impact our revenue and market share for LNG and petrochemicals. Gathering as much data to help clarify how citizens, companies and Government respond to these developments is pivotal. And both the NGC and Touchstone have demonstrated leadership in data disclosure. Continuous innovation helps the SC and country build on its EITI legacy.

In June 2023, after being assessed to gauge how well the country implements the EITI Standard, Trinidad and Tobago attained a score of 89 out of 100 for meeting the Standard requirements. That tally was the highest score in Latin America and the Caribbean and fourth highest globally. We will have to live up to this score and keep progressing. In Trinidad and Tobago, the EITI continues to provide a collaborative mechanism and platform for developing and consolidating transparency and accountability in the nation's oil and gas sectors, the cornerstone of the national economy. The disclosures in this report is the start of a conversation on how we manage our resource wealth.

On behalf of the TTEITI Steering Committee and Secretariat, I wish to acknowledge with thanks the roles played by the stakeholders - Government, extractive companies and civil society - in guiding and supporting EITI implementation over the last year and in producing this report. In particular, I recognise the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries and the Ministry of Finance's Board of Inland Revenue and Investment Division for their contributions. Also, I recognise the EITI Independent Administrator, PKF Limited, supported by Engaged Consulting and Michael Barron Consulting, for their professionalism in carrying out the analysis for this report. Finally, I want to thank the TTEITI Steering Committee and the Secretariat for their daily contributions to EITI implementation. I am optimistic that the information provided in this report will advance dialogue and debate on the country's extractive sector.

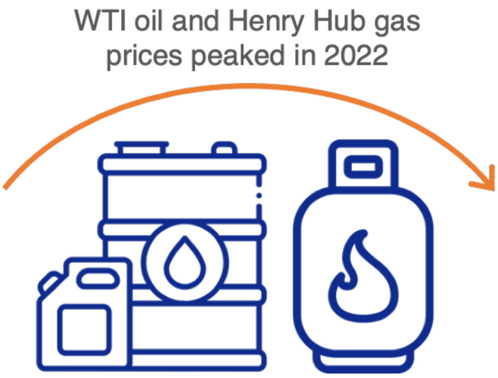
Gregory McGuire
Chairman, TTEITI Steering Committee
30 September 2023

Contextual information on the extractive sectors

Overview of the extractive industries (EITI Requirement 3.1)

Natural (or extractive) resources, such as oil, gas and minerals belong to a country's citizens. Extraction of these resources can lead to economic growth and social development. However, when poorly managed it has too often led to corruption and even conflict. More openness around how a country manages its natural resource wealth is necessary to ensure that these resources can benefit all citizens.

The war in Ukraine continues to impact European and global energy demand while fears over a global recession and risks of banking sector contagion has affected market confidence. The performance of the Chinese economy and whether its stimulus package drives better economic performance will also impact the energy price outlook as well as the summer driving season in the United States and the increase or decrease in global air travel.

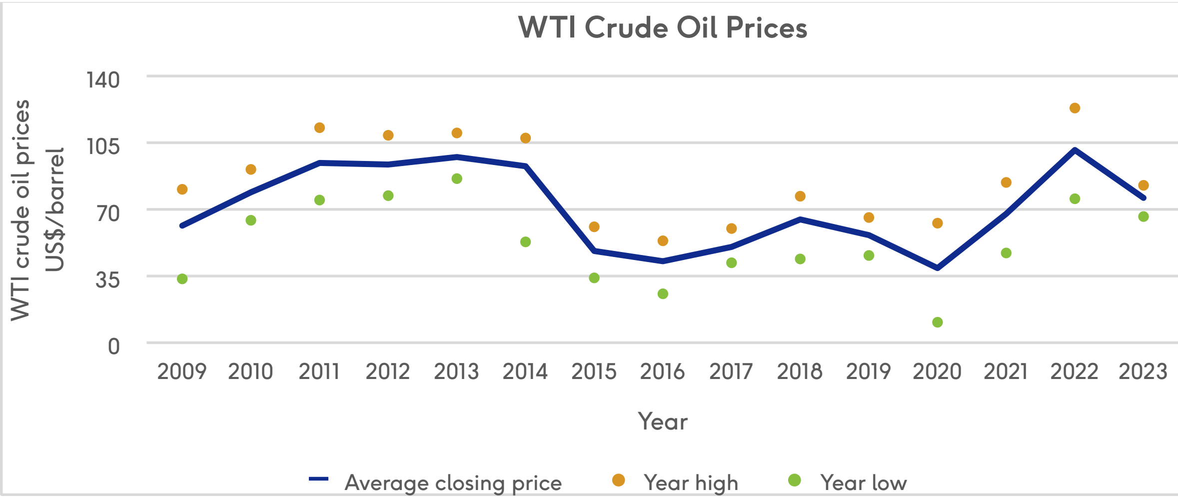


Peaking oil and gas prices

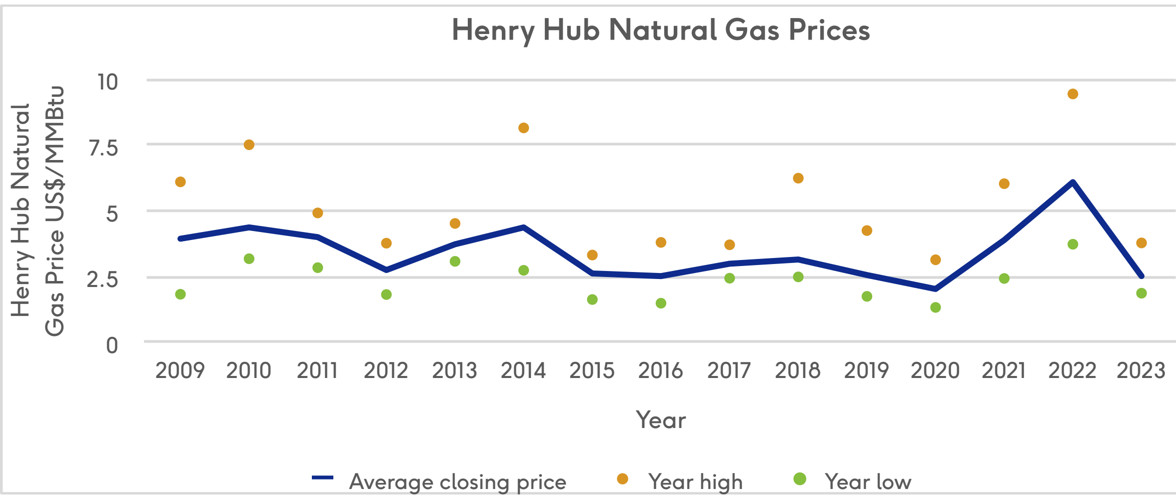
The unpredictability of events has become the norm, with supply chain ripples, energy supply and demand imbalances and changing patterns of employment occurring regularly. For Trinidad and Tobago, these global developments, understandably have impacted the country's energy sector and economy.

For FY2023, as of April 2023, WTI oil prices have averaged US$79.44 per barrel compared to US$98 in FY2022 -while Henry Hub gas prices have averaged US$2.16 per mmBtu for the second quarter of 2023 when compared to $7.70 per mmBtu in FY2022. Natural gas prices spiked in August 2022 at an average of $8.79 per mmbtu which was the highest recorded since 2008. Global energy prices remained elevated between July and December 2022, primarily due to geopolitical tensions. In recent months, prices began to moderate in response to slowing global economic activity.

Between fiscal 2011- 2023, the royalty Government received totalled $26.6 billion and royalty payments spiked after the royalty rate was increased to 12.5% in 2017. Royalties increased by 123% from $1.7 billion in 2021 to $3.8 billion in 2022. For 2023 up to September, the Government collected $3.04 billion in royalties. In 2022, Government received the highest share of profit received in the past nine years, 9.6 billion. For 2023, up to September, the share of profit continues to be high with Government receiving $8.2 billion.



WTI Crude Oil Prices 2009-2023
Source: macrotrends.net



Henry Hub Natural Gas Prices 2009-2023
Source: macrotrends.net

These energy commodity price moderations are likely due to a slowdown in economic activity in the US and Europe as a result of inflationary pressures and is predicted to dampen energy demands for 2023. According to a statement by the Minister of Finance, the windfall of energy revenue in 2022 was used by the GoRTT to settle debts and arrears, finance VAT refunds, reduce the budget deficit and make a deposit into the Heritage and Stabilisation Fund.

Despite this temporary surge in revenue, the local energy sector is currently facing several short, medium and long-term adjustments that will change the country's energy landscape. Some of these adjustments include:

- A change in the commercial structure of Atlantic LNG,
- A move towards liberalisation of retail fuel prices and reduction of the fuel subsidy,
- A revamp of the fiscal regime to attract more upstream investment,
- The conclusion of the nearshore bid round and finalisation of negotiation and drafting of contracts for the deep water and onshore bid rounds,
- The development of the Trinidad and Tobago's first large scale solar project.

One thing is clear is that amidst these adjustments and impactful global events and policy plans, transparency and accountability are critical. In this Trinidad and Tobago EITI report, we will reconcile payments made by oil, gas and mining companies to Government and provide recommendations to improve revenue collection, data management and audit and assurance. The report also focuses on beneficial ownership disclosure, contract transparency and environmental reporting.

National Budget 2024

The 2024 national budget published on 2 October 2023 focused on Government's plans to increase its revenue collection through strengthening institutions and amending laws while also offering incentives to spur activity in the energy, manufacturing and agriculture sectors. The budget for FY2024 is pegged at an oil price of US$85 per barrel and a gas price of US$5 per mmBtu. Total revenue has been budgeted at TT$54.012 billion with oil revenue in particular accounting for TT$16.709 billion and non-oil revenue accounting for TT$35.547 billion. Total expenditure has been budgeted at TT$59.209 billion, with education and training, national security and health gaining the top allocations in the budget maintaining the trend of previous years. Overall, the budget continues to be in a deficit with a projected deficit of TT$5.197 billion for FY2024 which represents 2.7% of gross domestic product (GDP).

Currently, the government's debt-GDP ratio is at 70.9%, averaging below the target of 75%. Headline inflation, after peaking 8.7% year-on-year in December 2022, continues to decelerate and has decreased to 4.0% as of August 2023. This is mainly due to lower shipping costs and reduced international food commodity prices. There continues to be improvement in unemployment conditions, with the unemployment rate reducing to 3.7% in the second quarter as compared to 4.9% in the first quarter. Economic activity has experienced continued growth in 2023 as it expanded by 3% in the first quarter due to a buoyant non-energy sector. In a similar trend, the non-energy sector is expected to expand by 2.6% in 2024 and 2% in 2025. The country's investment climate continues to have a favourable outlook as Moody's improved Trinidad and Tobago's rating to positive. As economic recovery is expected to continue, there is an overall projected growth rate of 2.7% in 2023, with similar projections for 2024 and 2025.

The following are some of the key highlights of the budget as it relates to energy sector activity, incentives and other reforms.

Energy Sector: In the budget address, the Minister of Finance Colm Imbert noted the need to increase gas production and listed several upstream projects that will come on stream between 2023-2026. These include Shell's Colibri project, bpTT's Cassia Compression project, bpTT's Infill Programme in the Mango, Savonette and Angelin fields as well as EOG Resources' Osprey West and East Developments and Touchstone's Cascadura Development onshore. Other projects include bpTT's South East Queens Beach field, EOG's Mento field, Shell's Aphrodite field and an expansion of the Touchstone's onshore Cascadura field. A shallow water bid round, held two days after the budget, offered 13 blocks to prospectors.

Incentives: Based on EITI reports, from 2011-2022, Supplemental Petroleum Tax (SPT) accounts for approximately 16% of total revenue earned from the upstream energy sector and is linked to the price of oil. It is a windfall tax imposed on income generated from the disposal of crude oil, separate and apart from royalty payments/obligations. The rates range from 0% at crude prices at or below US$50 per barrel to the highest rate of 33% if prices land between US$50-$90 per barrel. The rates, of course, are determined by the classification of the field and the weighted average price for crude oil for a given quarter. The budget also featured fiscal changes that will impact SPT. The Minister announced that from January 2024, a threshold of $75 per barrel will be available for shallow water producers and the sustainability incentive will be increased from 20% to 25% for any mature marine or small marine oil fields. It is anticipated that these changes will encourage smaller producers to increase oil production.

Regulatory Reform: Citing a TT$10 billion gap between tax liability and tax payments, which is a significant revenue leakage, the Minister of Finance unveiled plans to make the Trinidad and Tobago Revenue Authority (TTRA) fully operational as well as tackle transfer pricing in 2024. The TTRA's board already submitted its 3-year strategic plan for 2023-2025, including a roadmap and annual operational plan. The authority is in the final stages of recruiting executive and senior management. In advance of the TTRA being fully operational, Government is diagnosing its tax administration systems with help from the IMF.

The Minister of Finance also announced that Government is in the process of developing legislation and policy to deal with transfer pricing. In the country's Gas Master Plan, Poten and Partners estimated that the country loses US$1.3 billion in revenue from the LNG sector due to transfer pricing. The Government will partner with the CAF Development Bank and the InterAmerican Centre of Tax Administration (CIAT) to determine the necessary legislative changes. The changes will be completed in two years and aims to develop rules and procedures to create arm's length pricing arrangements, avoid profit shifting and improve tax administration.

The contribution of the extractive sector to the economy (EITI Requirement 6.3 and 4.1)

The government publishes data on the extractive industries' contribution to the national economy at: https://www.finance.gov.tt/publications/national-budget/review-of-the-economy/.

There was an increase in Government revenues collected from oil and gas between fiscal 2020 and fiscal 2021. This was due in large part to an increase in global energy prices, coupled with a marginal increase in local production, and loosening Covid-19 restrictions.

Contribution of the extractives sector

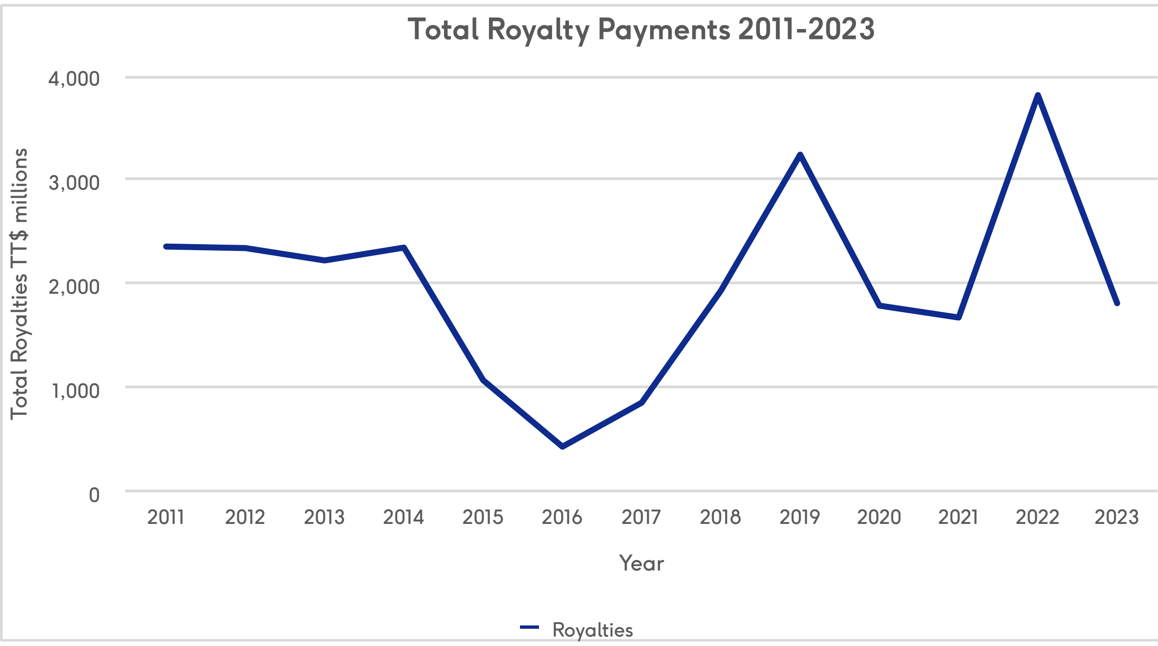
Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Oil and Gas contribution to Government Revenue	23% of total Gov't revenue or TT$8.1 bn	27 % of total Gov't revenue or TT$11.3 bn	35.5% of total Gov't revenue or TT$16.2 bn	24% of total Gov't revenue or TT$7.9 bn	25% of total Gov't revenue or TT$9.3 bn	57% of total Gov't revenue or TT$30 bn
Energy Sector Contribution to GDP (%)	36.1%	35.1%	34%	35.7%	30%	29.9%
Oil and Gas export earnings	82% of total export earnings or US$ 7.8bn	85% of total export earnings or US$ 9bn	80% of total export earnings or US$ 6.9bn	73% of total export earnings or US$ 4.3bn	81% of total export earnings or US$ 8.9bn	86% of total export earnings or US$ 7.4bn**
Mining Sector Revenues	TT$7.9 million	TT$3.4 million	TT$5.2 million	TT$2.5 million (revised estimate)	TT$4.7 million	TT$3.7 million (revised estimate)
Oil and Gas contribution to total employment	2.4% 14,600	1.6% 11,000	NA	2.5% 14,700	2% 12,100	1.5% 9800
HSF Value	$US 5.8 billion	$US 5.9 billion	US$ 6.2 billion	US$ 5.8 billion	US$ 5.4 billion	US$ 4.7 billion*
SOE investment in Corporate Social Responsibility	TT$10.6 million NGC	TT$10 million NGC	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, Summary Economic Indicators 2020, Ministry of Finance, Draft Estimates, HSF Quarterly and Annual Report & Review of the Economy (Various Years)
2022* - HSF Value for 2022 is based on HSF Quarterly Report—April 2022 to June 2022
Central Statistical Office
**- Energy Export Earnings for 2022 is based on Q1 and Q2 values.

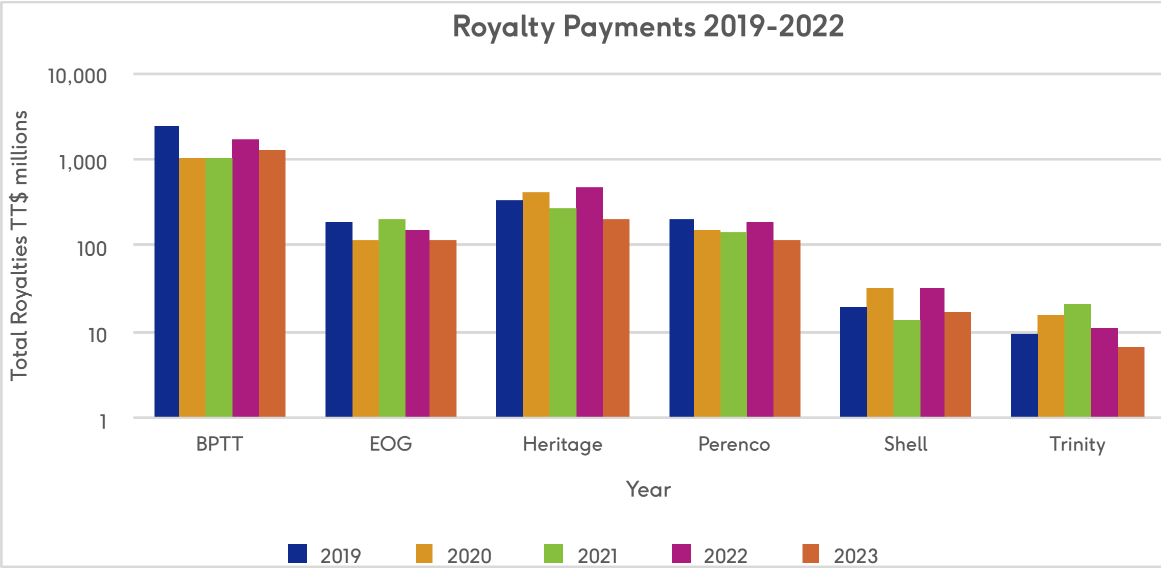
Oil and gas sector revenues

In order to include more up to date tax and royalty information in this report, the TTEITI steering committee has agreed to include unaudited/unreconciled information provided by MEEI.

The following charts give royalty and PSC share of profit payments up to FY2023. The first chart shows total royalty payments from 2011 to 2023 and the second chart shows companies with largest royalty payments for 2019 to 2023. Between FY2011- 2023, the royalty Government received totalled TT$26.6 billion and royalty payments spiked after the royalty rate was increased to 12.5% in 2017. Royalties increased by 123% from TT$1.7 billion in 2021 to TT$3.8 billion in 2022. For 2023, the Government collected TT$3.04 billion. bpTT and Heritage were the two largest contributors, paying TT$2 billion and TT$521 million respectively in 2023.



Government increased royalty rates to 12.5% in December 2017
Oil and gas prices declined in 2019 and 2020
Prices rebound due to Ukraine war. Record royalty collection

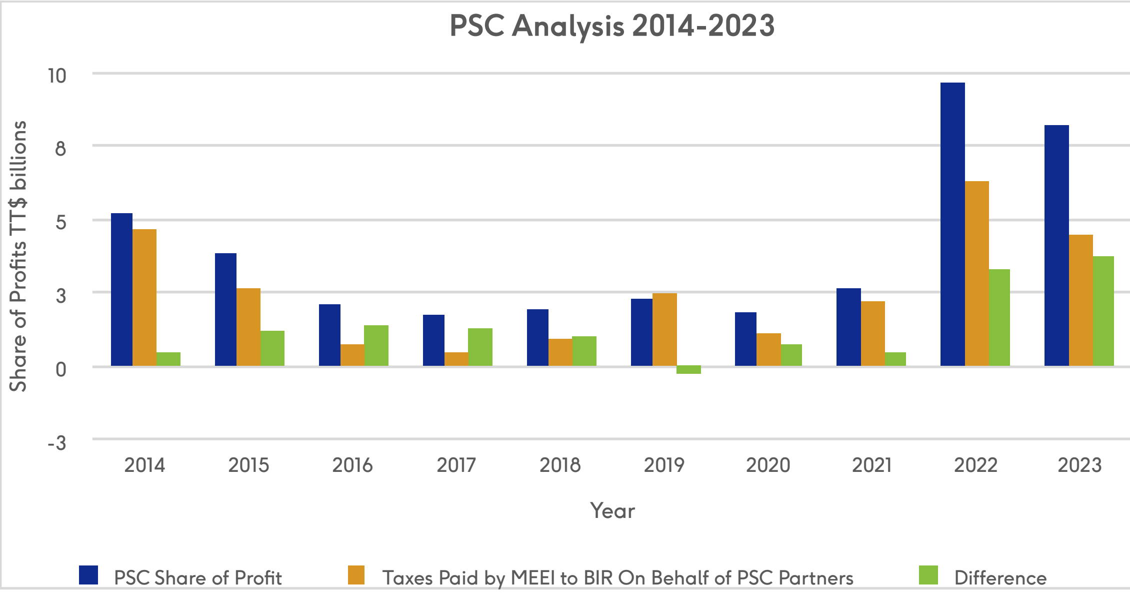


Source: MEEI - Note: 2023 data is up to 31st May
Royalty Payments 2019-2023

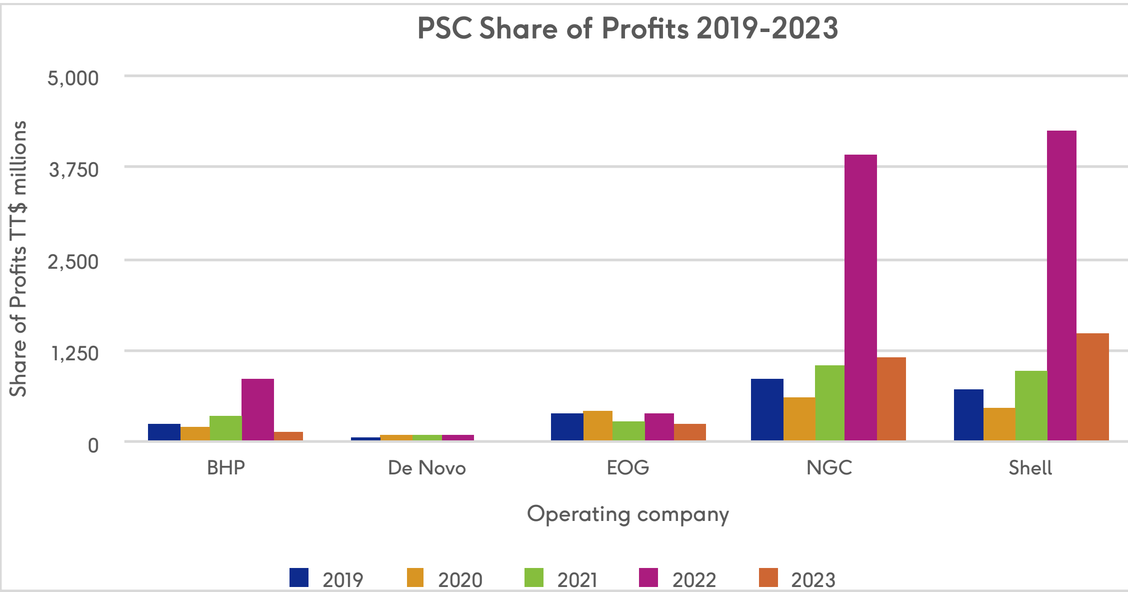
Companies operating under PSC's pay the MEEI a profit share. From this profit share the MEEI covers tax obligations for all its partners and this payment is made to the Board of Inland Revenue (BIR). The following chart compares these payments to the PSC share of profit. The second chart illustrates the four companies with the largest PSC share of profit payments from 2019 to 2023.

Between 2014-2023, Government received TT$39.5 billion in PSC share of profit and paid TT$26 billion in taxes from these profits on behalf of its PSC partners to the BIR. Between FY2021 and FY2022, there has been a significant increase in PSC share of profit. The share of profit the grew by 255% from TT$2.7 billion in 2021 to TT$9.6 billion in 2022.

In 2022, Government received the highest share of profit received in the past nine years. For 2023, the share of profit continues to be high with Government receiving TT$8.2 billion. Shell and NGC were the two largest contributors, paying TT$4.6 billion and TT$2.4 billion for 2023.



2022 was the highest PSC share of profit in a decade. 2023 share of profit also trending high | Source: MEEI



Source: MEEI - Note: 2022 data is up to 31st May

Contribution to Economy

Exploration

In 2021, MEEI held one bid round for seventeen (17) deep water offshore blocks, which closed in December 2021. On 26 September 2023 the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries formally announced that a BPTT and Shell joint venture (JV) had been awarded deep water blocks 25a, 25b and 27 off Trinidad's east coast.

In 2022, the Nearshore and Onshore competitive bid rounds was opened for a period of six (6) months, which concluded on 9 January 2023. A total of sixteen (16) bids were received for eight (8) of the eleven (11) blocks. According to the company's reports, Trinity Exploration & Production was awarded the Buenos Ayres block and Touchstone Exploration's subsidiary, Primera Oil and Gas won the Cipero onshore block.

On 4 October 2023, the Ministry also launched its shallow water bid round. The thirteen (13) blocks offered were Block 1(b), Block 2(ab), Block 2(d), Block 21, Block 22(a), Block 22(b), Block 4(c), Guayaguayare (Offshore) Block, Block Lower Reverse L, Block Modified U(c), Block NCMA 2, Block NCMA 3 and Block NCMA 4(a), located in the shallow water area off the coasts of Trinidad and Tobago.

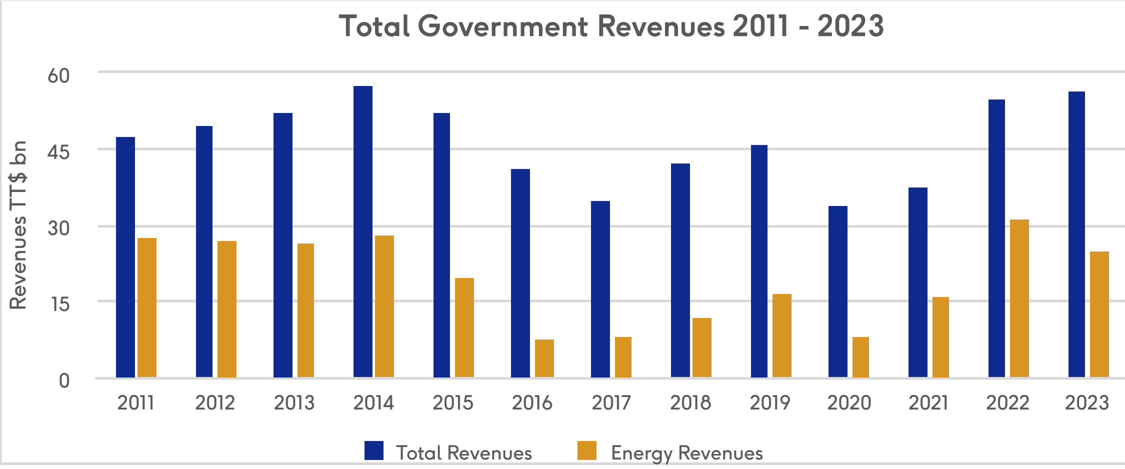
Production

Average crude and condensate production marginally decreased from 59,850 bopd in 2021 to 58,436 bopd in 2022. As of June 2023, production averaged at 55,970 bopd which reflects a decline when compared to the same period in 2022, during which time, production averaged 59,111 bopd.

In 2021 natural gas production averaged 2579 mmscf/d. This is the lowest production level for the past decade. However, from 2022 to March 2023, production has slowly but steadily increased. This is attributed to an increase in production from Shell, as the company's averaged daily production increased from 494 mmscf/d in 2021 to 661 mmscf/d in 2022, representing a 29% improvement.

Government Revenues

There was a substantial increase in Government revenues collected from oil and gas between FY2021 and FY2022. Oil and gas contribution to total revenue averaged at 57% in 2022 which is a 32% increase from 2021. This was largely driven by an increase in crude oil and natural gas prices, coupled with a marginal increase in local production.



Source- Ministry of Finance, Estimates of Revenue

Data from the MEEI shows that quarry operators owe the Government a total of TT$8.9 million in royalty payments, as at the end of 2021. However, the State is still verifying $4.8 million of this total due to uncertainty over mineral rights ownership in twenty-two (22) quarries. The MEEI is currently conducting an exercise to identify whether the State owns the mineral rights to all quarry sites in Trinidad and Tobago. This is an important exercise and directly impacts Government revenue because if a quarry operator owns the mineral rights, they are not mandated to pay royalties to the Government, only license fees. See 5.10 below.

Distribution of revenues

The government publishes a description of the country's budget process at: www.auditorgeneral.gov.tt.

Details of the country's budget can be found at: https://www.finance.gov.tt/category/budget-statement/.

In 2021, total government expenditure was TT$66.9 billion. This consisted of TT$35.1 billion in current spending, TT$8.8 billion of capital expenditure and TT$23 billion of transfers and subsidies. In 2022, total government expenditure amounted to TT$81.6 billion, of which TT$48.2 billion was current spending, TT$8.4 billion was capital expenditure and TT$25 billion was transfers and subsidies.

In 2023, total government expenditure continued to increase to a total of TT93.1 billion with current spending averaging at TT$52.3 billion, capital expenditure at TT$13.8 and transfers and subsidies standing at TT$27 billion. Overall, current expenditure as well as transfers and subsidies has shown an increasing trend since 2020.

Oil Spills

Trinidad & Tobago's national oil spill contingency plan is available at: https://www.energy.gov.tt/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/National_Oil_Spill_Contingency_Plan_2013.pdf

Oil Spills Update

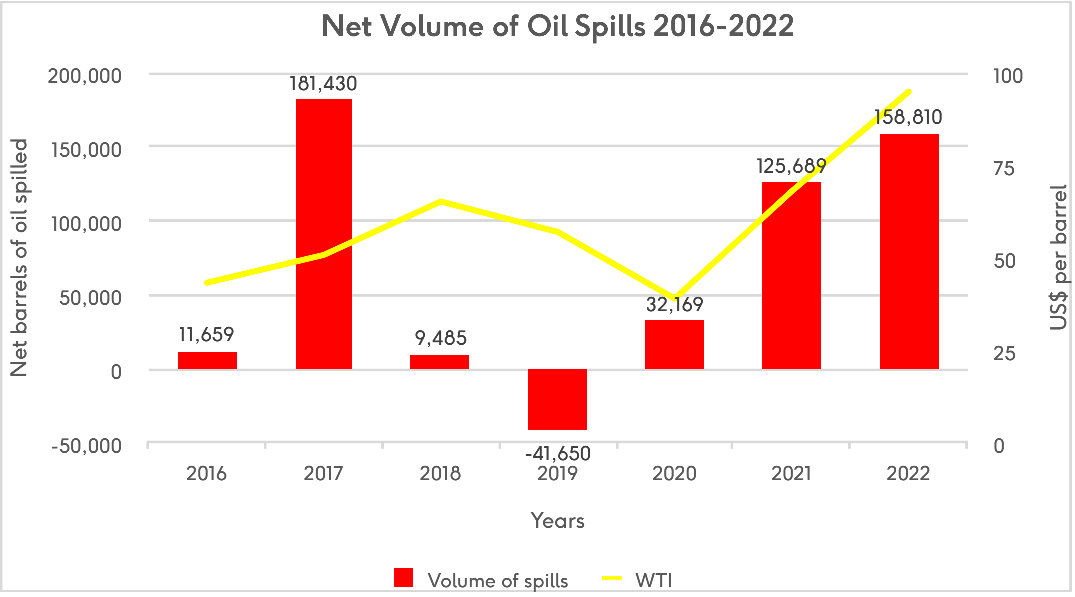
In 2022, there was a marked increase in both land and marine oil spills with spills registering a seven-year high. There were 199 land and 86 marine oil spills. This represents an 11 percent and 48 percent year on year increase in both land and marine oil spills compared to 2021. Between 2016-2022, there were 1,121 oil spills in Trinidad and Tobago. During this period 73% of all spills occurred on land. Forest Reserve/Fyzabad, Los Bajos/Palo Seco/Santa Flora and Grand Ravine/Guapo/Pt Fortin/Cedros/Icacos were the areas onshore with the most incidents.

The MEEI's volume threshold for reporting a spill is one (1) gallon. One barrel of oil is 42 gallons. Between 2016-2022, 91,081 barrels spilled with 83,479 recovered. This equates to 3.8 million gallons spilled and 3.5 million gallons recovered. The value of oil spilled between 2016-2022: Net (after deducting recovered barrels) was TT$3.2 million and Gross (without deduction of recovered barrels) was TT$32.7 million.

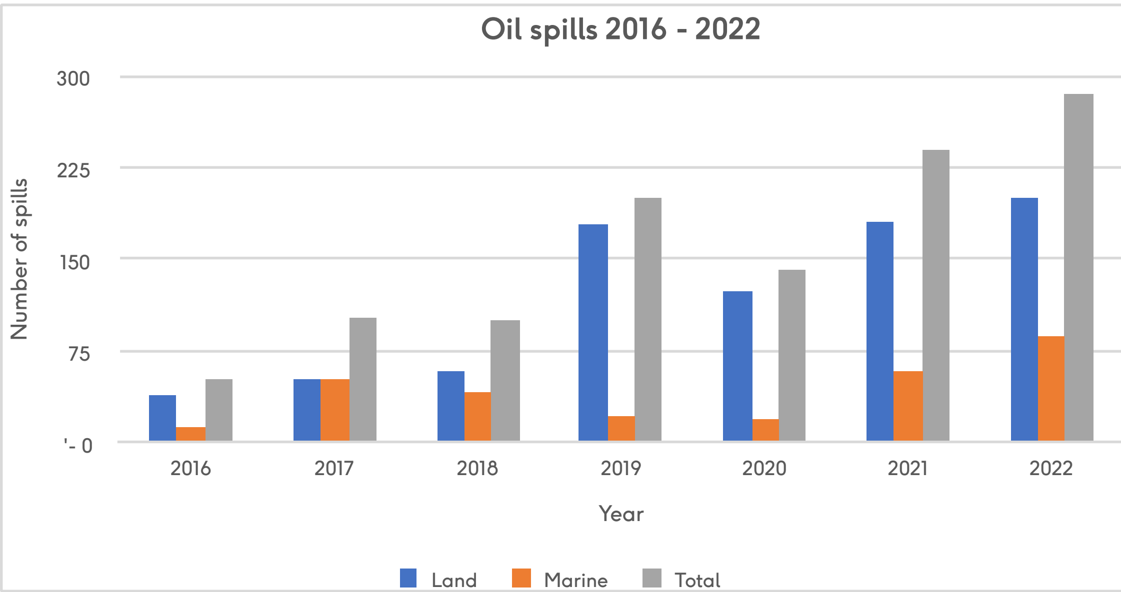
It is important to note that the EMA calculates fines for spill events. Spill costs escalate based on volume spilled and recovery rates and there is no spill value threshold for triggering escrow use. The MEEI has plans to improve its spill monitoring capabilities by purchasing early detection radar systems.

Oil spills 2016 to 2022

Year	Summary of Oil Spills
2016	51(38 land and 13 marine)
2017	104 (51 land,52 marine, 1 land & marine
2018	100(58 land,41 marine, 1 land & marine)
2019	200(175 land and 25 marine)
2020	60(49 land, 10 marine and 1 land & marine)
2021	240 (179 land, 58 marine, 3 land & marine)
2022	285 (199 land, 86 marine)



Source: MEEI & US EIA
Net volume of oil spills 2016-2022



Source: MEEI
Oil spills 2016-2022

Abandonment Provisions

Systems for monitoring, decommissioning and clean up

Decommissioning provisions are contained in the licences issued to operators in the oil and gas sector. The operator is required to send their Decommissioning Plans to the MEEI. Prior to decommissioning, approval from the MEEI is required and any other Government institution having jurisdiction. Oversight of decommissioning is conducted by the relevant Division of the MEEI based on the type of infrastructure. For instance, oversight for wells is under Contract Management Division, for pipelines it would be POMD and DPMD, and for offshore platforms– POMD.

Monitoring is conducted by daily reports on the activity submitted to the MEEI and site visits. Mechanical Engineers, Environmental Officers and Petroleum Inspectors primarily are involved in these activities. With respect to oil spills, the POMD has a Pipeline and Oil Loss Section with Petroleum Inspectors who monitor clean-up of oil spills.

For the Point Lisas Estate, from an operational point of view POMD reviews any Decommissioning plan, monitoring is done by both POMD and DPMD. Chemical Engineers, Environmental Officers and Petroleum Inspectors are involved in these activities.

The Petroleum Act outlines the fines and penalties all licensees must pay related to a breach of their obligations (including environmental considerations and abandonment provisions). There were no fees paid in the year under consideration.

Rehabilitation and Performance Bonds

MEEI provided information on rehabilitation bonds outlining the total value of the bonds and whether the bonds were used by the state for rehabilitation. The rehabilitation and performance bonds are mandated for any licensed company based on the Minerals (General) Regulations 2015. Approximately, 30 quarries submitted bonds valued at TT$17.2 million for the period 2008 to present. However, none of these bonds have been used by the state for rehabilitation. Performance bonds are currently valued at TT$6.6 million and similarly have not been used for payment of unpaid royalties.

The purpose of the Green Fund is to finance civil society and community group projects that focus on remediation, reforestation, environmental education and public awareness of environmental issues and conservation of the environment.

The fund is bankrolled by company contributions to the Green Fund Levy. This levy/tax is paid by companies to the Board of Inland Revenue at a rate of 0.3 percent on their gross revenue, sales or receipts.

At the end of FY2022, the balance in the Green Fund was TT$9,720,676,261.60. The Fund grew by 15% year on year between 2021 and 2022. Green Fund disbursements for projects in 2021 and 2022 were TT$5,261,482 and TT$1,209,401 respectively. Based on EITI Reports, between fiscal 2010-2022, upstream companies contributed TT$1,323,650,396 to the Fund, roughly 14% of the total value to date. There are strict rules for disbursements/withdrawal from the Fund. According to the Miscellaneous Taxes Act Chapter 77:01 and the Green Fund regulations, the Government cannot withdraw from the fund for non-environmental or social projects.

Green Fund Levy

Year	Green Fund Balance (TT$)	Cumulative Disbursements (TT$)	Disbursements (TT$)
2007	1,146,191,464	-	-
2008	1,593,301,307	-	-
2009	1,906,841,159	-	-
2010	2,221,298,122	10,624,516	10,624,516
2011	2,581,557,614	16,104,660	5,480,144
2012	2,916,148,341	28,018,352	11,913,692
2013	3,252,186,048	61,655,386	33,637,034
2014	3,565,863,827	129,327,747	67,672,361
2015	3,789,261,585	251,754,734	122,426,987
2016	4,396,918,503	255,817,443	4,062,709
2017	5,190,253,514	265,444,890	9,627,447
2018	6,002,631,525	266,212,205	767,315
2019	6,946,131,930	279,861,478	13,649,273
2020	7,632,357,484	282,242,664	2,381,186
2021	8,438,216,227	287,504,146	5,261,482
2022	9,720,676,262	288,713,547	1,209,401

Source: Auditor General Annual Reports

Green Economy and Energy Transition

Trinidad and Tobago has a unique position in the global energy transition and climate change space. The country has several opportunities to play an important role both regionally and globally. But, there are also challenges to overcome. With natural gas touted as the gateway fuel for the transition, the country has the twin challenge of producing more gas to serve its domestic petrochemical industry and exporting LNG to its global clientele. Also, as an energy intensive small island developing state living up to global commitments on reducing greenhouse gas emissions ties into the country's own green economy policies, regulations and procedures. Trinidad and Tobago has already committed, through the Paris Climate Change agreement, to reduce its industrial, power generation and transport sector emissions by 15% by 2030.

In absolute terms, this means reducing cumulative emissions by 103 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent (MtCO2e), inclusive of emissions from the industry sector of 72 MtCO2e. As at 2018, it was reported that total GHG emissions in Trinidad and Tobago amounted to approximately 45 MtCO2e; of which 60% were attributable to the industry sector.

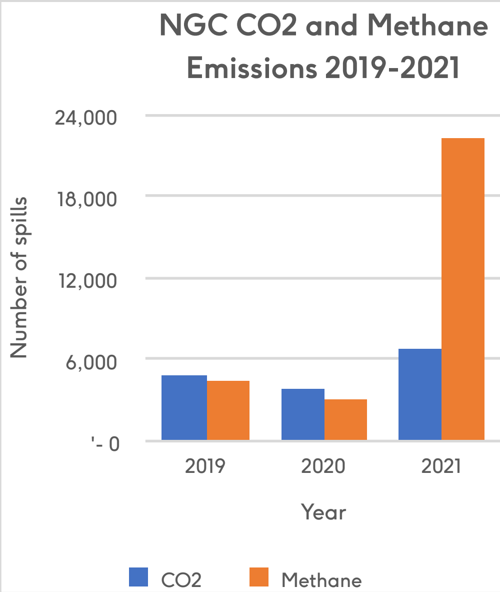
According to the country's Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) several initiatives have commenced to help the country meet its targets. These include:

- The development of a monitoring, reporting and verification system for tracking national greenhouse gas emissions and a forecasting model to project emissions to 2050
- The development of an integrated resource and resilience plan which focuses on expansion planning and climate and vulnerability assessments
- The development of a feed-in tariff
- An update of the National Climate Change Policy to align with the Paris accord targets
- The development of a just transition workforce policy to address any socio-economic issues

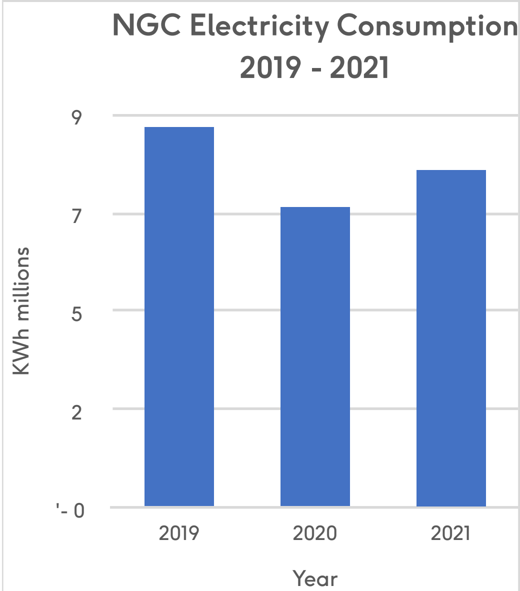
Currently there are plans to amend the Environmental Management Authority Act to include a provision making it mandatory for major emitters to disclose their GHG emissions. As part of an environmental reporting pilot project, the TTEITI Steering Committee also requested companies share more detailed disclosure of environmental indicators, including their emissions. The National Gas Company of Trinidad & Tobago (NGC) was the only company to participate in the pilot project, and they are also the first company globally to disclose granular emissions data within the EITI framework. The company divulged information on scope 1 GHG emissions (CO_2, methane etc); resource/energy use (water, electricity, oil and natural gas consumption); air and water pollution permits; certificates of environmental clearance and environmental impact assessments; fines and notices of violations; best management practice to reduce its carbon footprint and improve energy efficiency. The NGC's pioneering efforts aligned with their strategic focus on a green agenda. The company currently publishes sustainability reports using GRI Standards and uses its website to provide information on regional renewable energy policy and business opportunities.

As part of the pilot project, NGC disclosed several important pieces of information related to their emissions and plans to mitigate emissions that prompt a deeper analysis of trends. The NGC's CO_2 emissions and methane emissions grew from 4,732 tonnes and 4,365 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent respectively in 2019 to 6,718 tonnes and 22,315 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent in 2021. These disclosures point to the impact of Covid-19 on operations as it relates to both emissions and energy consumption (See figures 5-18 and 5-19). In 2021, the increase in CO_2 was due to increased combustion from flaring while there was an incident where methane was released leading to a spike in methane emissions. Importantly, in its submission, the NGC also showed steps the company is taking to reduce GHG emissions and improve energy efficiency – whether improving methane measurement and control systems, undertaking energy audits or funding reforestation programmes etc.

Touchstone disclosed information for 2022 and similar to the NGC also publish sustainability reports annually. For 2022, the company emitted 741 and 151,060 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent in scope 1 CO_2 and methane emissions respectively. The company also disclosed its scope 2 CO_2 emissions for 2022, registering 439 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent. In 2022, the company consumed 1.04 million kilowatts in electricity and 8.2 million litres of water for its operations.



NGC CO2 & methane emissions 2019-2021



NGC electricity consumption 2019-2021

Employment in the Extractives Sector

Gender diversity in the extractives sector is important to TTEITI and EITI globally. In 2022 International Women in Mining (IWiM) became an EITI supporting organisation.

According to data from the Central Statistical Office, as at the end of 2022, there were 561,100 persons employed in Trinidad and Tobago. Energy sector employees, including mining and quarrying workers, accounted for 15,500 workers or 2.6 percent of total employment.

Of the 15,500 energy sector employees there were 13,400 males and 2,100 females. Compared to 2021, in 2022 there were 24,000 fewer persons employed in total but 100 more persons employed in the energy sector. This increase was due to a year on year increase of 2,200 workers being employed in the mining and quarrying sector.

Gender data (EITI Requirement 6.3.d)

MSG Gender Composition TTEITI Steering Committee

The TTEITI Steering Committee gender balance as at 30 June 2023 is 50/50 and consists of 14 males and 14 females.

The IA added a section to the reporting template for oil and gas and mining companies to provide information on the number of employees in each reporting company. This section asked for employment data disaggregated by level of seniority and by gender. The template also asked for the number of physically challenged employees.

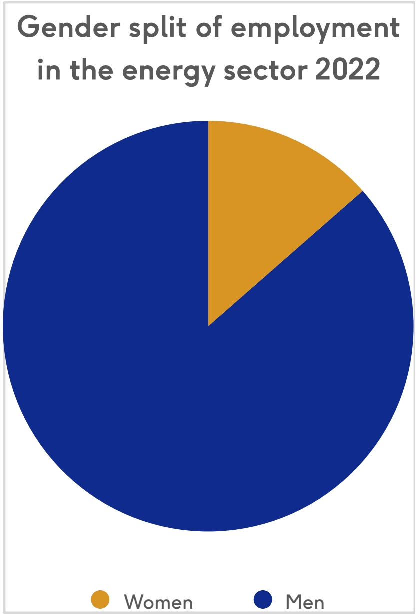
A total of 15 companies provided employment information, 11 from the oil and gas sector and 4 from the mining sector. Many of the reporting companies do not have any employees as they are subsidiaries of larger groups, and all the group's staff are employed by one subsidiary in the group. These employees then allocate the time that they spend supporting the other subsidiaries operating in Trinidad & Tobago and record this on timesheets.

The 15 companies reported total employees of 3,142 people (2,677 in the oil and gas sector and 465 in the mining sector). The number of employees is much lower than the figures given above from the Central Statistical Office, as the data for oil and gas covers only the exploration and production part of the energy sector and does not include employees of companies engaged in the midstream and downstream sector, nor in the supply of goods and services to the energy sector.

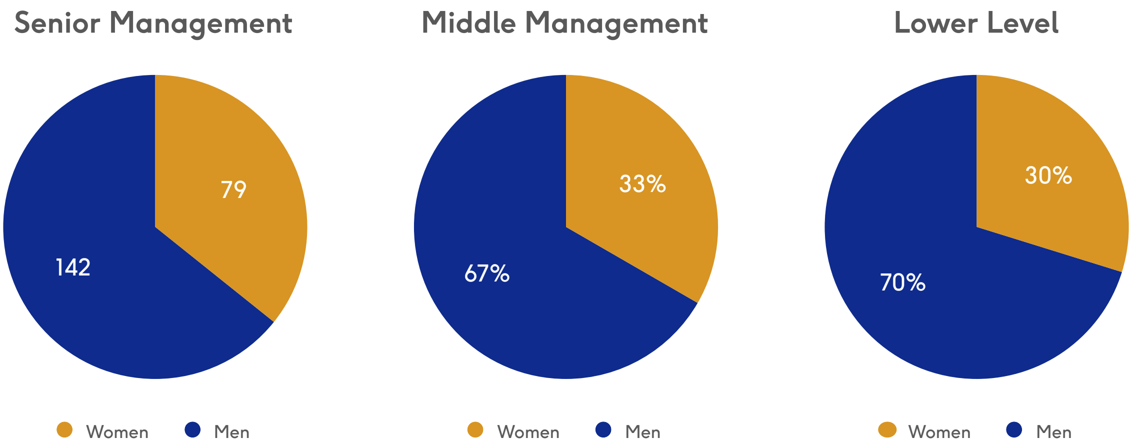
Of this total, almost 70% were male and 30% female. In terms of management level, 221 were top management, 585 middle management and 2,336 lower-level employees. The gender split was approximately the same at all management levels.

In top management, 83.7% were Trinidadian nationals, with Trinidadian national men occupying just under half of top management positions (49.3%). Women comprised just over 35% of top management staff (the bulk of whom were Trinidadian nationals and 15% were male expatriates.

In middle management, 97.4% were Trinidadian nationals. Men comprised almost 65% of the total and women nearly 33%. Trinidadian nationals made up more than 99% of lower-level employees and the gender split was 70% men and 30% women.



Employment and Energy Sector Employment 2022



Gender split by level of management

Company responses on employment gender data

Companies that provided employment and gender data	
bp Trinidad & Tobago LLC - Trinidad Branch	Repsol Angostura Limited
CEG INNISS-TRINITY TRINIDAD LIMITED	Shell Trinidad and Tobago Limited
De Novo Energy Block 1A Limited	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LNG LIMITED
EOG RESOURCES TRINIDAD LIMITED	Trinidad Limited
ESTATE MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED	PRIMERA OIL AND GAS LIMITED
HERMITAGE LIMESTONE LIMITED	Trinidad Petroleum Holdings Limited
LEASE OPERATORS LIMITED	TRINIDAD CEMENT LIMITED
NATIONAL GAS COMPANY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED	Woodside Energy (Trinidad-2C) Ltd
Readymix West Indies Limited	
Companies without any employees	
Amoco Trinidad Gas B.V. (Trinidad Branch)	Shell Trinidad North Coast Limited
bp Alternative Energy Trinidad and Tobago LTD (bpAETT)	Touchstone Exploration (Trinidad) LTD
BP EXPLORATION OPERATING COMPANY LIMITED - TRINIDAD BRANCH	OILBELT SERVICES LIMITED
bp TRINIDAD PROCESSING LIMITED	TRINITY EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION (GALEOTA) LIMITED
EOG RESOURCES TRINIDAD - U(A) BLOCK LIMITED	TRINITY EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION (TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO) LIMITED
EOG RESOURCES TRINIDAD BLOCK 4(A) UNLIMITED	Woodside Energy (Trinidad 23A) Ltd
EOG RESOURCES TRINIDAD U(B) BLOCK UNLIMITED	Woodside Energy (Trinidad Block 14) Ltd
BG 2/3 Investments Limited	Woodside Energy (Trinidad Block 23B) Ltd
BG International Limited	Woodside Energy (Trinidad Block 28) Ltd
Point Fortin LNG Exports Limited	Woodside Energy (Trinidad Block 29) Ltd
Shell Gas Supply Trinidad Limited	Woodside Energy (Trinidad Block 3) Ltd
Shell Trinidad 5(A) Limited	Woodside Energy (Trinidad Block 5) Ltd
Shell Trinidad and Tobago Resources SRL	Woodside Energy (Trinidad Block 6) Ltd
Shell Trinidad Block E Limited	Woodside Energy (Trinidad-3A) Ltd

Shell Trinidad Central Block Limited	Touchstone Exploration (Trinidad) LTD
BP EXPLORATION OPERATING COMPANY LIMITED - TRINIDAD BRANCH	
Companies that did not provide data	
CEG ICACOS TRINIDAD LIMITED	NGC E&P INVESTMENTS (NETHERLANDS) B.V.
NGC E&P (NETHERLANDS) B.V.	NGC PIPELINE COMPANY LIMITED

Employment gender data 2021

Category of employee	Number of employees				Physically challenged persons		
	Total	Male	Female	Other gender	Male	Female	Other gender
Top Management Level							
National employees	185	109	76				
Expatriates	36	33	3				
Middle Management Level							
National employees	570	378	192		1	1	
Expatriates	15	12	3				
Lower Level							
National employees	2,328	1,633	695				
Expatriates	8	7	1				
Total	3,142	2,172	970		1	1	