

Editable Tables: (i) 12 months of action-forcing events and summits and (ii) 12 months of legislative, regulatory and policy initiatives

Table 1 | 12 months of action-forcing events and summits (December 2021-December 2022)

The table below lists a number of summits and key moments where advocacy efforts could be deployed to progress key asks. The list begins with the US Summit for Democracy which itself kicks off a year of action where NRG has the potential to feature prominently in commitments made. It is encouraging that key NRG and anti-corruption groupings are making the direct link to the energy transition in their commitment proposals for the summit. 16 The summits and moments below are not exhaustive but are the most prominent global action-forcing moments that advocates and their supporters (through funding or convening) can focus on. The list below does not include domestic summits or moments unless those moments have the potential to progress global action. In terms of prioritization, the following general factors have been taken into account: potential to create progress or change in multiple jurisdictions; likelihood of success (opportunities outweigh risks); accessibility for civil society and other non-state actors such as the private sector.

Date	Moment/event/summit	Opportunities	Risks	Priority - rationale
2021				
Dec 9-10	US Summit for Democracy (virtual, part 1)	First of two high-level events kicking off a year of consultation, coordination, action, and delivery. Format will be useful for sustained engagement (not a flash in the pan summit). Three pillars: countering authoritarianism, advancing respect for human rights, and combatting corruption –	Some concerns over civil society’s ability to influence country commitments initially given time frame. Specifically on US EITI: civil society will want reassurances from US oil companies that they will comply with the EITI Standard. Without this undertaking, it is difficult to see	High priority. Extensive list of invited countries including many which are renewable and non-renewable resource-rich. The first step in a “year of action” where investing in commitment design with governments is a promising

		<p>all of which link closely to the NRG field.</p> <p>Opportunities to influence leader speeches at December 2021 event for specific countries.</p> <p>The US 100-day-supply-chain-review-report.pdf (whitehouse.gov) from June 2021 makes numerous recommendations related to US EITI implementation, supporting EITI and the Energy Resources Governance Initiative (ERGI) globally, and strengthening/broadening the conflict minerals provisions of Dodd Frank 1502. It is not clear how these recommendations might be taken forward, although these could be included in US commitments related to the Summit for Democracy.</p>	<p>adequate support for US EITI being forthcoming.</p> <p>Given that China, Russia and most of the Middle East and North Africa region have not been invited, the summit will have limited (if any) impact on domestic reforms in these countries, many of which are resource rich and associated with autocracy and/or kleptocracy.</p>	<p>opportunity for the year ahead.</p> <p>NRG civil society groups have already published recommended commitments (though renewables governance is not mentioned).</p>
Dec 15-17	2021 OGP Global Summit	NRG and climate have featured prominently in OGP National Action Plans to date. Summit is a moment to hold	OGP NAPs tend not to include the highest profile NRG commitments but are rather opportunities to refine and	A priority in the year ahead using the summit as a kick off, particularly if coordinated with US Summit for Democracy advocacy.

		<p>governments to account for prior commitments and to push for new commitments in conjunction with the US Summit for Democracy in the year ahead.</p> <p>Opportunities to influence leader/ministerial speeches at December 2021 event.</p> <p>Delivery/accountability mechanism for summit for democracy in relevant countries.</p>	track delivery around other commitments.	
2022				
March-May (approx.)	Australian Federal Elections	<p>Opportunity to push for long overdue EITI and mandatory payment disclosure implementation.</p> <p>Renewable energy industry is well advanced so a good opportunity to engage in governance commitments in this area and potentially catalyze global progress.</p>	Australia is a laggard in terms of climate change commitments so fossil fuel wind down work is unlikely to bear fruit in near term.	Medium
Feb (approx.)	EITI Global Board Meeting	Important opportunity to influence a new fit-for-purpose EITI Standard (see next section on policy initiatives below)	Renewables governance work outside of critical minerals is a challenge for EITI	High

May 9-12	Mining Indaba, Cape Town	Theme: Evolution of African Mining - Investing in the Energy Transition, ESG and Economies. Good opportunity for engagement on energy transition (inc critical minerals) and identifying industry champions.	Civil society access is often a challenge at this industry-heavy event. Alternative Mining Indaba takes place in parallel	Medium
May (approx.)	Germany G7 summit	<p>UK G7 did not deliver on NRG. Germany's G7 could present a better target given new coalition government composition, pre-existing G7 commitments to initiatives such as CONNEX and post-COP26 impetus. Germany is a leader on renewables, likely to import renewable energy and has done some thinking about the sustainability/governance aspects of the sector.</p> <p>Germany is one of a limited set of countries taking renewables governance seriously.</p>	Federal Government will set its initial international priorities for the G7 in early 2022.	<p>Medium/high depending on 2022 priorities.</p> <p>Important to facilitate coordination between civil society in Germany and internationally.</p>
June (approx.)	EITI Global Board Meeting	Important opportunity to influence a new fit-for-purpose EITI Standard (see next section on policy initiatives below)	Renewables governance work outside of critical minerals is a challenge for EITI	High

Oct (approx.)	EITI Global Board Meeting	Important opportunity to influence a new fit-for-purpose EITI Standard (see next section on policy initiatives below).	Renewables governance work outside of critical minerals is a challenge for EITI	High
Nov 1-12	COP27 (Africa – Egypt nominated)	<p>COP26 did not deliver on integrating governance and anti-corruption into its outcomes. A year of action focused on NRG movement's proposed new rallying cry related to energy transition could mean a better outcome at COP27.</p> <p>A stronger voice for poorer nations in relation to a just transition is likely in Egypt.</p> <p>Following COP26, the NRG community will be better acquainted with the COP process (including side commitments made by state and non-state actors)</p> <p>As with COP26, leveraging climate finance to fund renewable energy infrastructure will be critical at COP27. Subsequently following this money and ensuring good governance for renewables is a major</p>	Civil society access is often an issue at COPs, which will likely be exacerbated by security concerns.	High

		opportunity which was not adequately discussed at COP26.		
Dec (approx.)	US Summit for Democracy (part 2)	<p>Second of two high-level events drawing to a close a year of consultation, coordination, action, and delivery.</p> <p>See detail for first event above.</p>	Covid-19 resurgence overshadows the year of action.	High priority. See above.
Q4	G20 Indonesia (Bali)	<p>Indonesian government is considering having renewable energy as a key theme under the banner of its “Recover together, recover stronger” presidency.</p> <p>Important emerging economy event. NRG community is traditionally strong in Indonesia (inc on EITI).</p>	Major fossil-fuel producers in the G20 with poor records on transparency and/or human rights such as Russia and Saudi Arabia tend to limit ambition on NRG at the G20.	Medium

Table 2 | 12 months of legislative, regulatory and policy initiatives (December 2021-December 2022)

The table below lists a number of legislative, regulatory and policy initiatives where advocacy efforts could be deployed to progress key asks. The EU's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive and related EU initiatives are concrete legislative processes where the advocacy asks in section 2 can be progressed and which are taking place now. Furthermore, at least to some degree, a number of NRG advocacy partners are already coordinating efforts. EU legislation also applies to the EU's twenty-seven members states, and in many cases to members of the European Economic Area too if the legislation relates to the EU Single market. The revised 2023 EITI Standard is also a key issue for the NRG advocacy community to rally around (see overview of opportunities and risks section after table 2). In terms of prioritization, the following general factors have been taken into account: potential to create progress or change in multiple jurisdictions (e.g. a capital market disclosure law which would require a multinational company to disclose information in multiple jurisdictions); likelihood of success (opportunities outweigh risks); ability for civil society and other non-state actors such as the private sector to influence and participate in the process.

Timeframe (approx.)	Legislative, regulatory and policy initiatives	Opportunities	Risks	Priority – rationale – additional notes
Ongoing	EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive	European Commission has put forward a proposal for a new Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, which includes a focus on climate disclosures. Sector-specific standards will also be developed by the European Commission. Key opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandate the development of sector-specific sustainability disclosure 	Dossier is still subject to negotiation in parliament and then with the council so concerted pressure to highlight the importance of extractives will be crucial.	High, particularly given the wide applicability across European companies.

		<p>standards for oil, gas, mining and renewable energy companies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandate project-level and contract transparency sustainability disclosures. • Improve the EU's extractive payments to governments rules (same EU directive would be amended). Currently being discussed by European parliament and Council. <p>Draft report (16 November 2021) from European parliament lead committee calls for high-risk sectors to be identified and specifically mentions mining and extractive industries</p>		
Ongoing	EU Battery Regulation	<p>Needs agreement between EU Parliament and Council. Parliament expected to agree position in February 2022. Opportunity to bring in governance and anti-corruption provisions into the EU's framework for battery minerals supply chains.</p>	<p>Dossier is still subject to negotiation in parliament and then with the council so concerted pressure to highlight the importance of governance and anti-corruption provisions (e.g. by referencing OECD standards/guidelines) will be crucial.</p>	Medium.

		Draft European parliament lead committee report was published in September 2021	There may be overlap between the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive and EU initiative on Sustainable Corporate Governance.	
Q4 2021 onwards	European Commission proposal on initiative for Sustainable Corporate Governance (new EU human rights and environmental due diligence law)	Non sector specific but highly relevant for renewable and non-renewable resource companies	Has been delayed for some time. Originally due to be launched in June 2021	Medium/high
2023 (but critical milestones in 2022 – see table above)	Development of revised EITI Standard	<p>The EITI Standard is due to be revised in 2023 and the groundwork will need to be laid in 2022 (see key moment in table above). Major opportunity to agree changes in line with advocacy asks. Civil society and other representatives on the EITI board can work together to bring about a strong new EITI standard, potentially in these areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate/energy transition (critical minerals and potentially renewable energy) • Anti-corruption (including open 	See table above	High

		<p>contracting/procurement, beneficial ownership.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOE transparency (including commodity sales and resource-backed loan transparency). • Civic space 		
2021 and 2022	Development of new GRI Standard on Mining	Relatively progressive new standard on oil and gas adopted in October 2021 suggests the mining standard could be equally if not more progressive	Huge proliferation of sustainability standards	Medium
Ongoing	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) development	Influential voluntary, consistent climate-related financial disclosures for use by companies in providing information to lenders, insurers, investors, and other stakeholders. Regulators in the EU and UK are embedding TCFD reporting into their mandatory regimes so influencing TCFD is one way or influencing these regimes.	Huge proliferation of sustainability standards	Medium
April 2022	Dodd Frank 1504 rule amendment	The US SEC is considering a review of the rules under Section 1504 of the Dodd-Frank Act to determine if additional amendments might be appropriate.	<p>Political support for amendments to this rule are not assured.</p> <p>A link to deterring corruption in relation to critical minerals should be made to underline the continued importance of</p>	Medium

		Deficiencies in the December 2020 rule are outlined here .	these disclosures. USD millions have been spent on DF 1504 advocacy over the last decade with no corporate disclosures to date	
Q4 2021 onwards	SEC rule amendments to enhance disclosures on climate-related risks and opportunities	The pre-proposal period generated great interest. If rule amendments are proposed by the SEC, this could be an important process for the NRG community to advocate on given the size of the US capital markets.	Huge proliferation of sustainability standards.	Medium/high
Q4 2021 onwards	UK establishment of economy-wide Sustainability Disclosure Requirements.	These will bring together new and existing sustainability reporting requirements for business, the financial sector and investment products. There may be opportunities to influence NRG themes within this process.	Limited to investor interest rather than wider societal interest – though these two are converging now to some degree. Not clear if these will include original and new requirements or pull together other existing requirements	Medium. Not clear if these will be original or new requirements.
2022 onwards	International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) sustainability standards	The International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Foundation is establishing an International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) to develop global baseline reporting standards for sustainability, building on the work of the TCFD and other voluntary standard setters. There may be	Tends to be limited to investor interest rather than wider societal interest – though these two are converging now to some degree.	Medium/Low. Previous interactions with the IFRS suggests very limited scope for influence beyond the investor community.

		opportunities to influence NRG themes within this process.		
2022	UK Net Zero strategy notes UK “support for the adoption of transparent, ethical and responsible mining practices, reflecting environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations, and are participating in the development of global standards through the British Standards Institution.”	This will include the publication of a UK Critical Minerals strategy in 2022. An Expert Committee on Critical Minerals will provide independent advice to government on the scope and content of the critical minerals strategy.	Expert committee does not have civil society representation. Important to make representations to Secretary of State for Business to make the case for a seat for civil society (this is being discussed by the UK Anti-Corruption Coalition).	Medium/High