

Global governance in the management of natural resources : the case of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)

Citation for published version (APA):

Slobozhan, O. (2014). *Global governance in the management of natural resources : the case of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)*. [Doctoral Thesis, Maastricht University]. Boekenplan. <https://doi.org/10.26481/dis.20141104os>

Document status and date:

Published: 01/01/2014

DOI:

[10.26481/dis.20141104os](https://doi.org/10.26481/dis.20141104os)

Document Version:

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Please check the document version of this publication:

- A submitted manuscript is the version of the article upon submission and before peer-review. There can be important differences between the submitted version and the official published version of record. People interested in the research are advised to contact the author for the final version of the publication, or visit the DOI to the publisher's website.
- The final author version and the galley proof are versions of the publication after peer review.
- The final published version features the final layout of the paper including the volume, issue and page numbers.

[Link to publication](#)

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal.

If the publication is distributed under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license above, please follow below link for the End User Agreement:

www.umlib.nl/taverne-license

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us at:

repository@maastrichtuniversity.nl

providing details and we will investigate your claim.

Propositions accompanying the Thesis

**Global Governance in the Management of Natural Resources:
The Case of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)**

by Oxana Slobozhan

1. Transparency-focused instruments target mostly political mechanisms of the resource curse and less so the economic ones.
2. Resource abundance, lower income, ethnic fractionalization and low number of years since last polity change toward democratization are associated with the increased likelihood of EITI adoption.
3. Carrying out the EITI in the non-oil mining sector is a sufficient condition for extensive disaggregation of the reporting. For the countries implementing the EITI in the oil and gas sector, a positive polity score is a necessary (but not sufficient) condition for the inclusion of extensive disaggregation.
4. The ideological distance between the EITI stakeholders in Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan leads to policy deadlock and only incremental changes toward more extensive practices in the implementation process.
5. The new mandatory EITI requirements adopted in May 2013 have significantly reformed the EITI by extending the depth and the scope of the required minimum transparency practices. The discussion on numerical rating of EITI compliance (currently in proposal form) and recent US and EU hard laws affecting reporting by the extractive companies have also contributed to furthering transparency practices in natural resource governance.
6. Despite the inclusion of transnational actors in the EITI process, the potential of the instrument for achieving the target of increased transparency in the extractive sectors continues to be conditioned on the decision-making of politicians in power.
7. There is yet little empirical evidence documenting the effectiveness of transparency-focused measures in the extractive sectors. More research on the effects of different policies seeking to stimulate transparency in natural resource governance is needed.

8. For future research on the global move toward transparency in the natural resource governance, constructivist explanations focusing on socialization would be necessary for the exploration of persuasion processes in the national administrations or MSGs.

9. A key policy recommendation to reform-oriented political actors is to increase transparency in the internal reporting and accountability mechanisms, be it via the EITI or other national transparency-focused regulation.

10. The most effective prevention of the political resource curse occurs at the family level.