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**EXTRACTIVE  
INDUSTRIES**  
in the UK



# UK EITI Payments Report 2020

July 2021

## Introduction

The extractives sectors continue to make sizeable payments to UK Government agencies. In order to improve public understanding of these payments, UK EITI analyses these payments against each relevant tax and licence. The data is based on a reconciliation exercise where we asked companies to disclose their payments/repayments to/from HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC), The Crown Estate (TCE) or Crown Estate Scotland (CES) at group level above a given materiality threshold (£86,000). Additionally, the reconciliation included companies that paid more than £1 million to the Oil & Gas Authority (OGA), even if the company did not make/receive any other payment/repayment above the £86,000 threshold. Government agencies were also asked to disclose what they received from or repaid to oil, gas, mining, and quarrying companies. These figures were then reconciled by an independent administrator. The UK EITI website contains information on the [oil and gas](#) and [mining and quarrying](#) tax and licensing regimes.

This, our seventh payments report, provides detailed information on the reconciliation of payment streams between companies operating in the UK extractive sector and the relevant government agencies in 2020. This data was published on the UK EITI website on 28 July 2021.

The reconciliation process consisted of the following steps:

- analysis of the reconciliation scope prepared by the Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG);
- collection of payment data from government agencies and extractive companies which provide the basis for the reconciliation;
- comparison of amounts reported by government agencies and extractive companies to determine if there were discrepancies between the two sources of information; and
- contact with government agencies and extractive companies to resolve the discrepancies.

A total of 39 oil and gas companies and 16 mining and quarrying companies participated in compiling the report, with continuing high industry participation. This represents almost 96% of potential in-scope payments. We consider this to be a comprehensive picture as the vast majority of companies we approached provided their data. The MSG is grateful to all those companies that participated in the process this year. This report incorporates information collected up to 21 July 2021.

## Reconciliation Scope

This year we have included the following payment streams (unchanged over the last two years):

- **Oil and Gas sector:** combined total for Ring-Fence Corporation Tax (RFCT) and Supplementary Charge (SC); Petroleum Revenue Tax (PRT) and Advance Petroleum Revenue Tax; Petroleum Licence Fees; the OGA Levy; and payments to TCE and CES in respect of pipelines operated by companies that are engaged in UK extractive activities. The MSG agreed that companies which paid more than £1 million to the OGA should also be included in the reconciliation.
- **Mining and Quarrying sector:** Corporation Tax; extractive-related payments to TCE and CES; and monetary payments to local planning authorities as part of planning obligations.

Continuing to shadow the Reports on Payments to Government Regulations 2014, the materiality threshold remained at £86,000, applied to each revenue stream at group level. The government agencies required to report for 2020 UK EITI were HMRC, the OGA, TCE and CES.

## Extractive Industries Payments to/Repayments from UK Government

The two tables below summarise the reconciled extractive industries payments to and repayments from UK government agencies in 2020. All material differences have been reconciled.

**Table 1: Detailed Extractive Industries Payments to/Repayments from UK Government in 2020<sup>1</sup>**

This table provides an overview of the payments and repayments reported by extractive companies and government agencies in 2020, which provides a net total £266.31 million, made up of tax flows of over £711.49 million offset by repayments of £445.18 million. Most of these transactions cover Ring Fence Corporation Tax and Supplementary Charge payments to HMRC and licence fee payments to the OGA. Excluding the total of £11.27 million reported by government agencies for out-of-scope and non-participating companies, a total of £255.04 million was reported by government agencies and almost the same total reported by UK in-scope companies. The final reconciliation shows an unreconciled difference of £4,982, which works out at 0.002% of the total, highlighting the transparency of the UK sector.

(in £ million)

Payment stream:	Petroleum Licence Fees	OGA Levy	PRT	RFCT & SC	Mainstream CT	Payments to TCE	Payments to TCE	Payments to CES	Payments to CES	Total payments
Type of payee:	Oil & Gas	Oil & Gas	Oil & Gas	Oil & Gas	Other Mining & Quarrying	Oil & Gas	Other Mining & Quarrying	Oil & Gas	Other Mining & Quarrying	All
Recipient:	OGA	OGA	HMRC	HMRC	HMRC	TCE	TCE	CES	CES	All
Total reported by government agencies	55.71	29.31	-445.18	578.21	21.66	3.22	21.71	1.56	0.10	266.31

<sup>1</sup> Payments for petroleum licence fees, the OGA Levy, field-level petroleum revenue tax payments and payments to TCE and CES are included in the online disclosure of project level payments and repayments at (<https://www.ukeiti.org/publications-reports>)

Total reported by government agencies for out-of-scope and non-participating extractive companies <sup>(a)</sup>	5.77	2.70	-0.00	0.50	1.98	0.09	0.00	0.12	0.10	11.27
Total reported by government agencies for in-scope extractive companies	49.94	26.61	-445.17	577.71	19.68	3.13	21.71	1.44	0.00	255.04
Total reported by in-scope extractive companies	49.94	26.61	-445.17	577.71	19.68	3.13	21.71	1.44	0.00	255.04
Net unreconciled difference <sup>(b)</sup>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

<sup>(a)</sup> Includes 1) extractive companies out of scope of the reconciliation because their payment / repayments were below the agreed materiality thresholds, 2) those with material payments that declined to participate in the reconciliation process and 3) non-material payment / repayments for companies that were in scope.

<sup>(b)</sup> All net unreconciled differences are below the materiality deviation agreed by the MSG.

## Table 2: Extractive Industries Payments to/Repayments from UK Government in 2020

This table shows a breakdown of payments and repayments of the data in Table 1 (above) by sector (oil and gas and mining and quarrying) and government agency (OGA, HMRC, TCE and CES) for all the companies that participated in UK EITI for 2020.

(in £ million)

Type of payee:	Oil & Gas	Other Mining & Quarrying	All	All	All	All	All
Recipient:	All	All	OGA	HMRC	TCE	CES	All
Total reported by government agencies	222.84	43.47	85.02	154.70	24.93	1.66	266.31
Total reported by government agencies for out-of-scope and non-participating extractive companies <sup>(a)</sup>	9.18	2.09	8.47	2.48	0.09	0.22	11.27
Total reported by government agencies for in-scope extractive companies	213.66	41.38	76.55	152.21	24.84	1.44	255.04
Total reported by in-scope extractive companies	213.66	41.38	76.55	152.21	24.84	1.44	255.04
Net unreconciled difference <sup>(b)</sup>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

<sup>(a)</sup> Includes 1) extractive companies out of scope of the reconciliation because their payment / repayments were below the agreed materiality thresholds, 2) those with material payments that declined to participate in the reconciliation process and 3) non-material payment / repayments for companies that were in scope.

<sup>(b)</sup> All net unreconciled differences are below the materiality deviation agreed by the MSG.

## Adjustments to the EITI Reconciliation Scope

Each year the number of companies assessed as in-scope changes as new companies slip above or below the threshold of £86,000 or companies merge or exit the sector. The reconciliation for 2020 was adjusted slightly during the reconciliation exercise as more information on the extractive nature and materiality of payments emerged; we believe that as a result we have captured all material financial flows. The changes are detailed as follows:

**Table 3: Adjustments to the EITI reconciliation scope**

Sector	2019 Scope	+	-	2020 Scope
Oil & Gas	37	7	-5	39
Mining & Quarrying	17	2	-3	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>55</b>

### Oil & Gas sector

Seven companies were added to the reconciliation scope when it was realised that their payments/repayments made to HMRC exceeded £86,000 for the calendar year 2020.

One company that was initially sent reporting templates was subsequently excluded from the reconciliation process because, as part of the reconciliation exercise, it emerged that they made/received no material payments/repayments during the calendar year 2020.

Four companies declined to participate in the reconciliation process.

### Mining & Quarrying sector

Two companies were added to the reconciliation scope when it was realised that their payments/repayments made to HMRC exceeding £86,000 for the calendar year 2020.

One company that was initially sent reporting templates was subsequently excluded from the reconciliation process because, as part of the reconciliation exercise, it emerged that they made/received no material payments/repayments during the calendar year 2020.

Two companies belonging to the same group submitted a combined reporting template. Accordingly, this reduced the number of in-scope companies.

One company declined to participate in the reconciliation process.

### Data collection

The final number of companies (both oil and gas and mining and quarrying) included in the EITI reconciliation scope was therefore 55. As the total amount reported by government and extractive companies subject to the reconciliation constitutes almost 96% of the total reported by government agencies, the overall reconciliation outcome is **substantial and satisfactory**.

## Breakdown of Reconciled Data by Company and Sector

The two tables below set out the detailed results of the reconciliation exercise with post - reconciliation differences noted between amounts reported as paid by in-scope extractive companies and amounts reported as received by government agencies.

**Table 4: Oil & Gas companies**

This table lists, in alphabetical order, the oil and gas companies that participated in the 2020 reconciliation process and provides a breakdown of their total payments and receipts that were above the agreed materiality thresholds against each individual tax and licence regime.

£000	As reported by Government Agencies						Total	Total reported by company
	RFCT & SC	PRT	Petroleum Licence Fees	OGA Levy	Payments to TCE	Payments to CES		
Alpha Petroleum Resources Limited			1,151.19	316.74			1,467.93	1,467.93
Anasuria Hibiscus UK Ltd	967.08						967.08	967.08
Apache Corporation	80,650.00		1,405.18	741.93			82,797.11	82,797.11
BHP	110.00						110.00	110.00
BP PLC		-45,192.92	3,961.25	1,602.88		214.72	-39,414.07	-39,414.07
Centrica PLC		-36,865.57	3,912.96	1,870.50	372.42		-30,709.69	-30,709.69
CHRYSAOR	170,010.90	-13,661.03	3,263.65	2,772.85	338.95	176.33	162,901.64	162,901.64
CNOOC Petroleum Europe Ltd	139,000.00		2,665.37	744.43			142,409.79	142,409.79
CNR International UK Investments Ltd	18,773.45	-61,993.89	165.12	807.08			-42,248.25	-42,248.25
Dana Petroleum Ltd	1,157.10	-551.98	620.37	633.48			1,858.97	1,863.61
ENI UK Ltd	12,885.55		2,446.33	369.21	910.48		16,611.57	16,611.57
EnQuest PLC	210.00		1,038.91	1,139.27		94.08	2,482.26	2,482.26
Equinor UK Ltd			3,202.34	1,058.01			4,260.35	4,260.35
ExxonMobil International Ltd	-24,674.35	-92,388.82					-117,063.17	-117,063.17
Hurricane Energy Plc			1,510.27	130.78			1,641.06	1,641.06
IGas Energy PLC			376.73				376.73	376.73
INEOS Industries		-410.49	208.01	321.08	168.66	215.31	502.56	500.44
Iranian Oil Company (U.K.) Ltd	16,118.80						16,118.80	16,118.80
Ithaca Energy UK	49,893.32	-457.19	1,287.83	696.67		111.16	51,531.80	51,531.80
JX Nippon Exploration and Production (U.K.) Ltd	-2,106.26	-329.76					-2,436.02	-2,435.82
Neptune Energy Group Ltd	-12,669.47		2,163.76	518.01			-9,987.69	-9,987.49

34,369.78

**34,369.78**

**34,369.78**

NSMP  
Operations Ltd

213.77

**213.77**

**213.77**

£000	As reported by Government Agencies						Total reported by company	
	RFCT & SC	PRT	Petroleum Licence Fees	OGA Levy	Payments to TCE	Payments to CES		Total
ONE-Dyas UK Ltd	5,784.02		1,464.09				7,248.11	7,248.11
Perenco UK Ltd	13,156.66		3,188.63	2,278.54	742.14		19,365.97	19,365.82
Premier Oil PLC	-22,431.80		2,370.90	1,139.27			-18,921.63	-18,921.63
Repsol Sinopec Resources UK Ltd	-6,817.33	-54,808.36	1,482.88	2,497.34			-57,645.46	-57,645.46
RockRose Energy Limited			104.60	218.80			323.40	323.40
Royal Dutch Shell PLC	-16,364.98	-99,813.09	2,432.72	3,210.76	598.32		-109,936.26	-109,936.26
SAGE North Sea Ltd						200.91	200.91	200.91
Siccar Point Energy			1,976.40	114.03			2,090.43	2,090.43
SUMMIT Exploration and Production	5,840.00						5,840.00	5,840.00
Suncor Energy UK Ltd	105,692.97						105,692.97	105,692.97
TAQA Bratani Ltd	4,699.37	-35,110.14	914.92	807.08			-28,688.78	-28,686.57
TotalEnergies Holdings UK Ltd	36,935.28		6,623.30	2,623.13		214.13	46,395.84	46,395.84
Tullow Oil Plc	-24,221.96						-24,221.96	-24,221.96
HESS Ltd	-1,683.65	-150.23					-1,833.88	-1,833.88
DNO North Sea (ROGB) Ltd	-7,575.98						-7,575.98	-7,575.98
Waldorf Production UK Ltd		-3,437.85					-3,437.85	-3,437.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>577,709</b>	<b>-445,171</b>	<b>49,938</b>	<b>26,612</b>	<b>3,131</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>213,658</b>	<b>213,663</b>

**Table 5: Mining & Quarrying companies**

This table lists, in alphabetical order, the mining and quarrying companies that participated in the 2020 reconciliation process and provides a breakdown of their total corporation tax payments and receipts and their total payments made to TCE that were above the agreed materiality threshold. There were no payments by these companies to CES.

£000	As reported by Government Agencies			Total reported by company
	Mainstream Corporation Tax	Payments to TCE	Total	
Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	1,657.70	494.03	2,151.73	2,151.72
Albion Stone		233.82	233.82	233.82
Boskalis Westminster Holdings Ltd	1,046.00	857.28	1,903.28	1,903.28
Breedon Group PLC	16,557.16	253.06	16,810.22	16,810.22
Britannia Aggregates Ltd		548.08	548.08	548.08
Cemex UK Materials Ltd		5,989.85	5,989.85	5,989.85
Cleveland Potash Ltd		679.82	679.82	679.82
DEME Building Materials Ltd	124.73	1,857.41	1,982.14	1,982.14
Hanson Limited		3,233.88	3,233.88	3,233.88



Irish Salt Mining & Exploration Co. Ltd	274.82		274.82	274.82
Saint-Gobain Ltd	4,257.52		4,257.52	4,257.52
Severn Sands Group Ltd	177.93	215.02	392.95	392.95
Tarmac Holdings Limited	-4,989.44	5,099.74	110.30	110.30

£000	As reported by Government Agencies			Total reported by company
	Mainstream Corporation Tax	Payments to TCE	Total	
The Banks Group	568.51		568.51	568.51
Van Oord UK Ltd	-150.00	413.39	263.39	263.39
Volker Dredging Ltd	151.66	1,833.00	1,984.65	1,984.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,677</b>	<b>21,708</b>	<b>41,385</b>	<b>41,385</b>

There were additional, relatively minor, payments reported by the relevant government agencies for companies that were in scope but whose payments were below the agreed materiality thresholds and for in-scope companies that did not participate in the reconciliation process. The totals of such payments are reported in the summary tables above and, for petroleum licence fees and the OGA Levy, are included in the online disclosure of project level payments and repayments, which also includes reconciled field level data on Petroleum Revenue Tax and project-level payments to TCE and CES.

Separate to the UK EITI payment reconciliation exercise and complementing the information in this report, a number of companies have reported their 2020 payments to governments around the world, including to UK government entities, under the Reports on Payments to Governments Regulations 2014 as amended 2015 and the Accounts and Reports (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019. There can be differences in the amounts reported under UK EITI and under the UK Regulations, which implement the EU Accounting and Transparency Directives. These differences can relate to interpretation of the scope of payment categories, reporting currency and timing. The Natural Resource Governance Institute maintains a database of Payments to Governments reports submitted by companies under UK, EU/EEA and equivalent Canadian legislation.<sup>2</sup>

## Section 106 (Town and Country Planning Act 1990) Payments

Payments to local planning authorities in England and Wales are required under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and equivalent legislation in [Scotland](#) and [Northern Ireland](#). These are used to mitigate the impact of extractive activities on the local community and benefit local communities. These payments can provide external benefits, including the improvement of local road networks or community facilities.

Only one company reported material payments under section 106 or equivalent legislation. It was Aggregate Industries UK Ltd, which reported total payments for £118,138 detailed as follows:

Local Authority (Beneficiary)	Payment (£)	Type of payment	Description
Devon County Council	16,532	Cash	Contribution to highway resurfacing
Highland Council	50,000	Cash	Glensanda Community Benefit Fund
Shropshire Council	11,663	Cash	Contribution to biodiversity and highway maintenance
Somerset County Council	39,943	Cash	Torr Environmental Enhancement Fund
<b>Total</b>	<b>118,138</b>		

<sup>2</sup> [www.resourceprojects.org](http://www.resourceprojects.org).

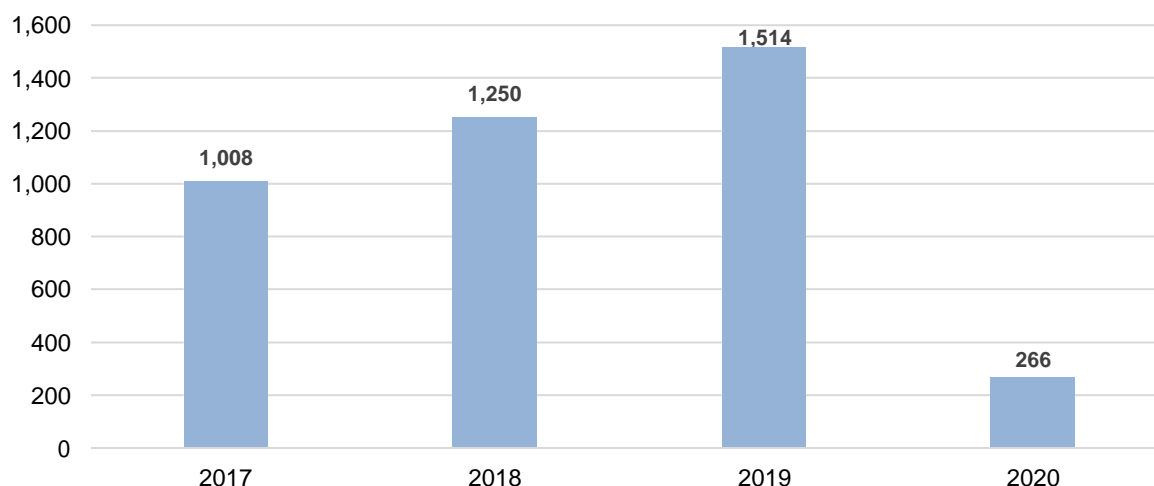
UK-incorporated companies, where a parent company is not reporting in a non-UK jurisdiction, file payments reports online with the Companies House Extractives Service: <https://extractives.companieshouse.gov.uk>

London Stock Exchange Main Market-listed companies (including those that are both UK and non-UK incorporated) file payments reports online with the Financial Conduct Authority's National Storage Mechanism:  
<https://data.fca.org.uk/#/nsm/nationalstoragemechanism>

## Explanation of the Decrease in Extractive Revenues

Extractive revenues fell significantly in 2020 compared to the previous three years (Figure 1).

**Figure 1. Net Extractive Industries Payments/Repayments 2017–2020 (in £ million)**



The drop between 2019 and 2020 was £1,247 million or 82%.

**Table 6: Comparison between 2019 and 2020 extractive revenues**

*(in £ million)*

Type of payee:	O&G						Other M&Q			Total O&G	Total M&Q	Overall total	
	Payment stream:	PLF	OGA Levy	Paym ents to TCE	Paym ents to CES	PRT	RFCT & SC	CT	Paym ents to TCE				Paym ents to CES
<b>2020</b>	55.71	29.31	3.22	1.56	-445.18	578.21	21.66	21.71	0.10	222.84	43.47	266.31	
<b>2019</b>	65.72	25.28	2.53	1.64	-310.17	1,658.37	48.02	22.04	0.19	1,443.37	70.25	1,513.62	
<b>Variation</b>	-10.01	4.03	0.69	-0.08	-135.01	-1,080.16	-26.36	-0.33	-0.09	-1,220.53	-26.78	-1,247.31	
<b>%</b>	-15%	16%	27%	-5%	44%	-65%	-55%	-1%	-48%	-85%	-38%	-82%	

The table above shows that the overall decrease was mainly due to the decrease of RFCT & SC that fell by £1,080 million (65%) because of lower oil and gas prices and production.

Average Brent prices were approximately \$64/bbl in 2019 and \$40/bbl in 2020, a reduction of 37%. The COVID-19 pandemic created uncertainty which impacted demand for oil and contributed to the significant decrease in oil price.

Furthermore, the consequential implications of social distancing to offshore operations created disruption to production.

These two factors reduced the revenues and profitability of oil and gas companies and consequently reduced tax payments.

PRT repayments have also increased by £135 million (44%) as they are driven by decommissioning spend and current losses which can be carried back resulting in repayments of previously paid tax.

## Beneficial Ownership

As part of EITI reporting, companies are asked to disclose their beneficial owners; that is, information on the people who ultimately own and control each company.

Most UK-registered companies are required to submit information on people with significant control (PSC) to Companies House. Publicly listed companies are exempt from PSC requirements because they already provide beneficial ownership information under stock exchange requirements. Therefore, in order to disclose their beneficial ownership information for EITI reporting, UK-registered companies need only confirm their filing and provide the link to the relevant page at Companies House in their EITI beneficial ownership declaration form. Private companies that have not filed information at Companies House on PSCs should disclose their beneficial ownership information in the EITI beneficial ownership declaration form.

All 55 companies that submitted EITI reporting templates also submitted a beneficial ownership declaration form duly signed by a senior officer. 34 of the reporting templates received were from companies that are either publicly listed or wholly owned subsidiaries of a publicly listed company, meaning that they provide beneficial ownership information under stock exchange requirements (see table 7 below). The remaining 21 companies were privately held (see table 8 below).

**Table 7: Publicly listed or wholly owned subsidiaries of a publicly listed company**

N°	Sector	Company	Companies House number	Parent company	Link to the Stock Exchange company page
1	M&Q	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	00245717	Lafarge Holcim Ltd	<a href="#">The Swiss Stock Exchange (SIX)</a>
2	O&G	Anasuria Hibiscus UK Ltd	9696268	Hibiscus Petroleum Berhad	<a href="#">Bursa Malaysia</a>
3	O&G	Apache Corporation	7720972 <sup>3</sup> 4614761 <sup>4</sup> FC005975 <sup>5</sup>	APA Corporation	<a href="#">NASDAQ</a>
4	O&G	BHP Billiton Petroleum Great Britain Limited	00810819	BHP Group Ltd	<a href="#">Australian Securities Exchange (ASX)</a>
5	M&Q	Boskalis Westminster Holdings Limited	00338917 <sup>6</sup> 02380267 <sup>7</sup>	Royal Boskalis Westminster N.V	<a href="#">Euronext Amsterdam</a>
6	O&G	BP PLC	00102498	BP PLC	<a href="#">London Stock Exchange (LSE)</a>
7	M&Q	Breedon Group PLC	Jersey 98465	Breedon Group plc	<a href="#">London Stock Exchange (LSE)</a>
8	M&Q	Cemex UK Materials Ltd	658390	Cemex Espana, S.A.	<a href="#">Mexican Stock Exchange (BMV)</a> <a href="#">New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)</a>
9	O&G	Centrica PLC	3033654	Centrica PLC	<a href="#">London Stock Exchange (LSE)</a>
10	O&G	Chevron	01006065	Chevron Corporation	<a href="#">NASDAQ &amp; New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)</a>
11	O&G	Chrysaor	FC027988	Harbour Energy plc	<a href="#">London Stock Exchange (LSE)</a>
12	M&Q	Cleveland Potash Ltd	00915392	ICL Group Ltd	<a href="#">New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)</a>
13	O&G	CNOOC Petroleum Europe Ltd	01051137	CNOOC LIMITED	<a href="#">Hong Kong Stock Exchange (HKG)</a> <a href="#">Toronto (TSX) Venture Exchange</a>

<sup>3</sup> Apache North Sea Production Limited.

<sup>4</sup> Apache North Sea Limited.

<sup>5</sup> Apache Beryl I Limited.

<sup>6</sup> Llanelli Sand Dredging Ltd

<sup>7</sup> Westminster Gravels Ltd

N°	Sector	Company	Companies House number	Parent company	Link to the Stock Exchange company page
14	O&G	CNR International UK Investments Ltd	813187	Canadian Natural Resources Limited	<a href="#">Toronto Stock Exchange (TMX)</a>
15	M&Q	DEME Building Materials Ltd	04590759	CFE (DEME)	<a href="#">Euronext Brussels</a>
16	O&G	ENI UK Ltd	00862823	ENI SPA	<a href="#">Italian Stock Exchange (MIB)</a>
17	O&G	EnQuest PLC	07140891	EnQuest PLC	<a href="#">London Stock Exchange (LSE)</a>
18	O&G	Equinor UK Ltd	1285743	Equinor ASA	<a href="#">Oslo Stock Exchange (OSE)</a> <a href="#">New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)</a>
19	O&G	ExxonMobil International Ltd	5458042 <sup>8</sup> 207426 <sup>9</sup>	Exxon Mobil Corporation	<a href="#">New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)</a>
20	M&Q	Hanson Ltd	04626078	HeidelbergCement AG	<a href="#">Frankfurt Stock Exchange</a>
21	O&G	HESS Ltd	00807346	Hess Corporation	<a href="#">New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)</a>
22	O&G	Hurricane Energy Plc	5245689	Hurricane Energy plc	<a href="#">London Stock Exchange (LSE)</a>
23	O&G	IGas Energy PLC	4981279	IGas Energy Plc	<a href="#">London Stock Exchange (LSE)</a>
24	O&G	Ithaca Energy UK	SC272009	Delek Group Ltd	<a href="#">Tel Aviv Stock Exchange (TASE)</a>
25	O&G	JX Nippon Exploration and Production (U.K.) Ltd	3288689	ENEOS Holdings, Inc	<a href="#">Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE)</a>
26	O&G	Premier Oil PLC	SC234781	Harbour Energy PLC	<a href="#">London Stock Exchange (LSE)</a>
27	O&G	Repsol Sinopec Resources UK Ltd	825828	Repsol SA	<a href="#">Madrid stock exchange (Bolsa de Madrid)</a>
28	O&G	Royal Dutch Shell PLC	4366849	Royal Dutch Shell PLC	<a href="#">London Stock Exchange (LSE)</a>
29	M&Q	Saint-Gobain Ltd	3291592	Compagnie de Saint-Gobain	<a href="#">Euronext Paris</a>
30	O&G	Suncor Energy UK Ltd	00972618	Suncor Energy Inc.	<a href="#">New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)</a> <a href="#">Toronto (TSX) Venture Exchange</a>
31	O&G	TAQA Bratani Ltd	05975475	Abu Dhabi National Energy Company PJSC (TAQA)	<a href="#">Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange (ADX)</a>
32	M&Q	Tarmac Holdings Ltd	7533961	CRH plc	<a href="#">London Stock Exchange (LSE)</a>
33	O&G	TotalEnergies Holdings UK Ltd	01722136	TOTAL SE	<a href="#">Euronext Paris</a>
34	O&G	Tullow Oil PLC	3919249	TULLOW OIL PLC	<a href="#">London Stock Exchange (LSE)</a>

<sup>8</sup> XTO UK Limited.

<sup>9</sup> Esso Exploration and Production UK Limited.

**Table 8: Privately held companies**

N°	Sector	Company	Companies House number	Parent company	Link to Companies House company page
1	M&Q	Albion Stone	01767530	Albion Stone	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
2	O&G	Alpha Petroleum Resources Ltd	3949599	Alpha Petroleum	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
3	M&Q	Britannia Aggregates Ltd	2304376	Britannia Aggregates Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
4	O&G	Dana Petroleum Ltd	3456891	Dana Petroleum Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
5	O&G	DNO North Sea ROGB Ltd	04622251	DNO North Sea plc	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
6	O&G	INEOS Industries	SC200459 <sup>10</sup> 10660338 <sup>11</sup> 9121775 <sup>12</sup>	INEOS Industries	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
7	O&G	Iranian Oil Company (U.K.) Ltd	01019769	Iranian Oil Company (U.K.) Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
8	M&Q	Irish Salt Mining & Exploration Co. Ltd	NI006389	Irish Salt Mining & Exploration Co. Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
9	O&G	Neptune Energy Group Ltd	10647707	Neptune Energy Group Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
10	O&G	NSMP Operations Ltd	09711370	Selkie Investments Midstream Midco 2 Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
11	O&G	ONE-Dyas UK Ltd	3531783	ONE-Dyas UK Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
12	O&G	Perenco UK Ltd	04653066	Perenco UK Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
13	O&G	RockRose Energy Ltd	09665181	RockRose Energy Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
14	O&G	SAGE North Sea Ltd	BR019059	Ancala Midstream Acquisitions Limited	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
15	M&Q	Severn Sands Ltd	01675002	Severn Sands Group Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
16	O&G	Siccar Point Energy	01504603	Siccar Point Energy (Holdings) Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
17	O&G	SUMMIT Exploration and Production	8860426	SUMMIT Exploration and Production	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
18	M&Q	H.J. Banks and Company Ltd	01247725	The Banks Group	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
19	M&Q	Van Oord UK Ltd	01805156	Van Oord UK Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
20	M&Q	Volker Dredging Ltd	1179300	Volker Dredging Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
21	O&G	Waldorf Production UK Ltd	05030838	Waldorf Energy Partners Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>

Information on the beneficial owners of these 21 privately held companies can be found on the [Companies House website](#)<sup>13</sup>: simply search for the company you are interested in and use the 'people' tab to access information about PSCs. For ease of reference, all this information is available by following the links in the last column of the table above.

Private companies are also asked to disclose information on any owners who are identified as “politically exposed”, i.e. have political influence, or who, as family members or close associates, have links to senior political figures or government officials in the UK or abroad, and who have a share of 5% or more in the company. In 2020, no privately owned companies making material payments under the EITI Standard disclosed politically exposed people. We cannot comment on whether companies that did not participate in this year’s reporting process have any politically exposed people.

A number of extractive companies making material payments to the UK government are ultimately controlled by foreign government entities, which is a matter of public interest. It

<sup>10</sup> INEOS UK E&P Holdings Limited.

<sup>11</sup> INEOS FPS Limited.

<sup>12</sup> INEOS Upstream Limited.

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/companies-house>

is important that the UK's beneficial ownership system is able to accurately capture details of foreign government ownership of companies operating in the UK's extractive sector.

More information on the UK's beneficial ownership regime can be found on the [beneficial ownership page](#) of the UK EITI website.

## Annex A: Background Information on the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative and UK Implementation

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) is a global standard to promote open and accountable management of natural resources. It seeks to strengthen government and company systems, inform public debate, and enhance trust. To that effect it requires oil, gas, and mining companies to disclose their payments to government agencies and for the reconciliation of these payments with government receipts from these companies. In each implementing country, it is supported by a coalition of government, industry and civil society organisations working together.

The EITI was first announced at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002 (the Earth Summit 2002) and was officially launched in London in 2003. EITI is currently being implemented in 55 countries around the world.

The EITI Standard sets out the requirements which countries need to meet in order to be recognised, first as EITI Candidates and subsequently as an EITI Compliant country. The Standard is overseen by the EITI International Secretariat, which comprises members from governments, extractive companies, and civil society organisations. As a stakeholder-led initiative, EITI is overseen in each implementing country by a Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) comprising representatives from industry, civil society, and government.

Further background on UK EITI and the work of the UK EITI MSG is available on the UK EITI website ([www.ukeiti.org](http://www.ukeiti.org)).

### EITI in the UK – Timeline

Date	Event
22 May 2013	The UK Prime Minister announced commitment to EITI.
9 July 2013	A Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) was formed to oversee EITI implementation in the UK.
9 October 2013	The MSG held its first meeting.
5 August 2014	The UK submitted its application to become an 'EITI Candidate' country to the EITI Board.
15 October 2014	The UK became an EITI candidate country.
15 April 2016	1 <sup>st</sup> UK EITI Report published. (Period covered: calendar year 2014 / Sectors covered: Oil, Gas, Mining and Quarrying)
31 March 2017	2 <sup>nd</sup> UK EITI Report published. (Period covered: calendar year 2015 / Sectors covered: Oil, Gas, Mining and Quarrying)
30 April 2018	3 <sup>rd</sup> UK EITI Report published. (Period covered: calendar year 2016 / Sectors covered: Oil, Gas, Mining and Quarrying)
1 July 2018	UK Validation against the 2016 EITI Standard commenced.
25 February 2019	4 <sup>th</sup> UK EITI Report published. (Period covered: calendar year 2017 / Sectors covered: Oil, Gas, Mining and Quarrying)
2 May 2019	UK draft Validation report published.
14 November 2019	Validation announcement that UK had made "meaningful progress" in implementing the 2016 EITI Standard.
20 December 2019	5 <sup>th</sup> UK EITI Report published. (Period covered: calendar year 2018 / Sectors covered: Oil, Gas, Mining and Quarrying)
29 May 2020	Launch of UK EITI website.
9 December 2020	6 <sup>th</sup> UK EITI Report published. (Period covered: calendar year 2019 / Sectors covered: Oil, Gas, Mining and Quarrying)
1 July 2021	UK Validation against the 2019 EITI Standard commenced.



## Annex B: Glossary of Abbreviations

CES	Crown Estate Scotland
CT	Corporation Tax
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EU	European Union
HM	Her Majesty's
HMRC	Her Majesty's Revenue & Customs
M&Q	Mining & Quarrying
MSG	UK EITI Multi-Stakeholder Group
O&G	Oil & Gas
OGA	Oil and Gas Authority
PRT	Petroleum Revenue Tax
PSC	People with Significant Control
RFCT	Ring Fence Corporation Tax
SC	Supplementary Charge
TCE	The Crown Estate
UK	United Kingdom