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**EXTRACTIVE  
INDUSTRIES**  
in the UK



# UK EITI Payments Report for 2022

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## Glossary of Abbreviations

ADX	Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange
APRT	Advance Petroleum Revenue Tax
CES	Crown Estate Scotland
CT	Corporation Tax
EEA	European Economic Area
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EU	European Union
EPL	Energy (Oil and Gas) Profits Levy
HM	His Majesty's
HMRC	His Majesty's Revenue & Customs
LSE	London Stock Exchange
M&Q	Mining & Quarrying
MSG	UK EITI Multi-Stakeholder Group
NSTA	North Sea Transition Authority
NYSE	New York Stock Exchange
O&G	Oil & Gas
OGA	Oil and Gas Authority
OSE	Oslo Stock Exchange
PEP	Politically Exposed People
PRT	Petroleum Revenue Tax
PSC	People with Significant Control
RFCT	Ring Fence Corporation Tax
SC	Supplementary Charge
SIX	Swiss Stock Exchange
TASE	Tel Aviv Stock Exchange
TCE	The Crown Estate
UK	United Kingdom

## INTRODUCTION

The extractives sectors continue to make sizeable payments to the UK Government. In order to improve public understanding of these payments, UK EITI analyses these payments against each relevant tax and licence. The data is subject to a reconciliation exercise during which companies are requested to disclose their payments/repayments to HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC), The Crown Estate (TCE) or Crown Estate Scotland (CES) wherever these payments exceed a given threshold (£86,000). Government agencies were also asked to disclose their receipts from oil, gas, mining and quarrying groups. The independent administrator reconciled the declarations made by the companies with the data recorded by the government. The UK EITI website contains information on the [oil and gas](#) and [mining and quarrying](#) tax and licensing regimes.

This is the UK EITI's ninth payments report. It provides detailed information on the reconciliation of payment streams between companies operating in the UK extractive sector and the relevant government agencies in 2022. The detailed data will be published on the UK EITI [website](#).

The reconciliation process consisted of the following steps:

- analysis of the reconciliation scope prepared by the UK EITI Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG);
- collection of payment data from government agencies and extractive companies which provide the basis for the reconciliation exercise;
- 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 33 oil and gas companies and 14 mining and quarrying companies participated in the reconciliation exercise and formed the basis of the report compilation, with continuous high industry participation. This represents 98.75% of potential in-scope payments. The MSG is grateful to all those companies that participated in the process this year. This report incorporates information collected up to 17 July 2023. Any information collected after that date has not been included in the report.

## 1. Reconciliation Scope

For the year 2022 the following payment streams have been included:

- **Oil and Gas (O&G) sector:** combined total for Ring-Fence Corporation Tax (RFCT) and Supplementary Charge (SC), Petroleum Revenue Tax (PRT) and Advance Petroleum Revenue Tax (APRT), Energy (Oil and Gas) Profits Levy (EPL),<sup>1</sup> payments to TCE and CES in respect of pipelines operated by companies that operate in UK extractive activities and monetary payments to local planning authorities as part of planning obligations.
- **Mining and Quarrying (M&Q) sector:** Corporation Tax (CT), extractive-related payments to TCE and CES and monetary payments to local planning authorities as part of planning obligations.

In line with the Reports on Payments to Government Regulations 2014, the materiality threshold applied to each revenue stream at group level remained unchanged at £86,000. The government agencies that were required to report for the 2022 UK EITI reconciliation exercise were HMRC, TCE and CES.

Based on historical results of the reconciliation exercises, the MSG agreed that for payments from 2022 onwards petroleum licence fees and the OGA Levy should be disclosed unilaterally by the North Sea Transition Authority (NSTA).

### 1.1. Extractive Industries Payments to/Refunds from UK Government

The two tables below summarise the reconciled extractive industries payments to and refunds from UK government agencies in 2022. All material identified differences have been reconciled.

**Table 1: Detailed Extractive Industries Payments to/Refunds from UK Government in 2022<sup>2</sup>**

This table provides an overview of the payments and refunds reported by extractive companies and government agencies in 2022, which provides a net total £6.88 billion, made up of tax flows of over £7.27 billion offset by repayments of £0.39 billion. Most of these transactions cover RFCT/SC and EPL payments to HMRC. A total of £85.87 million was reported by government agencies in respect of out-of-scope and non-participating companies and this is subtracted from the overall total, resulting in a net total of £6.79 billion reported by government and almost the same cumulative figure reported by in-scope companies. The final reconciliation shows a slight discrepancy of £1,212.17, which represents just 0.00002% of the overall total of payments made in 2022.

<sup>1</sup> This report is the first to include payments of the Energy (Oil and Gas) Profits Levy (EPL). The UK Government introduced the EPL on 26 May 2022 to tax the exceptional profits of companies operating in the UK and the UK continental shelf as a result of very high oil and gas prices.

<sup>2</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>.

(in £ million)

Payment stream:	Petroleum Licence Fees	OGA Levy	RFCT & SC	PRT	EPL	Mains stream CT	Payments to TCE	Payments to TCE	Payments to CES	Payments to CES	Total payments
Type of payee:	O&G	O&G	O&G	O&G	O&G	M&Q	O&G	M&Q	O&G	M&Q	All
Recipient:	NSTA	NSTA	HMRC	HMRC	HMRC	HMRC	TCE	TCE	CES	CES	All
Total reported by government agencies	50.90	29.06	5,364.80	-393.95	1,770.47	28.66	2.42	26.27	1.61	0.31	6,880.56
Total reported by government agencies for out-of-scope and non-participating extractive companies <sup>(a)</sup>	50.90	29.06	0.48	0.00	2.53	2.37	0.11	0.00	0.05	0.31	85.81
Total reported by government agencies for in-scope extractive companies	-	-	5,364.33	-393.95	1,767.94	26.29	2.31	26.27	1.56	0.00	6,794.75
Total reported by in-scope extractive companies	-	-	5,364.33	-393.95	1,767.94	26.29	2.30	26.28	1.56	0.00	6,794.75
Net unreconciled difference <sup>(b)</sup>	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

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

## Table 2: Extractive Industries Payments to/Refunds from UK Government in 2022

This table shows a breakdown of payments and refunds of the data in Table 1 (above) by sector (oil and gas, mining and quarrying) and government agency (NSTA, HMRC, TCE and CES).

Type of payee:	O&G	M&Q	(in £ million)				
			All	All	All	All	All
Recipient:	All	All	NSTA	HMRC	TCE	CES	All
Total reported by government agencies	6,825.32	55.25	79.96	6,769.98	28.69	1.92	6,880.56
Total reported by government agencies for out-of-scope and non-participating extractive companies <sup>(a)</sup>	83.13	2.68	79.96	5.38	0.11	0.36	85.81
Total reported by government agencies for in-scope extractive companies	6,742.19	52.56	-	6,764.61	28.58	1.56	6,794.75
Total reported by in-scope extractive companies	6,742.18	52.57	-	6,764.61	28.58	1.56	6,794.75
Net unreconciled difference <sup>(b)</sup>	0.01	-0.01	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

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

## 1.2. Adjustments to the EITI Reconciliation Scope

Every year the number of companies assessed as in-scope varies as companies' payments move above or below the threshold of £86,000 or a reduction arises due to corporate mergers or acquisitions. In 2022 the reconciliation scope was adjusted slightly during the reconciliation exercise as more information on the extractive nature and materiality of payments emerged. We believe that all material financial flows have been captured. These changes are detailed as follows:

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

Sector		O&G	M&Q	Total
<b>2021 Scope</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Additions</b>				
Companies that did not participate in the 2021 reconciliation process		2	2	4
New companies identified by HMRC ( <i>Some payments/repayments made to HMRC exceeded £86,000 for the calendar year 2022</i> )		2	1	3
<b>Total additions</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Deductions</b>				
Merger between in-scope companies ( <i>One company acquired two others during the second half of 2022 and submitted a combined reporting template</i> )		2	-	2
Companies that were out of scope of the 2022 reconciliation process ( <i>As part of the reconciliation exercise it emerged that they made/received no material payments/repayments during the calendar year 2022</i> )		8	1	9
Companies that did not participate in the 2022 reconciliation process		3	4	7
<b>Total deductions</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>2022 Scope</b>	<b>A + B - C</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>47</b>

The final number of companies (both Oil & Gas and Mining & Quarrying) included in the EITI reconciliation scope was 47. As the total amount reported by government and extractive companies for the companies participating in the reconciliation constitutes almost 99% of the total reported by government agencies, the overall reconciliation outcome is **satisfactory**.

## 1.3. 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.<sup>1</sup>

**Table 4: Oil & Gas companies**

This table lists the oil and gas companies that participated in the 2022 reconciliation process and provides a breakdown of their total payments and receipts that were above the agreed materiality thresholds.

<sup>1</sup> The figures in Tables 4 and 5 below are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds. The full details in pounds are included in the CSV/Excel files, which can be found at the following link: <https://www.uketi.org/publications-reports>.



(in £000)

Companies	As reported by Government Agencies							Total in-scope payment streams (C-G)	Total reported by companies
	PLF <sup>1</sup>	OGA levy <sup>1</sup>	RFCT & SC	PRT	EPL	Payments to TCE	Payments to CES		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		
Anasuria Hibiscus UK Ltd			8,563					8,563	8,563
Apache Corporation	1,431	836	224,140		41,060			265,200	265,200
BP Plc	2,331	1,017	735,000	-18,605	356,000		245	1,072,639	1,072,639
Centrica Plc	141	122	62,524	-18,576	34,468	374		78,789	78,782
Chevron			130,276		22,894			153,170	153,170
CNOOC Petroleum Europe Ltd	2,724	567	338,000	-4,522	73,000			406,478	406,478
CNR International UK Invest. Ltd	149	536	-4,861	-20,100				-24,962	-24,962
Dana Petroleum Ltd	207	552	25,223	-1,149	49,046			73,121	73,121
ENI UK Ltd	1,040	509	378,526	-202	81,608			459,932	459,932
EnQuest Plc	2,079	643			30,917		94	31,011	31,011
ExxonMobil International Ltd			72,000	-49,532	26,000			48,468	48,468
Harbour Energy Plc	2,646	2,778	274,382	-7,118	171,400	328	157	439,148	439,148
Hess Ltd			209					209	209
Hurricane Energy Plc	877	139			2,100			2,100	2,100
INEOS Industries	2,614	338		-1,113		163	223	-727	-727
Iranian Oil Company (U.K.) Ltd			198,032		38,658			236,691	236,691
Ithaca Energy UK	1,526	820	47,221	-183	26,300		130	73,468	73,469
JX Nippon Exploration and Production (U.K.) Ltd <sup>2</sup>				-686				-686	-686
Neo Energy	1,038	925	66,255					66,255	66,255
Neptune Energy Group Ltd	1,975	334	-3,688					-3,688	-3,688
NSMP Operations Ltd							207	207	207
ONE-Dyas UK Ltd	399		30,130		16,500			46,630	46,630
Perenco UK Ltd	2,110	1,825	303,289	-4,154	64,500	913		364,547	364,547
Repsol Sinopec Resources UK Ltd	1,829	2,333	-7,755	-177,003	37,011			-147,747	-147,747
RockRose	236	215	40,000		34,274			74,274	74,274
Royal Dutch Shell Plc	4,004	2,898		-57,857	49,000	529	89	-8,239	-8,239
SAGE North Sea Ltd							207	207	207

<sup>1</sup> Petroleum licence fees and the OGA Levy were disclosed unilaterally by the NSTA.

<sup>2</sup> JX Nippon Exploration and Production (U.K.) Ltd was sold in 2022 to NEO Energy Upstream UK Ltd.

(in £000)

Companies	As reported by Government Agencies							Total in-scope payment streams (C-G)	Total reported by companies
	PLF <sup>1</sup>	OGA levy <sup>1</sup>	RFCT & SC	PRT	EPL	Payments to TCE	Payments to CES		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		
Serica Energy Plc	555	676	116,000		27,500			143,500	143,500
Suncor Energy UK Ltd			155,454		41,783			197,237	197,237
TAQA Bratani Ltd	921	1,302	164,377	-32,490	63,169			195,056	195,056
TotalEnergies Holdings UK Ltd	3,838	2,426	2,016,517		472,756		206	2,489,479	2,489,479
Tullow Oil Plc			-14,487	-654				-15,142	-15,142
Wintershall Noordzee B.V.	628	317	9,000		8,000			17,000	17,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,299</b>	<b>22,108</b>	<b>5,364,327</b>	<b>-393,945</b>	<b>1,767,945</b>	<b>2,306</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>6,742,190</b>	<b>6,742,184</b>

**Table 5: Mining & Quarrying companies**

This table lists the mining and quarrying companies that participated in the 2022 reconciliation process and provides a breakdown of their total corporation tax payments and receipts and their total payments made to TCE that exceeded the materiality threshold. There were no payments by these companies to CES.

(in £000)

Companies	As reported by Government Agencies			Total reported by company
	Mainstream Corporation Tax	Payments to TCE	Total	
Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	2,907	807	3,714	3,714
Albion Stone		285	285	289
Boskalis Westminster Holdings Ltd	1,202	3,146	4,348	4,348
Breedon Group Plc	20,047	107	20,153	20,153
Britannia Aggregates Ltd		862	862	862
Cemex UK Materials Ltd	1,619	6,199	7,818	7,818
Cleveland Potash Ltd		2,183	2,183	2,183
DEME Building Materials Ltd	582	2,487	3,069	3,069
Hanson Ltd		3,484	3,484	3,484
Irish Salt Mining & Exploration Co. Ltd	1,430		1,430	1,430
Saint-Gobain Ltd	-4,590		-4,590	-4,590
Tarmac Holdings Ltd		3,904	3,904	3,904
Van Oord UK Ltd	2,988	266	3,253	3,253
Volker Dredging Ltd	108	2,544	2,652	2,652
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,293</b>	<b>26,273</b>	<b>52,566</b>	<b>52,570</b>

There were additional minor payments reported by the 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 these 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.

Several companies have reported their 2022 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. This does not form part of the UK EITI payment reconciliation exercise but rather represents complementary information to this report. There can be differences in the amounts reported under UK EITI and under the EU Accounting and Transparency Directives. These differences can relate to interpretation of the scope of payment categories, reporting currencies and timing of payments. The Natural Resource Governance Institute maintains a database of Payments made to Governments and reports submitted by companies under UK, EU/EEA and equivalent Canadian legislation.<sup>1</sup>

#### 1.4. 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, namely Aggregate Industries UK Ltd, which reported total payments of £112,470, detailed as follows:

**Table 6: Section 106 (Town and Country Planning Act 1990) Payments**

Quarry	Local Authority (Beneficiary)	Payment (£)	Type of payment (Cash / in-kind)
Glensanda	Highland Council	50,000	Cash
Torr	Somerset County Council	44,848	Cash
Ghyll Scaur	Cumbria County Council	8,010	Cash
Ghyll Scaur	Cumbria County Council	9,612	Cash
<b>Total</b>		<b>112,470</b>	

<sup>1</sup> [www.resourceprojects.org](http://www.resourceprojects.org).

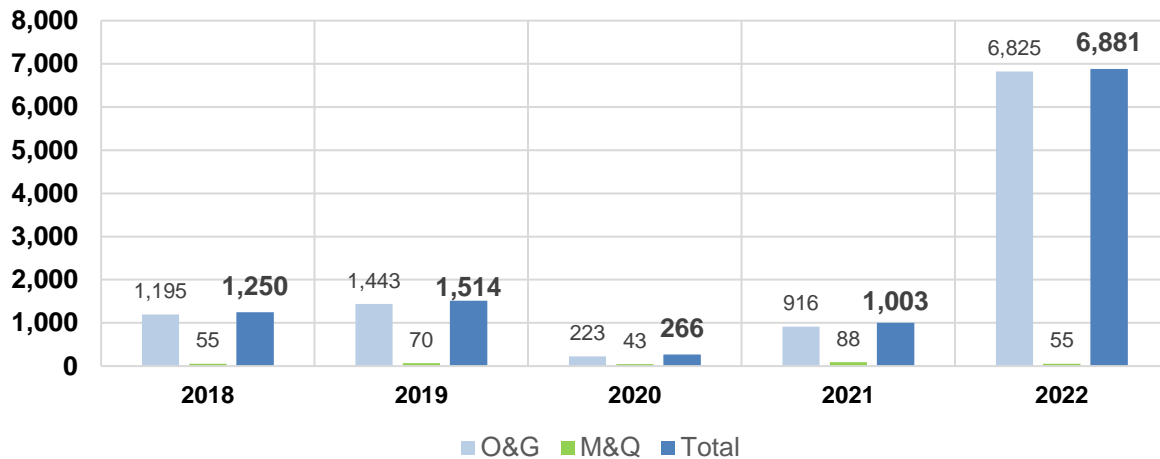
UK-incorporated companies, where a parent company is not reporting in a non-UK jurisdiction, file payments reports online with the Companies House Extractives Service: <https://extractives.companieshouse.gov.uk>

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

## 1.5. Evolution of Extractive Revenues (2018 / 2022)

Extractive revenues rose significantly in 2022 compared to 2021 and the previous years from 2018 to 2020 (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Extractive Industries Payments/Refunds 2018-2022 (in £ million)



The increase between 2021 and 2022 amounts to £5.88 billion or 586%.

Table 7: Comparison between 2021 and 2022 extractive revenues

Payment stream		2022	2021	Variation	%
<b>O&amp;G sector</b>					
RFCT & SC		5,364.80	1,200.66	4,164.14	346.82%
EPL		1,770.47	0.00	1,770.47	100.00%
PRT		-393.95	-369.76	-24.19	6.54%
<b>Sub-total HMRC</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>6,741.33</b>	<b>830.90</b>	<b>5,910.42</b>	<b>711.32%</b>
Licence fees		50.90	53.33	-2.43	-4.55%
OGA Levy		29.06	26.89	2.17	8.07%
<b>Sub-total NSTA</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>79.97</b>	<b>80.22</b>	<b>-0.26</b>	<b>-0.32%</b>
<b>Sub-total TCE</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>2.98</b>	<b>-0.56</b>	<b>-18.85%</b>
<b>Sub-total CES</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>11.47%</b>
<b>Total O&amp;G</b>	<b>E = A-D</b>	<b>6,825.32</b>	<b>915.55</b>	<b>5,909.77</b>	<b>645.49%</b>
<b>M&amp;Q sector</b>					
<b>Sub-total HMRC (CT)</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>28.66</b>	<b>63.49</b>	<b>-34.83</b>	<b>-54.86%</b>
<b>Sub-total TCE</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>26.27</b>	<b>24.09</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>9.06%</b>
<b>Sub-total CES</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>137.83%</b>
<b>Total M&amp;Q</b>	<b>I = F-H</b>	<b>55.24</b>	<b>87.71</b>	<b>-32.47</b>	<b>-37.02%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>E + I</b>	<b>6,880.56</b>	<b>1,003.26</b>	<b>5,876.30</b>	<b>585.82%</b>

The above table shows that the overall increase was mainly explained by RFCT/SC that increased by £4.16 billion or 347% because of the increase in oil and gas prices.

Average Brent oil prices were approximately £51/barrel (bbl) in 2021 and £81/bbl in 2022, representing an increase of 58%. Crude oil prices increased from the first half of 2022 because of supply concerns due to the geopolitical tension with Russia and the

resurgence in energy demand post COVID-19. The combination of the Russian–Ukrainian conflict and low global crude oil inventories drove the 2022 crude oil price up to its highest inflation-adjusted level since 2014.

The same applies for gas where the average prices were 116 p/therm in 2021 and 211 p/therm in 2022 representing an increase of 82%.

The introduction of the EPL in May 2022 contributed £1.8 billion, representing 30% of the overall increase between 2021 and 2022.

## 2. 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 since they already provide beneficial ownership (BO) information under stock exchange requirements. Therefore, in order to disclose their BO information for EITI reporting, UK-registered companies need only to confirm their filings and provide the link to the relevant page at Companies House in their EITI BO declaration form. Private companies which have not filed information at Companies House on PSCs should disclose their BO information in the EITI BO declaration form.

All 47 companies which submitted EITI reporting templates also submitted a BO declaration form, duly signed by a senior officer. Thirty-one of the reporting templates received were from companies that are either publicly listed or wholly owned subsidiaries of publicly listed companies, meaning that they provide BO information under stock exchange requirements (see Table 8 below). The remaining 16 companies are privately held (see Table 9 below).

**Table 8: Publicly listed or wholly owned subsidiaries of publicly listed companies**

N°	Sector	Company	Companies House number	Parent company	Link to the Stock Exchange company page
1	M&Q	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	00245717	Holcim Ltd	<a href="#">The Swiss Stock Exchange (SIX)</a>
2	O&G	Anasuria Hibiscus UK Ltd	09696268	Hibiscus Petroleum Berhad	<a href="#">Bursa Malaysia</a>
3	O&G	Apache Corporation	07720972 <sup>1</sup> 04614761 <sup>2</sup> FC005975 <sup>3</sup>	APA Corporation	<a href="#">NASDAQ</a>
4	M&Q	Boskalis Westminster Holdings Ltd	00338917 <sup>4</sup> 02380267 <sup>5</sup>	Boskalis Westminster Holdings Ltd	<a href="#">Euronext Amsterdam</a>
5	O&G	BP Plc	00102498	BP PLC	<a href="#">London Stock Exchange (LSE)</a>
6	M&Q	Breedon Group plc	Jersey 98465	Breedon Group plc	<a href="#">London Stock Exchange (LSE)</a>
7	M&Q	Cemex UK Materials Ltd	00658390	Cemex Espana, S.A.	<a href="#">Mexican Stock Exchange (BMV)</a> <a href="#">New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)</a>
8	O&G	Centrica plc	03033654	Centrica PLC	<a href="#">London Stock Exchange (LSE)</a>
9	O&G	Chevron	01006065	Chevron Corporation	<a href="#">NASDAQ &amp; New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)</a>
10	M&Q	Cleveland Potash Ltd	00915392	ICL Group Ltd	<a href="#">New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)</a>
11	O&G	CNOOC Petroleum Europe Ltd	01051137	CNOOC LIMITED	<a href="#">Hong Kong Stock Exchange (HKG)</a> <a href="#">Toronto (TSX) Venture Exchange</a>
12	O&G	CNR International UK Investments Ltd	00813187	Canadian Natural Resources Limited	<a href="#">Toronto Stock Exchange (TMX)</a>

<sup>1</sup> Apache North Sea Production Limited.

<sup>2</sup> Apache North Sea Limited.

<sup>3</sup> Apache Beryl I Limited.

<sup>4</sup> Llanelli Sand Dredging Ltd

<sup>5</sup> Westminster Gravels Ltd

N°	Sector	Company	Companies House number	Parent company	Link to the Stock Exchange company page
13	M&Q	DEME Building Materials Ltd	04590759	CFE (DEME)	<a href="#">Euronext Brussels</a>
14	O&G	ENI UK Ltd	00862823	ENI SPA	<a href="#">Italian Stock Exchange (MIB)</a>
15	O&G	EnQuest Plc	07140891	EnQuest Plc	<a href="#">London Stock Exchange (LSE)</a>
16	O&G	ExxonMobil International Ltd	05458042 <sup>1</sup> 00207426 <sup>2</sup>	Exxon Mobil Corporation	<a href="#">New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)</a>
17	M&Q	Hanson Ltd	04626078	HeidelbergCement AG	<a href="#">Frankfurt Stock Exchange</a>
18	O&G	Harbour Energy Plc	SC234781	Harbour Energy Plc	<a href="#">London Stock Exchange (LSE)</a>
19	O&G	HESS Ltd	00807346	Hess Corporation	<a href="#">New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)</a>
20	O&G	Hurricane Energy Plc	05245689	Hurricane Energy Plc	<a href="#">London Stock Exchange (LSE)</a>
21	O&G	Ithaca Energy UK	SC272009	Delek Group Ltd	<a href="#">Tel Aviv Stock Exchange (TASE)</a>
22	O&G	JX Nippon Exploration and Production (U.K.) Ltd	03288689	ENEOS Holdings, Inc	<a href="#">Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE)</a>
23	O&G	Repsol Sinopec Resources UK Ltd	00825828	Repsol SA	<a href="#">Madrid stock exchange (Bolsa de Madrid)</a>
24	O&G	Royal Dutch Shell Plc	04366849	Royal Dutch Shell Plc	<a href="#">London Stock Exchange (LSE)</a>
25	M&Q	Saint-Gobain Ltd	03291592	Compagnie de Saint-Gobain	<a href="#">Euronext Paris</a>
26	O&G	Serica Energy Plc	04073712	Serica Energy Plc	<a href="#">London Stock Exchange (LSE)</a>
27	O&G	Suncor Energy UK Ltd	00972618	Suncor Energy UK Holdings Ltd	<a href="#">New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)</a> <a href="#">Toronto (TSX) Venture Exchange</a>
28	O&G	TAQA	05975475	Abu Dhabi Developmental Holding Company PJSC (ADQ)	<a href="#">Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange (ADX)</a>
29	M&Q	Tarmac Holdings Ltd	07533961	CRH Plc	<a href="#">London Stock Exchange (LSE)</a>
30	O&G	TotalEnergies Holdings UK Ltd	01722136	TOTALENERGIES SE	<a href="#">Euronext Paris</a>
31	O&G	Tullow Oil Plc	03919249	Tullow Oil Plc	<a href="#">London Stock Exchange (LSE)</a>

**Table 9: 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	M&Q	Britannia Aggregates Ltd	02304376	Britannia Aggregates Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
3	O&G	Dana Petroleum Ltd	03456891	Dana Petroleum Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
4	O&G	INEOS Industries	SC200459 <sup>3</sup> 10660338 <sup>4</sup> 09121775 <sup>5</sup>	INEOS Industries	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
5	O&G	Iranian Oil Company (U.K.) Ltd	01019769	Iranian Oil Company (U.K.) Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
6	M&Q	Irish Salt Mining & Exploration Co. Ltd	NI006389	Irish Salt Mining & Exploration Co. Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>

<sup>1</sup> XTO UK Limited.

<sup>2</sup> Esso Exploration and Production UK Limited.

<sup>3</sup> INEOS UK E&P Holdings Limited.

<sup>4</sup> INEOS FPS Limited.

<sup>5</sup> INEOS Upstream Limited.

N°	Sector	Company	Companies House number	Parent company	Link to Companies House company page
7	O&G	NEO ENERGY	12086835 <sup>1</sup> SC291165 <sup>2</sup>	Hitec Vision VI LP	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
8	O&G	Neptune Energy Group Ltd	10647707	Neptune Energy Group Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
9	O&G	NSMP Operations Ltd	09711370	Selkie Investments Midstream Midco 2 Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
10	O&G	ONE-Dyas UK Ltd	03531783	ONE-Dyas UK Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
11	O&G	Perenco UK Ltd	04653066	Perenco UK Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
12	O&G	RockRose Energy Ltd	09665181	Viaro Investment Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
13	O&G	SAGE North Sea Ltd	BR019059	Ancala Midstream Acquisitions Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
14	M&Q	Van Oord UK Ltd	01805156	Van Oord UK Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
15	M&Q	Volker Dredging Ltd	01179300	Volker Dredging Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
16	O&G	Wintershall Noordzee B.V.	BR009394	Wintershall Noordzee B.V.	<a href="#">Companies House</a>

Information on the beneficial owners of these 16 privately held companies can be found on the [Companies House website](#)<sup>3</sup> by searching for the company of interest and using 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 above table.

Private companies are also asked to disclose information on all owners who are identified as politically exposed people (PEP), i.e. those who 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 shareholding of 5% or more in the company. In 2022, no privately owned companies making material payments under the EITI Standard disclosed PEP. We cannot comment on whether companies which did not participate in this year's reporting process are owned by any PEP.

Several extractive companies making material payments to the UK government are ultimately controlled by foreign government entities. It is considered important that the UK's BO system can accurately capture details of foreign government ownership of companies operating in the UK's extractive sector.

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

The MSG agreed that it would be appropriate to use a separate template and request BO information from the non-material and the NSTA licensee companies. The template was uploaded on both the [UK EITI](#) and [NSTA](#) websites.

All licensees were requested to download the BO declaration form and return the completed version to the IA by 28 April 2023 at [ukeiti@bdo-ifi.com](mailto:ukeiti@bdo-ifi.com).

However, no additional responses from companies not involved in the reconciliation exercise had been received as of the date of this report.

<sup>1</sup> Neo Energy Production UK Limited.

<sup>2</sup> Neo Energy (SNS) Limited.

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/companies-house>



## 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. The EITI is currently being implemented in 57 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, industry, and civil society organisations. As a stakeholder-led initiative, the EITI is overseen in each implementing country by an 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)).

**Table 10: EITI in the UK – Timeline**

Date	Event
22 May 2013	The UK Prime Minister announced commitment to EITI.
9 July 2013	An 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	First UK EITI Report published. (Period covered: calendar year 2014 / Sectors covered: Oil, Gas, Mining and Quarrying)
31 March 2017	Second UK EITI Report published. (Period covered: calendar year 2015 / Sectors covered: Oil, Gas, Mining and Quarrying)
30 April 2018	Third 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	Fourth UK EITI Report published. (Period covered: calendar year 2017 / Sectors covered: Oil, Gas, Mining and Quarrying)
14 November 2019	EITI Board announce that UK had made "meaningful progress" in implementing the 2016 EITI Standard.
20 December 2019	Fifth 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	Sixth 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.
27 July 2021	Seventh UK EITI Payments Report published on UK EITI website. (Period covered: calendar year 2020 / Sectors covered: Oil, Gas, Mining and Quarrying)

Date	Event
20 October 2021	EITI Board announce that UK has achieved a “high score” of 90 out of 100 in their validation against the 2019 Standard.
8 February 2022	UK EITI Annual Review 2021 published on UK EITI website.
8 July 2022	Eighth UK EITI Payments Report published on UK EITI website. (Period covered: calendar year 2021 / Sectors covered: Oil, Gas, Mining and Quarrying)
1 October 2025	Expected date for commencement of the third UK validation.