
**EXTRACTIVE
INDUSTRIES**
in the UK



UK EITI Payments Report for 2023

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Glossary of Abbreviations

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
LAs	Local Authorities
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
PEP	Politically Exposed People
PRT	Petroleum Revenue Tax
PSC	People with Significant Control
RFCT	Ring Fence Corporation Tax
SC	Supplementary Charge
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 in a calendar year exceed a given threshold (£86,000). Government agencies are also asked to disclose their receipts from oil, gas, mining and quarrying groups. The independent administrator reconciles 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 tenth 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 2023. 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 any discrepancies.

1. Reconciliation Scope

For the year 2023 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), payments to TCE and CES in respect of pipelines operated by companies that operate in UK extractive activities.
- **Mining and Quarrying (M&Q) sector:** Corporation Tax (CT), extractive-related payments to TCE and CES.

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 2023 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).

In addition, as in previous years, monetary payments to local planning authorities as part of planning obligations have been disclosed unilaterally by companies.

1.1. Extractive Industries Payments to/Refunds from UK Government

A total of 35 oil and gas companies and 13 mining and quarrying companies participated in the reconciliation exercise and formed the basis of the report compilation. This represents high industry participation covering 99.08% of potential in-scope payments as reported by government agencies. The MSG is grateful to all those companies that participated in the process this year. This report incorporates information collected up to 10 September 2024.

The table below summarises the reconciled extractive industries payments to and refunds from UK government agencies in 2023 and provides a breakdown of payments and refunds by sector and government agency. All material identified differences have been reconciled.

Table 1: Detailed Extractive Industries Payments to/Refunds from UK Government in 2023¹

This table provides an overview of the payments and refunds reported by government agencies in 2023, showing a net total £7.64 billion, made up of tax flows of over £7.99 billion offset by repayments of £0.35 billion. Most of these transactions cover RFCT/SC and EPL payments to HMRC. A net total of £70.53 million was reported by government agencies in respect of out-of-scope revenues, non-participating and out-of-scope companies and this is subtracted from the overall total, resulting in a net total of £7.57 billion reported by government and almost the same cumulative figure reported by in-scope companies. The final reconciliation shows a slight discrepancy of £215, which represents 0.000003% of the overall total of payments made in 2023.

¹ 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	Sector	Recipient	As per Government
(1) In-scope revenues (reconciled)			
RFCT & SC	O&G	HMRC	3,857.8
EPL	O&G	HMRC	3,915.8
PRT	O&G	HMRC	-347.1
Payments to TCE	O&G	TCE	1.9
Payments to CES	O&G	CES	1.6
CT	M&Q	HMRC	119.1
Payments to TCE	M&Q	TCE	24.4
Payments to CES	M&Q	CES	-
Sub-total (1)			7,573.5
(2) Non-participating companies (unilateral disclosure) ^(b)			
EPL	O&G	HMRC	5.6
RFCT & SC	O&G	HMRC	-14.9
PRT	O&G	HMRC	-2.3
CT	M&Q	HMRC	2.9
Payments to TCE	M&Q	TCE	1.2
Payments to CES	M&Q	CES	0.3
Sub-total (2)			-7.2
(3) Out-of-scope companies (unilateral disclosure) ^(c)			
EPL	O&G	HMRC	0.1
Payments to TCE	O&G	TCE	0.0
Payments to CES	O&G	CES	0.0
CT	M&Q	HMRC	0.1
Sub-total (3)			0.2
(4) Out-of-scope revenues (unilateral disclosure)			
PLF	O&G	NSTA	46.9
OGA Levy	O&G	NSTA	30.4
Section 106 (or similar) Payments	M&Q	Local Authorities	0.2
Sub-total (4)			77.5
All revenues			
RFCT & SC	O&G	HMRC	3,842.9
EPL	O&G	HMRC	3,921.4
PRT	O&G	HMRC	-349.5
CT	M&Q	HMRC	122.0
Payments to TCE	O&G	TCE	2.0
Payments to TCE	M&Q	TCE	25.7
Payments to CES	O&G	CES	1.7
Payments to CES	M&Q	CES	0.3
PLF	O&G	NSTA	46.9
OGA Levy	O&G	NSTA	30.4
Section 106 (or similar) Payments	M&Q	Local Authorities	0.2
Total (1-4)			7,644.0

^(a) All net unreconciled differences were below the materiality deviation agreed by the MSG.

^(b) Comprises extractive companies with material payments that declined to participate in the reconciliation process.

^(c) Comprises extractive companies out of the reconciliation scope because their payments / refunds were below the agreed materiality thresholds and non-material payment / refunds for companies that were in scope.

Table 2: Extractive Industries Payments to/Refunds from UK Government in 2023

This table shows the breakdown of payments and refunds reported by government agencies detailed by sector and government agency.

(in £ million)

Sector / Recipient	HMRC	NSTA	TCE	CES	LAs	All
O&G	7,414.8	77.3	2.0	1.7	0.0	7,495.8
%	98.9%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
M&Q	122.0	0.0	25.7	0.3	0.2	148.2
%	82.3%	0.0%	17.3%	0.2%	0.1%	100.0%
Total	7,536.9	77.3	27.7	2.1	0.2	7,644.0
%	98.6%	1.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%

1.2. 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.¹

¹ The figures in Tables 2 and 3 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.ukeiti.org/publications-reports>.

Table 3: Oil & Gas companies

This table lists the oil and gas companies that participated in the 2023 reconciliation process and provides a breakdown of their total payments and receipts that were above the agreed materiality thresholds.

(in £000)

Companies	As reported by Government Agencies							Total in-scope payment streams (C-G)
	PLF ¹	OGA levy ¹	RFCT & SC	PRT	EPL	Payments to TCE	Payments to CES	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
Anasuria Hibiscus UK Ltd	120	43	5,046					5,046
Apache Corporation	1,251	843	200,109		142,431			342,540
BP Plc	2,449	1,022	907,000	-90,596	621,000		269	1,437,673
CalEnergy Gas Ltd				-392				-392
Centrica Plc	141	99	102,622	-2,834	120,317			220,105
Chevron			93,539		61,019			154,558
CNOOC Petroleum Europe Ltd	2,775	619	288,000		155,000			443,000
CNR Inter. UK Invest. Ltd	149	571	-4,608	-39,380				-43,987
Dana Petroleum Ltd	164	619	37,224	-1,674	70,843			106,394
ENI UK Ltd	1,040	474	200,103	-254	212,230			412,079
EnQuest Plc	1,307	690	282		17,683		113	18,078
Equinor UK Ltd	2,519	1,246	7,846		12,316			20,162
Everard Energy Ltd ²					120			120
ExxonMobil International Ltd			19,465	-58,794	77,000			37,671
Harbour Energy Plc	2,569	2,630	13,623	-6,970	312,500	511	157	319,821
Humbly Grove Energy Ltd	12		1,178					1,178
INEOS Industries	1,024	367		-1,329	39,991	183	223	39,068
Iranian Oil Company (U.K.) Ltd			104,491		78,835			183,326
Ithaca Energy UK	3,322	1,113	72,010	-172	73,500			145,338
NEO Energy Production UK Ltd	1,203	821		-1,151	214,684			213,533
Neptune Energy Group Ltd	1,975	367	-6,296					-6,296
NSMP Operations Ltd							207	207
ONE-Dyas UK Ltd	407	49	88,111		90,700			178,811
Perenco UK Ltd	2,033	1,938	216,020	-7,760	144,623	561		353,445
Prax Upstream Ltd ³	445	109			3,042			3,042
Repsol Resources UK Ltd	1,588	2,519	-39,011	-41,500	6,231			-74,281
RockRose	142	228	55,681		23,349			79,030
SAGE North Sea Ltd							259	259
Serica Energy Plc	555	733	181,047		98,730			279,777
Shell plc			29,987	-61,960	369,000	651	142	337,820
Suncor Energy UK Holdings Ltd		25	89,565		39,342			128,907
TAQA Bratani Ltd	921	1,369	121,724	-31,175	105,583			196,132
TotalEnergies Holdings UK Ltd	3,908	2,652	1,069,329		820,519		258	1,890,106
Waldorf Production UK Ltd	735			-1,208				-1,208
Wintershall Noordzee B.V.	640	342	3,688		5,164			8,853
Total	33,395	21,490	3,857,776	-347,149	3,915,753	1,907	1,627	7,429,914

¹ Petroleum licence fees and the OGA Levy were disclosed unilaterally by the NSTA.

² Formerly HH Laps Ltd.

³ Formerly Hurricane Energy Plc.

Table 4: Mining & Quarrying companies

This table lists the mining and quarrying companies that participated in the 2023 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		
	Corporation Tax	Payments to TCE	Total
Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	16,528	984	17,512
Albion Stone		143	143
Boskalis Westminster Holdings Ltd	2,189	1,276	3,465
Breedon Group Plc	26,062	437	26,500
Britannia Aggregates Ltd		1,066	1,066
Cemex UK Materials Ltd	991	7,389	8,380
DEME Building Materials Ltd		1,787	1,787
Heidelberg Materials UK ¹	15,000	3,938	18,938
Irish Salt Mining & Exploration Co. Ltd	1,496		1,496
Saint-Gobain Ltd	32,446		32,446
Tarmac Holdings Ltd	22,012	4,140	26,152
Van Oord UK Ltd	2,173	496	2,669
Volker Dredging Ltd	183	2,854	3,037
Total	119,079	24,510	143,589

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 Table 1 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 2023 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.²

¹ Rebranded from Hanson UK to Heidelberg Materials UK in 2023.

² www.resourceprojects.org.

UK-incorporated companies, where a parent company is not reporting in a non-UK jurisdiction, file payments report 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>

1.3. 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 payments 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 £199,309, detailed as follows:

Table 5: Section 106 (Town and Country Planning Act 1990) Payments

Quarry	Local Authority (Beneficiary)	Payment (£)	Type of payment (Cash / in-kind)
3349010040	Flint County Council	199,309	Cash
Total		199,309	

1.4. Evolution of Extractive Revenues (2014 / 2023)

Extractive revenues rose by £763 million or 11% in 2023 compared to 2022 and significantly compared to the previous years from 2014 to 2020 (Figure 1 and table 6 below).

Figure 1: Net Payments to Government by Sector by Year (2014-2023)

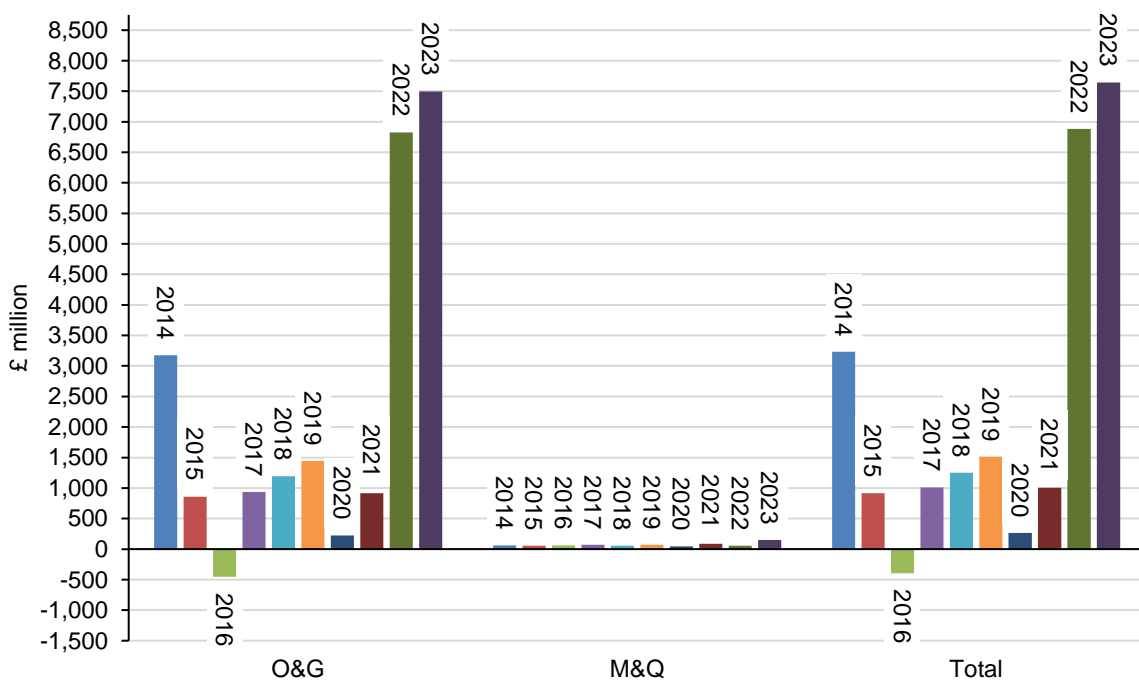


Table 6: Comparison between 2022 and 2023 extractive revenues*(in £000)*

Payment stream		2023	2022	Variation	%
O&G sector					
RFCT & SC		3,842.9	5,364.8	-1,521.9	-28.4%
EPL		3,921.4	1,770.5	2,150.9	121.5%
PRT		-349.5	-393.9	44.4	-11.3%
Sub-total HMRC	A	7,414.8	6,741.3	673.5	10.0%
Licence fees		46.9	50.9	-4.0	-7.9%
OGA Levy		30.4	29.1	1.3	4.5%
Sub-total NSTA	B	77.3	80.0	-2.7	-3.3%
Sub-total TCE	C	2.0	2.4	-0.4	-17.5%
Sub-total CES	D	1.7	1.6	0.1	6.2%
Total O&G	E = A-D	7,495.8	6,825.3	670.5	9.8%
M&Q sector					
Sub-total HMRC (CT)	F	122.0	28.7	93.3	325.1%
Sub-total TCE	G	25.7	26.3	-0.6	-2.3%
Sub-total CES	H	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0%
Section 106 (or similar) Payments	I	0.2	0.1	0.1	77.2%
Total M&Q	J = F-I	148.2	55.4	92.8	167.8%
Total	E + J	7,644.0	6,880.7	763.3	11.1%

The above table shows that the overall increase was mainly explained by EPL that increased by £2.2 billion or 121% because of the introduction of this tax in mid-2022.

However, RFCT/SC decreased by £1.5 billion or 28% because of the decrease in oil and gas prices.

Average oil prices received by UK producers were approximately £81/barrel (bbl) in 2022 and £65/bbl in 2023, representing a decrease of 20%. Crude oil prices fell as global markets adjusted to the new trade dynamics, Russian crude oil found destinations outside the EU and global crude oil demand was lower than expected. These dynamics offset the impact of OPEC+ crude supply restrictions.

The same applies for gas where the average prices received by UK producers were 194 p/therm in 2022 and 99 p/therm in 2023 representing a decrease of 49%.

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 48 companies which submitted EITI reporting templates also submitted a BO declaration form, duly signed by a senior officer. Twenty-seven 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 6 below). The remaining 21 companies are privately held (see Table 7 below).

Table 7: Publicly listed or wholly owned subsidiaries of publicly listed companies

N°	Sector	Company (Link to the Stock Exchange company page)	Companies House number	Parent company
1	M&Q	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	00245717	Holcim Ltd
2	O&G	Anasuria Hibiscus UK Ltd	09696268	Hibiscus Petroleum Berhad
3	O&G	Apache Corporation	07720972	APA Corporation
4	M&Q	Boskalis Westminster Holdings Ltd	00338917 ¹ 02380267 ²	Boskalis Westminster Holdings Ltd
5	O&G	BP Plc	00102498	BP Plc
6	M&Q	Breedon Group Plc	Jersey 98465	Breedon Group Plc
7	M&Q	Cemex UK Materials Ltd	00658390	Cemex Espana, S.A.
8	O&G	Centrica Plc	03033654	Centrica Plc
9	O&G	Chevron	01006065	Chevron Corporation
10	O&G	CNOOC Petroleum Europe Ltd	01051137	CNOOC Ltd
11	O&G	CNR International UK Invest. Ltd	00813187	Canadian Natural Resources Ltd
12	M&Q	DEME Building Materials Ltd	04590759	CFE (DEME)
13	O&G	ENI UK Ltd	00862823	ENI SPA
14	O&G	EnQuest Plc	07140891	EnQuest Plc
15	O&G	Equinor UK Ltd	1285743	Equinor ASA
16	O&G	ExxonMobil International Ltd	05458042 ³ 00207426 ⁴	Exxon Mobil Corporation
17	M&Q	Heidelberg Materials UK	6295350	Heidelberg Materials UK Holding Ltd
18	O&G	Harbour Energy Plc	SC234781	Harbour Energy Plc
19	O&G	Ithaca Energy UK	SC272009	Delek Group Ltd
20	O&G	Repsol Resources UK Ltd	00825828	Repsol SA
21	O&G	Shell Plc	04366849	Shell Plc
22	M&Q	Saint-Gobain Ltd	03291592	Compagnie de Saint-Gobain

¹ Llanelli Sand Dredging Ltd.

² Westminster Gravels Ltd.

³ XTO UK Ltd.

⁴ Esso Exploration and Production UK Ltd.

N°	Sector	Company (Link to the Stock Exchange company page)	Companies House number	Parent company
23	O&G	Serica Energy Plc	04073712	Serica Energy Plc
24	O&G	Suncor Energy UK Ltd (NYSE & Toronto)	00972618	Suncor Energy UK Holdings Ltd
25	O&G	TAQA	05975475	Abu Dhabi Developmental Holding Company PJSC (ADQ)
26	M&Q	Tarmac Holdings Ltd	07533961	CRH Plc
27	O&G	TotalEnergies Holdings UK Ltd	01722136	TOTALENERGIES SE

Table 8: Privately held companies

N°	Sector	Company (Link to Companies House company page)	Companies House number	Parent company
1	M&Q	Albion Stone	01767530	Albion Stone
2	M&Q	Britannia Aggregates Ltd	02304376	Britannia Aggregates Ltd
3	O&G	CalEnergy Gas Ltd	04370508	Northern Powergrid Holding Company
4	O&G	Dana Petroleum Ltd	03456891	Dana Petroleum Ltd
5	O&G	Everard Energy Ltd	08066733	Everard Energy Ltd
6	O&G	Humbly Grove Energy Ltd	04689011	EPUK Investments Ltd
7	O&G	INEOS UK E&P Holdings Ltd	SC200459	INEOS Industries
		INEOS FPS Ltd	10660338	
		INEOS UPSTREAM Ltd	09121775	
8	O&G	Iranian Oil Company (U.K.) Ltd	01019769	Iranian Oil Company (U.K.) Ltd
9	M&Q	Irish Salt Mining & Exploration Co. Ltd	NI006389	Irish Salt Mining & Exploration Co. Ltd
10	O&G	NEO Energy Production UK Ltd	12086835	HV INVEST ETA Ltd
11	O&G	Neptune Energy Group Ltd¹	10647707	Neptune Energy Group Ltd
12	O&G	NSMP Operations Ltd	09711370	Selkie Investments Midstream Midco 2 Ltd
13	O&G	ONE-Dyas UK Ltd	03531783	ONE-Dyas UK Ltd
14	O&G	Perenco UK Ltd	04653066	Perenco UK Ltd
15	O&G	Prax Upstream Ltd	13920571	Prax Group Holdings Ltd
16	O&G	RockRose Energy Ltd	09665181	Viaro Investment Ltd
17	O&G	SAGE North Sea Ltd	FC033971	Ancala Midstream Acquisitions Ltd
18	M&Q	Van Oord UK Ltd	01805156	Van Oord UK Ltd
19	M&Q	Volker Dredging Ltd	01179300	Volker Dredging Ltd
20	O&G	Waldorf Production UK Ltd	11957078	Waldorf Energy Partners Ltd
21	O&G	Wintershall Noordzee B.V.	BR009394	Wintershall Noordzee B.V.

Information on the beneficial owners of these 21 privately held companies can be found on the [Companies House website](#)² 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 third 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 regardless of their ownership level (the 2022 threshold was 5%) in the company. In 2023, no privately owned companies making material payments under the EITI Standard disclosed any PEPs. We cannot

¹ Neptune Energy Group Limited was acquired by [ENI](#) in June 2023.

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/companies-house>

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 the [UK EITI](#) website.

All licensees were requested to download the BO declaration form and return the completed version to the IA by 26 April 2024 at 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.