

UK EITI Payments Report for 2024

November 2025

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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 asked to disclose their receipts from oil, gas, mining and quarrying companies. 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 eleventh payments report. It provides detailed information on the reconciliation of payment streams between companies operating in the UK extractives sectors and the relevant government agencies in 2024. The detailed data will be published on the UK EITI [website](#).

The reconciliation process was carried out through 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
- communication with government agencies and extractive companies to resolve any discrepancies.

1. Reconciliation Scope

For the year 2024 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) and 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) and 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 2024 UK EITI reconciliation exercise were HMRC, TCE and CES.

Based on historical reconciliation results, the MSG agreed that, from 2022 onwards, payments and repayments of petroleum licence fees and the OGA Levy should be disclosed unilaterally by the North Sea Transition Authority (NSTA), as previous reconciliation exercises showed no material discrepancies between the NSTA and companies.

Additionally, as in previous years, companies have unilaterally disclosed monetary payments to local planning authorities as part of planning obligations.

1.1. Extractive Industries Payments to/Refunds from UK Government

A total of 34 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 97.1% 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 includes information collected up to 17 November 2025.

The table below summarises the reconciled extractive industries payments to and refunds from UK government agencies in 2024 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 2024¹

This table provides an overview of the payments and refunds reported by government agencies in 2024, showing a net total £5.39 billion, made up of tax and other receipts of over £5.71 billion offset by repayments of £0.32 billion. Most of these transactions cover RFCT/SC and EPL payments to HMRC. A net total of £157.7 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 to be reconciled, resulting in a net total of £5.23 billion reported by government and almost the same cumulative figure reported by in-scope companies. The final reconciliation shows a discrepancy of £31, effectively amounting to 0% of the total payments made in 2024.

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.uketi.org/publications-reports>.

(in £ million)

Payment stream	Sector	Recipient	As per Government	%
(A) Material Revenues Reconciled by the IA¹				
RFCT & SC	O&G	HMRC	2,126.1	
EPL	O&G	HMRC	3,294.7	
PRT	O&G	HMRC	-321.1	
Payments to TCE	O&G	TCE	3.1	
Payments to CES	O&G	CES	1.7	
CT	M&Q	HMRC	101.5	
Payments to TCE	M&Q	TCE	27.3	
Payments to CES	M&Q	CES	-	
Sub-total (A)			5,233.3	97.1%
(B) Material Revenues Unilaterally Disclosed by Government Agencies²				
EPL	O&G	HMRC	27.1	
RFCT & SC	O&G	HMRC	44.2	
PRT	O&G	HMRC	-	
Payments to TCE	O&G	TCE	0.0	
CT	M&Q	HMRC	1.6	
Payments to TCE	M&Q	TCE	1.6	
Payments to CES	M&Q	CES	0.2	
Sub-total (B)			74.7	1.4%
(C) Non-Material Revenues Unilaterally Disclosed by Government Agencies³				
RFCT & SC	O&G	HMRC	0.0	
PRT	O&G	HMRC	-0.1	
Payments to TCE	O&G	TCE	0.2	
Payments to CES	O&G	CES	0.1	
Payments to CES	M&Q	CES	0.0	
Sub-total (C)			0.2	0.0%
(D) Payment Streams Unilaterally Disclosed by NSTA and extractives companies⁴				
PLF	O&G	NSTA	46.9	
OGA Levy	O&G	NSTA	35.8	
Section 106 (or similar) Payments	O&G	Local Authorities	0.1	
Sub-total (D)			82.8	1.5%
All revenues				
EPL	O&G	HMRC	3,321.8	61.6%
RFCT & SC	O&G	HMRC	2,170.4	40.3%
PRT	O&G	HMRC	-321.2	-6.0%
PLF	O&G	NSTA	46.9	0.9%
OGA Levy	O&G	NSTA	35.8	0.7%
Payments to TCE	O&G	TCE	3.3	0.1%
Payments to CES	O&G	CES	1.8	0.0%
Section 106 (or similar) Payments	O&G	Local Authorities	0.1	0.0%
Total O&G			5,258.9	97.6%
CT	M&Q	HMRC	103.0	1.9%
Payments to TCE	M&Q	TCE	28.9	0.5%
Payments to CES	M&Q	CES	0.2	0.0%
Total M&Q			132.1	2.4%
Total			5,391.0	100.0%

¹ Comprise material revenues from extractive companies that participated in the reconciliation process carried out by the Independent Administrator (IA). All net unreconciled differences were below the materiality deviation agreed by the MSG.

² Comprise material revenues from extractive companies that declined to participate in the reconciliation process.

³ Comprise non-material revenues below the agreed materiality thresholds (i.e. £86,000).

⁴ Comprise petroleum licence fees and the OGA Levy unilaterally disclosed by the NSTA and Section 106 (or similar) Payments unilaterally disclosed by extractive companies.

Table 2: Extractive Industries Payments to/Refunds from UK Government in 2024

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	5,170.9	82.7	3.3	1.8	0.1	5,258.9
%	98.3%	1.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
M&Q	103.0	0.0	28.9	0.2	0.0	132.1
%	78.0%	0.0%	21.9%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	5,274.0	82.7	32.2	2.0	0.1	5,391.0
%	97.8%	1.5%	0.6%	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.¹

Table 3: Oil & Gas Companies

This table lists the oil and gas companies that participated in the 2024 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
	EPL	RFCT & SC	PRT	PLF ²	OGA levy ²	Payments to TCE	Payments to CES	Section 106 (or similar) Payments ³	
Anasuria Hibiscus UK Ltd	810	4,487		364	206				5,868
Apache Corporation	115,316	139,244		1,471	989				257,020
BP Plc	411,000	419,000	-27,204	3,402	2,043		269		808,510
CalEnergy Gas Ltd			-689	45					-644
Centrica Plc	217,257	275,735	-1,560	2,018	2,044	867			496,361
Chevron	28,912	32,524							61,436
CNOOC Petroleum Europe Ltd	97,273	121,727		2,947	589				222,536
CNR International UK Investments Ltd		-1,855	-54,726	118	527				-55,936
Dana Petroleum Ltd	63,076	48,571	-2,516	248	733				110,113
Egdon Resources Ltd	442			111					553
ENI UK Ltd	57,052	60,492		2,859	811			95	121,214
EnQuest Plc	62,992	-402		1,298	824		113		64,824
ExxonMobil International Ltd	77,025	43,313	-54,276	2	33				66,098
Harbour Energy Plc	580,992	139,307	-5,223	4,807	3,943	419	157		724,402

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.uketi.org/publications-reports>.

² Petroleum licence fees and the OGA Levy were disclosed unilaterally by the NSTA.

³ Section 106 (or similar) Payments were disclosed unilaterally by the company.

(in £000)

Companies	As reported by Government Agencies								Total
	EPL	RFCT & SC	PRT	PLF ²	OGA levy ²	Payments to TCE	Payments to CES	Section 106 (or similar) Payments ³	
HESS Ltd		-170							-170
Humbly Grove Energy Ltd		-183		12					-171
INEOS Industries	27,412		-142	1,546	466	183	223		29,688
Iranian Oil Company (U.K.) Ltd	48,773	55,046							103,819
Ithaca Energy UK	279,708	-16,962	-117	2,537	1,232				266,398
Neo Energy	353,117	-15,135	-1,471	1,877	1,163				339,551
NSMP Operations Ltd							280		280
ONE-Dyas UK Ltd	54,850	49,111		523	95				104,578
Perenco UK Ltd	107,500	127,623	-4,378	1,684	2,293	651			235,372
Ping Petroleum UK Plc		2,535							2,535
Prax Upstream Ltd	-5,080			412	135				-4,533
Repsol Resources UK Ltd	7,147	-24,844	-23,975	1,294	2,943				-37,436
RockRose	29,127	35,044		142	302				64,615
SAGE North Sea Ltd							259		259
Serica Energy Plc	64,515	54,648		670	835				120,668
Shell Plc	18,400		-49,488	4,016	4,569	363	140		-22,000
TAQA Bratani Ltd	100,762	39,713	-80,190	924	1,757				62,966
TotalEnergies Holdings UK Ltd	468,632	529,261		3,848	3,104	639	258		1,005,742
Tullow Oil Plc			-700						-700
Waldorf Production UK Ltd	27,677	8,309	-14,467		11				21,530
Other payments ¹	27,083	44,238	-78	7,724	4,136	218	97		83,418
Total	3,321,769	2,170,377	-321,199	46,899	35,782	3,340	1,794	95	5,258,858

¹ 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.

Table 4: Mining & Quarrying Companies

This table lists the mining and quarrying companies that participated in the 2024 reconciliation process and provides a breakdown of their total corporation tax payments and receipts and their total payments made to TCE and CES that exceeded the materiality threshold.

(in £000)

Companies	As reported by Government Agencies			Total
	Mainstream Corporation Tax	Payments to TCE	Payments to CES	
Albion Stone		295		295
Boskalis Westminster Holdings Ltd	4,068	2,340		6,408
Breedon Group Plc	17,169	501		17,670
Britannia Aggregates Ltd	-867	1,046		179
Cemex UK Materials Ltd	-1,112	7,040		5,928
DEME Building Materials Ltd	1,757	2,479		4,237
Heidelberg Materials UK	8,528	4,442		12,970
Holcim UK Ltd Group	8,379	1,131		9,509
Irish Salt Mining & Exploration Co. Ltd	2,986			2,986
Saint-Gobain Ltd	46,124			46,124
Tarmac Holdings Ltd	4,682	3,640		8,322
Van Oord UK Ltd	9,491	1,205		10,696
Volker Dredging Ltd	263	3,202		3,465
Other payments	1,570	1,584	230	3,384
Total	103,039	28,905	230	132,174

There were additional 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 2024 payments to governments around the world, including to UK government entities, under the Reports on Payments to Governments Regulations 2014 as amended in 2015 and the Accounts and Reports (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 and under similar non-UK legislation. 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.¹

¹ 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.

ENI UK Ltd was the only company to report material payments under section 106 or equivalent legislation, with total payments amounting to £94,627, as detailed below:

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

Unique Reference	Local Authority (Beneficiary)	Payment (£)	Type of payment (Cash / in-kind)
3349010040	Flint County Council	94,627	Cash
Total		94,627	

1.4. Evolution of Extractive Revenues from 2015 to 2024

In 2024, extractive revenues decreased by £2.2 billion, representing a 29% decline compared to the previous year, as illustrated in Figure 1 and Table 6 below.

Figure 1: Net Payments to Government by Sector by Year (2015–2024)

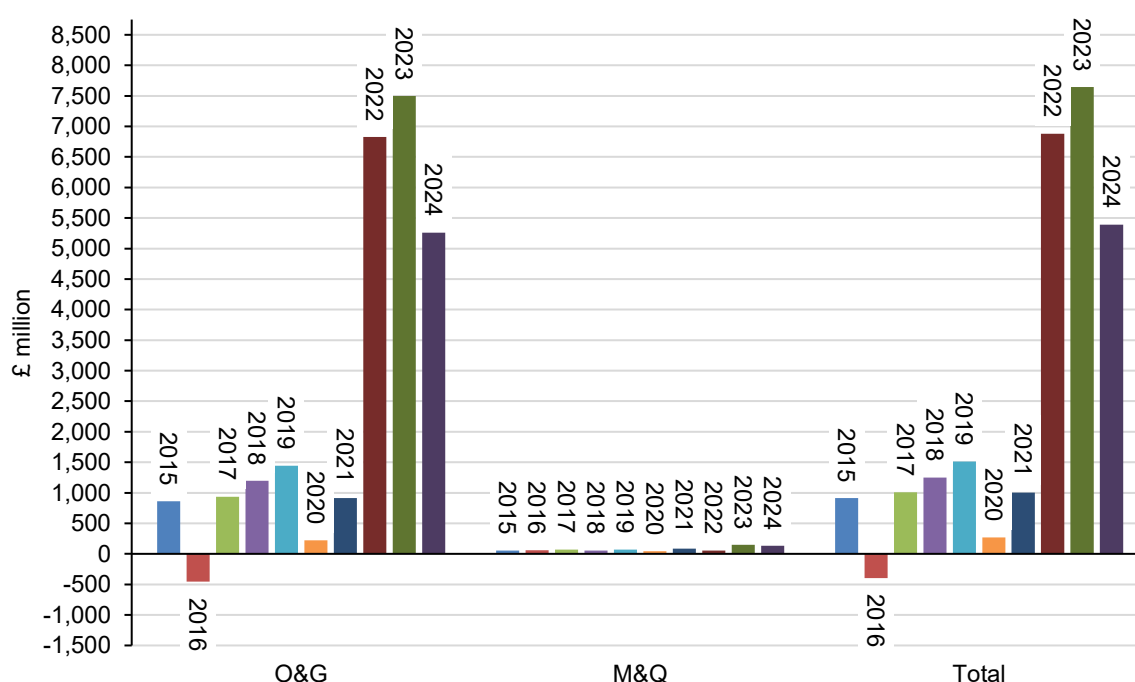


Table 6: Comparison between 2023 and 2024 Extractive Revenues

(in £ million)

Payment stream		2024	2023	Variation	%
O&G sector					
EPL		3,321.8	3,921.4	-599.6	-15.3%
RFCT & SC		2,170.4	3,842.9	-1,672.5	-43.5%
PRT		-321.2	-349.5	28.3	-8.1%
Sub-total HMRC	A	5,170.9	7,414.8	-2,238.8	-30.3%
Licence fees		46.9	46.9	0.0	0.0%
OGA Levy		35.8	30.4	5.4	17.6%
Sub-total NSTA	B	82.7	77.3	5.4	7.0%
Sub-total TCE	C	3.3	1.9	1.4	71.7%
Sub-total CES	D	1.8	1.7	0.1	7.1%
Section 106 (or similar) Payments	E	0.1	0.0	0.1	100%
Total O&G	F = A-E	5,258.9	7,495.8	-2,236.9	-29.8%
M&Q sector					
Sub-total HMRC (CT)	G	103.0	122.0	-19.0	-15.6%
Sub-total TCE	H	28.9	25.7	3.2	12.4%
Sub-total CES	I	0.2	0.3	-0.1	-32.0%
Section 106 (or similar) Payments	J	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-100.0%
Total M&Q	K = G-J	132.1	148.2	-16.1	-10.9%
Total	F + K	5,391.0	7,644.0	-2,253.0	-29.5%

Explanation of the decline

The table above shows that the overall decrease was mainly due to a £1.7 billion (43%) drop in RFCT and a £600 million (15%) fall in EPL, both affected by reduced production and lower oil and gas prices.

In 2023, UK oil production averaged 0.70 million barrel per day (bbl/day), dropping to 0.64 million bbl/day in 2024.¹ This 9% decrease marks the lowest daily production rate since 1976.

Similarly, UK gas production averaged 0.51 million barrels of oil equivalent per day (boe/day) in 2023, decreasing to 0.46 million boe/day in 2024, which represents a 10% drop.

Average oil prices received by UK producers fell by 10%, from £65 per barrel (bbl) in 2023 to £58 per barrel in 2024, a 5% drop due to softer demand, increased supply, and easing geopolitical tensions.

Similarly, average gas prices received by UK producers fell by 19% from 98 p/therm in 2023 to 79 p/therm in 2024.

¹ <https://www.nstauthority.co.uk/data-and-insights/insights-and-analysis/production-and-expenditure-projections/>

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 information under stock exchange requirements. Therefore, in order to disclose their beneficial ownership 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 beneficial ownership declaration form. Private companies which have not filed information at Companies House on PSCs should disclose their beneficial ownership information in the EITI beneficial ownership declaration form.

All 47 companies which submitted EITI reporting templates also submitted a beneficially ownership 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 beneficial ownership information under stock exchange requirements (see Table 6 below). The remaining 20 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	O&G	Anasuria Hibiscus UK Ltd	09696268	Hibiscus Petroleum Berhad
2	O&G	Apache Corporation	07720972	APA Corporation
3	O&G	BP Plc	00102498	BP Plc
4	M&Q	Breedon Group Plc	Jersey 98465	Breedon Group Plc
5	M&Q	Cemex UK Materials Ltd	00658390	Cemex Espana, S.A.
6	O&G	Centrica Plc	03033654	Centrica Plc
7	O&G	Chevron	01006065	Chevron Corporation
8	O&G	CNOOC Petroleum Europe Ltd	01051137	CNOOC Ltd
9	O&G	CNR International UK Invest. Ltd	00813187	Canadian Natural Resources Ltd
10	M&Q	DEME Building Materials Ltd	04590759	CFE (DEME)
11	O&G	ENI UK Ltd	00862823	ENI SPA
12	O&G	EnQuest Plc	07140891	EnQuest Plc
13	O&G	ExxonMobil International Ltd	05458042 ¹ 00207426 ²	Exxon Mobil Corporation
14	O&G	Harbour Energy Plc	SC234781	Harbour Energy Plc
15	M&Q	Heidelberg Materials UK	6295350	Heidelberg Materials UK Holding Ltd
16	O&G	Hess Corporation	-	Hess Corporation
17	M&Q	Holcim UK Ltd	00245717	Holcim Ltd
18	O&G	Ithaca Energy UK	SC272009	Delek Group Ltd
19	O&G	Ping Petroleum UK Plc	09698077	Dagang Nexchange Berhad
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
23	O&G	Serica Energy Plc	04073712	Serica Energy Plc

¹ XTO UK Ltd.

² Esso Exploration and Production UK Ltd.

N°	Sector	Company (Link to the Stock Exchange company page)	Companies House number	Parent company
24	O&G	TAQA	05975475	Abu Dhabi Developmental Holding Company PJSC (ADQ)
25	M&Q	Tarmac Holdings Ltd	07533961	CRH Plc
26	O&G	TotalEnergies Holdings UK Ltd	01722136	TOTALENERGIES SE
27	O&G	Tullow Oil Plc	3919249	Tullow Oil Plc

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	Llanelli Sand Dredging Ltd Westminster Gravels Ltd	00338917 02380267	Boskalis Westminster Holdings Ltd
3	M&Q	Britannia Aggregates Ltd	02304376	Britannia Aggregates Ltd
4	O&G	CalEnergy Gas Ltd	04370508	Northern Powergrid Holding Company
5	O&G	Dana Petroleum Ltd	03456891	Dana Petroleum Ltd
6	O&G	Egdon Resources Ltd	06409716	Egdon Resources Ltd
7	O&G	Humbly Grove Energy Ltd	04689011	EPUK Investments Ltd
8	O&G	INEOS UK E&P Holdings Ltd INEOS FPS Ltd INEOS UPSTREAM Ltd	SC200459 10660338 09121775	INEOS Industries
9	O&G	Iranian Oil Company (U.K.) Ltd	01019769	Iranian Oil Company (U.K.) Ltd
10	M&Q	Irish Salt Mining & Exploration Co. Ltd	NI006389	Irish Salt Mining & Exploration Co. Ltd
11	O&G	NEO Energy Production UK Ltd	12086835	HV INVEST ETA 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

Information on the beneficial owners of these 20 privately held companies can be found on the [Companies House website](#)¹ 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 in the company. In 2024, no privately owned companies making material payments under the EITI Standard disclosed any PEPs. We cannot comment on whether companies which did not participate in this year's reporting process are owned by any PEP.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/companies-house>

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 beneficial ownership system can 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.

The MSG agreed that it would be appropriate to use a separate template and request beneficial ownership 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 beneficial ownership declaration form and return the completed version to the IA by 30 April 2025 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.