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**EXTRACTIVE  
INDUSTRIES**  
in the UK



# UK EITI Payments Report 2021

8 July 2022

## 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). Additionally, the companies included in the reconciliation that made payments above £1 million to the Oil & Gas Authority (OGA),<sup>1</sup> are also asked to make such disclosures, even if the company did not make any other payment/repayment above the £86,000 threshold. 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 UK EITI's eighth payments report, which provides detailed information on the reconciliation of payment streams between companies operating in the UK extractive sector and the relevant government agencies in 2021. This data was published on the UK EITI website on 8 July 2022.

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 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 42 oil and gas companies and 15 mining and quarrying companies participated in the reconciliation exercise and formed the basis of the report compilation, with continued high industry participation. This represents 98.66% of potential in-scope payments. This is considered to be a comprehensive picture given that most companies that were 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 30 June 2022. Any information collected after that date has not been included in the report.

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<sup>1</sup> On 21 March 2022, the Oil and Gas Authority (OGA) adopted the trading name of North Sea Transition Authority (NSTA).

## Reconciliation Scope

For the year 2021 the following payment streams (unchanged over the last two years) 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), Petroleum Licence Fees, the OGA Levy and payments to TCE and CES in respect of pipelines operated by companies that operate in UK extractive activities. The MSG agreed that companies which paid over £1 million to OGA should also be included in the reconciliation.
- **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 2021 UK EITI reconciliation exercise were HMRC, the OGA, TCE and CES.

## 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 2021. Apart from one case,<sup>1</sup> all other material differences have been reconciled.

### Table 1: Detailed Extractive Industries Payments to/Refunds from UK Government in 2021<sup>2</sup>

This table provides an overview of the payments and refunds reported by extractive companies and government agencies in 2021, which provides a net total £1 billion, made up of tax flows of over £1.37 billion offset by repayments of £369.76 million. Most of these transactions cover RFCT-SC and CT payments to HMRC and licence fee payments to OGA. A total of £13.48 million was reported by out-of-scope and non-participating companies and this is subtracted from the overall total, resulting in an amount of £989.88 million reported by government and almost the same cumulative figure reported by UK in-scope companies. The final reconciliation shows an unreconciled discrepancy of £78,294, which represents just 0.008% of the overall total of payments made in 2021.

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<sup>1</sup> The unreconciled amount relates to the payments Aggregate Industries made to TCE.

<sup>2</sup> Payments for petroleum licence fees, 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:	Petro- leum Licence Fees	OGA Levy	PRT	RFCT & SC	Mains- tream CT	Pay- ments to TCE	Pay- ments to TCE	Pay- ments to CES	Pay- ments to CES	Total pay- ments
Type of payee:	O&G	O&G	O&G	O&G	M&Q	O&G	M&Q	O&G	M&Q	All
Recipient:	OGA	OGA	HMRC	HMRC	HMRC	TCE	TCE	CES	CES	All
Total reported by government agencies	53.33	26.89	-369.76	1,200.66	63.49	2.98	24.19	1.44	0.13	1,003.36
Total reported by government agencies for out-of-scope and non-participating extractive companies <sup>(a)</sup>	4.47	1.39	0.00	0.63	6.53	0.06	0.20	0.07	0.13	13.48
Total reported by government agencies for in-scope extractive companies	48.87	25.50	-369.76	1,200.03	56.96	2.91	23.99	1.37	0.00	989.88
Total reported by in-scope extractive companies	48.87	25.50	-369.76	1,200.03	56.96	2.91	23.91	1.37	0.00	989.80
Net unreconciled difference <sup>(b)</sup>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08

<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 payments / refunds for companies that were in scope.

<sup>(b)</sup> Apart from the single case mentioned on page 3, all net unreconciled differences were below the materiality deviation agreed by the MSG.

## Table 2: Extractive Industries Payments to/Refunds from UK Government in 2021

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 (OGA, HMRC, TCE and CES) for all the companies that participated in the UK EITI for 2021.

(in £ million)

Type of payee:	O&G	M&Q	All	All	All	All	All
Recipient:	All	All	OGA	HMRC	TCE	CES	All
Total reported by government agencies	915.55	87.81	80.22	894.39	27.17	1.57	1,003.36
Total reported by government agencies for out-of-scope and non-participating extractive companies <sup>(a)</sup>	6.62	6.86	5.85	7.16	0.26	0.20	13.48
Total reported by government agencies for in-scope extractive companies	908.93	80.95	74.37	887.24	26.91	1.37	989.88
Total reported by in-scope extractive companies	908.93	80.87	74.37	887.23	26.83	1.37	989.80
Net unreconciled difference <sup>(b)</sup>	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.08

<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> Apart from the single case mentioned on page 3, all net unreconciled differences were below the materiality deviation agreed by the MSG.

## Adjustments to the EITI Reconciliation Scope

Every year the number of companies assessed as in-scope changes as new companies slip above or below the threshold of £86,000 or a reduction arises due to corporate mergers or acquisitions. In 2021 the reconciliation scope was adjusted slightly during the reconciliation exercise as more information on the extractive nature and materiality of payments emerged, and 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>2020 Scope</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Additions</b>				
Companies that did not participate in the 2020 reconciliation process		3	2	5
New companies identified by HMRC ( <i>Some payments/repayments made to HMRC exceeded £86,000 for the calendar year 2021</i> )		3	-	3
New companies identified by OGA ( <i>Some payments/repayments made to OGA exceeded £1m for the calendar year 2021</i> )		4	-	4
<b>Total additions</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Deductions</b>				
Merger between in-scope companies ( <i>Two companies merged in April 2021 and the new parent entity submitted a combined reporting template</i> )		1	-	1
Companies that were out of scope of the 2021 reconciliation process ( <i>As part of the reconciliation exercise it emerged that they made/received no material payments/repayments during the calendar year 2021</i> )		4	-	4
Companies that did not participate in the 2021 reconciliation process		2	3	5
<b>Total deductions</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>2021 Scope</b>	<b>A + B - C</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>57</b>

The final number of companies (both oil & gas and mining & quarrying) included in the EITI reconciliation scope was 57. As the total amount reported by government and extractive companies subject to the reconciliation constitutes almost 99% of the total reported by government agencies, the overall reconciliation outcome is **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 the oil and gas companies that participated in the 2021 reconciliation process and provides a breakdown of their total payments and receipts that were above the agreed materiality thresholds.

£000	As reported by Government Agencies						Total	Total reported by companies
	RFCT & SC	PRT	Petroleum Licence Fees	OGA Levy	Payments to TCE	Payments to CES		
Alpha Petroleum Resources Ltd			1,127.52	309.43			1,436.95	1,436.95
ANASURIA HIBISCUS UK Ltd	296.37						296.37	296.37
Apache Corporation	120,650.00		1,332.43	731.31			122,713.73	122,713.73
BP plc	3,000.00	-55,419.09	4,014.43	1,411.41		229.57	-46,763.69	-46,763.69
CalEnergy Gas Ltd		-200.55					-200.55	-200.55
Centrica plc	-12,396.39	-50,497.40	4,408.72	2,030.29	736.36		-55,718.42	-55,718.42
Chevron	38,189.29						38,189.29	38,189.29
CNOOC Petroleum Europe Ltd	135,000.00		2,544.32	500.51			138,044.83	138,044.83
CNR International UK Investments Ltd	1,884.13	-24,252.79	148.69	573.28			-21,646.69	-21,646.69
Dana Petroleum Ltd	1,059.07	-636.48	396.86	632.16			1,451.62	1,451.62
DNO NORTH SEA (ROGB) Ltd	-11,263.01						-11,263.01	-11,263.01
ENI UK Ltd	66,850.00	-1,449.76	948.03	299.15	910.48		67,557.90	67,557.94
EnQuest plc	7,000.00		927.10	546.03		94.08	8,567.21	8,567.21
Equinor UK Ltd			2,459.37	876.56			3,335.94	3,335.94
ExxonMobil International Ltd	5,557.50	-65,031.84					-59,474.34	-59,474.34
Harbour Energy plc	188,424.78	-10,648.39	5,168.81	3,584.57	330.02	176.33	187,036.12	187,036.12
HESS Ltd	-12,385.96	-620.39					-13,006.36	-13,006.36
Hurricane Energy plc			1,104.74	121.03			1,225.77	1,225.77
IGas Energy plc			468.29				468.29	468.29
INEOS Industries		-247.56	1,685.88	304.55	139.48	222.70	2,105.06	2,105.06
IOG PLC			610.67	398.28			1,008.95	1,008.95
Iranian Oil Company (U.K.) Ltd	59,440.73						59,440.73	59,440.73
Ithaca Energy UK	4,683.31	-572.72	1,925.83	726.35		141.50	6,904.26	6,903.96
JX Nippon Exploration and Production (U.K.) Ltd	-1,416.54	-93.19					-1,509.74	-1,509.74
Neo Energy			901.49	553.48			1,454.97	1,454.97
Neptune Energy Group Ltd			1,940.53	314.00			2,254.52	2,254.52
NSMP Operations Ltd						138.67	138.67	138.67
ONE-Dyas UK Ltd	1,017.45		422.23				1,439.68	1,439.68
Perenco UK Ltd	50,000.00		2,381.20	1,719.83	797.70		54,898.73	54,898.73

£000	As reported by Government Agencies						Total reported by companies
	RFCT & SC	PRT	Petroleum Licence Fees	OGA Levy	Payments to TCE	Payments to CES	
Repsol Sinopec Resources UK Ltd	-25,053.75	-19,087.86	1,506.29	2,091.94			-40,543.38
RockRose Energy Ltd			89.08	194.96			284.03
Royal Dutch Shell plc <sup>1</sup>	-49,928.65	-64,417.21	3,889.07	3,255.53			-107,201.26
SAGE North Sea Ltd						220.78	220.78
Serica Energy (UK) Ltd			554.90	612.06			1,166.96
Siccar Point Energy			2,196.68	105.95			2,302.62
SUMMIT Exploration and Production	3,701.89						3,701.89
Suncor Energy UK Ltd	121,281.10						121,281.10
Tailwind Energy			687.73	315.43			1,003.16
TAQA Bratani Ltd	67,857.00	-70,822.82	1,004.69	1,124.48			-836.65
TotalEnergies Holdings UK Ltd	448,691.78	-196.50	4,021.22	2,170.07		145.89	454,832.45
Tullow Oil plc	-13,376.82	-2,824.40					-16,201.22
Waldorf Production UK Ltd	1,268.13	-2,736.15					-1,468.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,200,031</b>	<b>-369,755</b>	<b>48,867</b>	<b>25,503</b>	<b>2,914</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>908,929</b>

**Table 5: Mining & Quarrying companies**

This table lists the mining and quarrying companies that participated in the 2021 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.

£000	As reported by Government Agencies			Total reported by company
	Mainstream Corporation Tax	Payments to TCE	Total	
Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	12,668.93	488.09	13,157.03	13,078.13
Boskalis Westminster Holdings Ltd	966.00	1,895.80	2,861.80	2,861.80
Breedon Group PLC	7,899.77	165.62	8,065.39	8,065.39
Britannia Aggregates Ltd		699.77	699.77	699.77
Cemex UK Materials Ltd		5,967.70	5,967.70	5,967.70
Cleveland Potash Ltd		457.74	457.74	457.74
DEME Building Materials Ltd		2,569.83	2,569.83	2,569.83
Hanson Ltd		3,630.22	3,630.22	3,630.22
Irish Salt Mining & Exploration Co. Ltd	956.57		956.57	956.57
Saint-Gobain Ltd	33,565.23		33,565.23	33,565.23
Severn Sands Group Ltd		259.63	259.63	259.63

<sup>1</sup> On 21 January 2022, Royal Dutch Shell plc changed its name to Shell plc.

£000	As reported by Government Agencies			Total reported by company
	Mainstream Corporation Tax	Payments to TCE	Total	
Tarmac Holdings Ltd	-1,123.76	4,089.84	2,966.08	2,966.08
The Banks Group	255.00		255.00	255.00
Van Oord UK Ltd	1,771.08	1,194.58	2,965.66	2,965.66
Volker Dredging Ltd		2,574.65	2,574.65	2,574.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,959</b>	<b>23,993</b>	<b>80,952</b>	<b>80,873</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 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 2021 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>

## 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 £125,489, detailed as follows:

Quarry	Local Authority (Beneficiary)	Payment (£)	Type of payment
Glensanda	Community Benefit Fund (Highland Council)	50,000	Cash
Torr	Torr Environmental Enhancement Fund	40,565	Cash
Bardon Hill	Living landscapes officer (Wildlife trust)	21,551	Cash
Holme Park	Conservation Agreement 2021 (Local Nature Reserve)	13,373	Cash
<b>Total</b>		<b>125,489</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>

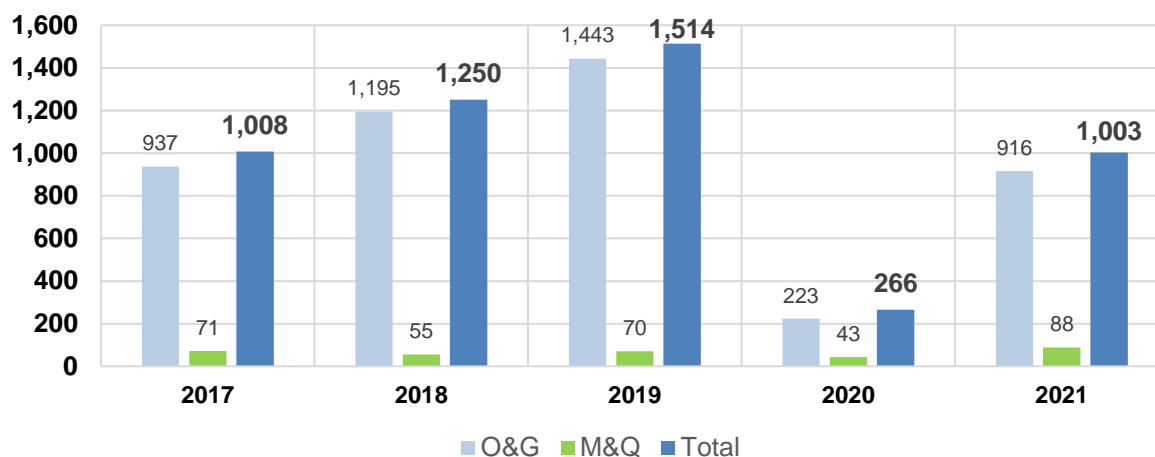
London Stock Exchange Main Market-listed companies (including those that are both UK and non-UK incorporated) file payment reports online with the Financial Conduct Authority's National Storage Mechanism: <https://data.fca.org.uk/#/nsm/nationalstoragemechanism>



## Evolution of Extractive Revenues

Extractive revenues have risen significantly in 2021 compared to 2020 but are still less than the average of 2017-2019 (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Extractive Industries Payments/Refunds 2017-2021 (in £ million)



The increase between 2020 and 2021 amounts to £737m or 277%.

Table 6: Comparison between 2021 and 2020 extractive revenues

Payment stream		2021	2020	Variation	%
<b>O&amp;G sector</b>					
RFCT & SC		1,200.66	578.21	622.45	107.65%
PRT		-369.76	-445.18	75.42	-16.94%
<b>Sub-total HMRC</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>830.90</b>	<b>133.04</b>	<b>697.87</b>	<b>524.57%</b>
Licence fees		53.33	55.71	-2.38	-4.27%
OGA Levy		26.89	29.31	-2.42	-8.26%
<b>Sub-total OGA</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>80.22</b>	<b>85.02</b>	<b>-4.80</b>	<b>-5.65%</b>
<b>Sub-total TCE</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>2.98</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>-0.24</b>	<b>-7.46%</b>
<b>Sub-total CES</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>-0.12</b>	<b>-7.82%</b>
<b>Total O&amp;G</b>	<b>E = A-D</b>	<b>915.55</b>	<b>222.84</b>	<b>692.70</b>	<b>310.85%</b>
<b>M&amp;Q sector</b>					
<b>Sub-total HMRC (CT)</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>63.49</b>	<b>21.66</b>	<b>41.83</b>	<b>193.10%</b>
<b>Sub-total TCE</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>24.19</b>	<b>21.71</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>11.42%</b>
<b>Sub-total CES</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>31.41%</b>
<b>Total M&amp;Q</b>	<b>I = F-G</b>	<b>87.81</b>	<b>43.47</b>	<b>44.34</b>	<b>101.99%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>E + I</b>	<b>1,003.36</b>	<b>266.31</b>	<b>737.04</b>	<b>276.76%</b>

The above table shows that the overall increase was mainly explained by the increase of RFCT-SC that has risen by £622m or 108% because of the increase in oil and gas prices and production.

Average Brent prices were approximately \$42/bbl in 2020 and \$71/bbl in 2021, representing an increase of 69%. The COVID-19 pandemic created uncertainty which impacted demand for oil and led to the significant decrease in oil price during 2020.

## 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 which have not filed information at Companies House on PSCs should disclose their beneficial ownership information in the EITI beneficial ownership declaration form.

All 57 companies which submitted EITI reporting templates also submitted a beneficial ownership declaration form, duly signed by a senior officer. Thirty-four 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 23 companies were privately held (see Table 8 below).

**Table 7: 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>
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>

<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
15	O&G	EnQuest plc	07140891	EnQuest PLC	<a href="#">London Stock Exchange (LSE)</a>
16	O&G	Equinor UK Ltd	01285743	Equinor ASA	<a href="#">Oslo Stock Exchange (OSE)</a> <a href="#">New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)</a>
17	O&G	ExxonMobil International Ltd	05458042 <sup>1</sup> 00207426 <sup>2</sup>	Exxon Mobil Corporation	<a href="#">New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)</a>
18	M&Q	Hanson Ltd	04626078	HeidelbergCement AG	<a href="#">Frankfurt Stock Exchange</a>
19	O&G	Harbour Energy plc	SC234781	Harbour Energy plc	<a href="#">London Stock Exchange (LSE)</a>
20	O&G	HESS Ltd	00807346	Hess Corporation	<a href="#">New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)</a>
21	O&G	Hurricane Energy plc	05245689	Hurricane Energy plc	<a href="#">London Stock Exchange (LSE)</a>
22	O&G	IGas Energy plc	4981279	IGas Energy plc	<a href="#">London Stock Exchange (LSE)</a>
23	O&G	IOG plc	07434350	IOG 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	03288689	ENEOS Holdings, Inc	<a href="#">Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE)</a>
26	O&G	Repsol Sinopec Resources UK Ltd	00825828	Repsol SA	<a href="#">Madrid stock exchange (Bolsa de Madrid)</a>
27	O&G	Royal Dutch Shell plc	04366849	Royal Dutch Shell plc	<a href="#">London Stock Exchange (LSE)</a>
28	M&Q	Saint-Gobain Ltd	03291592	Compagnie de Saint-Gobain	<a href="#">Euronext Paris</a>
29	O&G	Serica Energy (UK) Ltd	04073712	Serica Energy plc	<a href="#">London Stock Exchange (LSE)</a>
30	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>
31	O&G	TAQA	05975475	Abu Dhabi Developmental Holding Company PJSC (ADQ)	<a href="#">Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange (ADX)</a>
32	M&Q	Tarmac Holdings Ltd	07533961	CRH plc	<a href="#">London Stock Exchange (LSE)</a>
33	O&G	TotalEnergies Holdings UK Ltd	01722136	TOTALENERGIES SE	<a href="#">Euronext Paris</a>
34	O&G	Tullow Oil plc	03919249	Tullow Oil plc	<a href="#">London Stock Exchange (LSE)</a>

**Table 8: Privately held companies**

N°	Sector	Company	Companies House number	Parent company	Link to Companies House company page
1	O&G	Alpha Petroleum Resources Ltd	03949599	Alpha Petroleum Resources Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
2	M&Q	Britannia Aggregates Ltd	02304376	Britannia Aggregates Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
3	O&G	CalEnergy Gas Ltd	04370508	CalEnergy Gas Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
4	O&G	Dana Petroleum Ltd	03456891	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>3</sup> 10660338 <sup>4</sup> 09121775 <sup>5</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>

<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
9	O&G	NEO ENERGY	12086835 <sup>1</sup> SC291165 <sup>2</sup>	Hitec Vision VI LP	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
10	O&G	Neptune Energy Group Ltd	10647707	Neptune Energy Group Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
11	O&G	NSMP Operations Ltd	09711370	Selkie Investments Midstream Midco 2 Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
12	O&G	ONE-Dyas UK Ltd	03531783	ONE-Dyas UK Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
13	O&G	Perenco UK Ltd	04653066	Perenco UK Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
14	O&G	RockRose Energy Ltd	09665181	Viaro Investment Limited	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
15	O&G	SAGE North Sea Ltd	BR019059	Ancala Midstream Acquisitions Limited	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
16	M&Q	Severn Sands Group Ltd	01675002	Severn Sands Group Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
17	O&G	Siccar Point Energy	01504603	Siccar Point Energy (Holdings) Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
18	O&G	SUMMIT Exploration and Production	08860426	SUMMIT Exploration and Production	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
19	O&G	Tailwind Energy	07879002	Nsv Energy Limited	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
20	M&Q	The Banks Group	01247725	The Banks Group	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
21	M&Q	Van Oord UK Ltd	01805156	Van Oord UK Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
22	M&Q	Volker Dredging Ltd	01179300	Volker Dredging Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>
23	O&G	Waldorf Production UK Ltd	05030838	Waldorf Energy Partners Ltd	<a href="#">Companies House</a>

Information on the beneficial owners of these 23 privately held companies can be found on the [Companies House website](#)<sup>3</sup>: simply search for the company of interest 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 above table.

Private companies are also asked to disclose information on all owners who are identified as “politically exposed”, 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 2021, no privately owned companies making material payments under the EITI Standard disclosed politically exposed people. We cannot comment on whether companies which did not participate in this year’s reporting process have any politically exposed people.

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

<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 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	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)
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.
1 October 2024	Expected date for commencement of the third UK validation.

## Annex B: 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
HM	Her Majesty's
HMRC	Her 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
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