



Vitol Upstream Ghana Limited - Emissions Reporting OCTP Project in 2018

Emissions by Source - Net Entitlement Production Associated to FPSO & ORF

Source - Direct Emissions	CO ₂		CH ₄		N ₂ O		CO ₂ eq	
	t	%	t	%	t	%	t	%
Stationary combustion	105,292.7	81%	6.8	2%	2.5	78%	106,232.1	76%
Mobile combustion	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Flaring	25,274.3	19%	120.2	39%	0.7	22%	28,503.8	20%
Venting	-	0%	141.9	46%	-	0%	3,551.0	3%
Fugitive emission	-	0%	39.1	13%	-	0%	976.0	1%
Total Direct	130,567.0	100%	307.9	100%	3.2	100%	139,262.9	100%

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Source - Direct Emissions	CO ₂		CH ₄		N ₂ O		CO ₂ eq	
	t	%	t	%	t	%	t	%
Stationary combustion	138,870.4	94%	10.0	4%	3.4	93%	140,127.6	91%
Mobile combustion	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Flaring	8,862.3	6%	43.4	19%	0.2	7%	10,028.2	6%
Venting	-	0%	106.0	47%	-	0%	2,655.0	2%
Fugitive emission	-	0%	67.9	30%	-	0%	1,699.6	1%
Total Direct	147,732.7	100%	227.2	100%	3.6	100%	154,510.4	100%



Material Payments made to Government Authorities by Vitol Upstream Ghana Limited in 2019

Type of Payment	National Government	Local Government	TOTAL
Royalties	USD 36.01m	-	USD 36.01m
Bonus Payments	-	-	-
Licence Payments & Fees (other than routine nominal administration fees)	USD 0.13m	-	USD 0.13m
Profits/Dividends paid to Government	-	-	-
Profits/Income Tax	-	-	-
Other Fiscal benefits to Government (specify):	-	-	-
- Stamp Duty	-	-	-
Totals	USD 36.13m		USD 36.13m

Notes:

1. Oil Royalty is taken "in kind" by the Government through liftings allocated through entitlement to production
2. Oil Royalty reflects the Contractor's liability to the Government for Royalty calculated on Contractor's net entitlement to oil production
3. Gas Royalty is taken "in kind" by the Government and is deducted from the amount payable to the Contractor for gas sold.