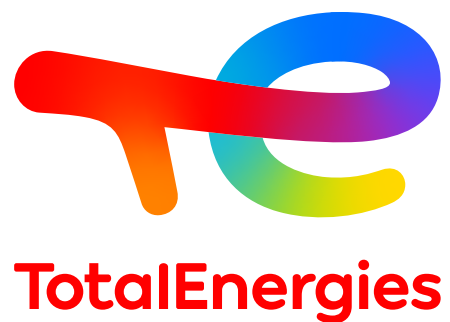




# Tax Transparency Report 2021-2022



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**Patrick Pouyanné,**  
Chairman and CEO  
of TotalEnergies



Guided by our values and backed by our talents, I am confident in our ability to keep moving forward, to resolutely drive the transformation of our industrial model and to help, with our stakeholders, shape the just transition to which our societies aspire. ”

## A word from our CFO

Building on the feedback received after the publication of our inaugural tax transparency report, I am very pleased and proud to share with you this 2<sup>nd</sup> edition.

We highly value the positive assessments from our stakeholders as they encourage us to go further on a path of continuous improvement.

In this new release, we disclose the extensive tax information of our 2021 Country-by-Country Report ("CbCR") in 72 countries, which combined represent more than 90% of our corporate tax liability and more than 80 % of the Company's profit before tax. We also provide additional information on some key tax matters, such as tax incentives, transfer pricing and our tax governance.

Mindful of the debate around our 2022 profits, we want to respond to the legitimate enquiries of the public about the taxes incurred in relation to these profits. We have therefore decided to disclose our consolidated income and production taxes accrued in 2022 in our main countries of operation, as well as comprehensive 2022 information on the payments made by our extractive entities to governments, per country and per project.

Finally, throughout this report, we contextualize the business and tax information and provide explanation, which we believe is meaningful for our stakeholders and enhances their understanding of our tax position.

I hope this new edition will meet your expectations.

Thank you for your continued interest in TotalEnergies.


**Jean-Pierre Sbraire,**  
Chief Financial Officer



“  
**Paying our fair share  
of taxes and being  
transparent about our  
taxes are core parts  
of being a responsible  
energy company.**  
”

# What's **New** in this report?

In an effort to continuously improve our tax transparency report, we listened to the feedback from our stakeholders on the information provided in our initial report. This led us to further develop our tax governance and some key tax principles which are determinant in our tax profile. We also provide more contemporaneous information on our tax liability worldwide.

For a more convenient reading, the main changes to our previous edition are highlighted throughout the report by the symbol **New**. Focuses on specific topics are identified by the symbol .

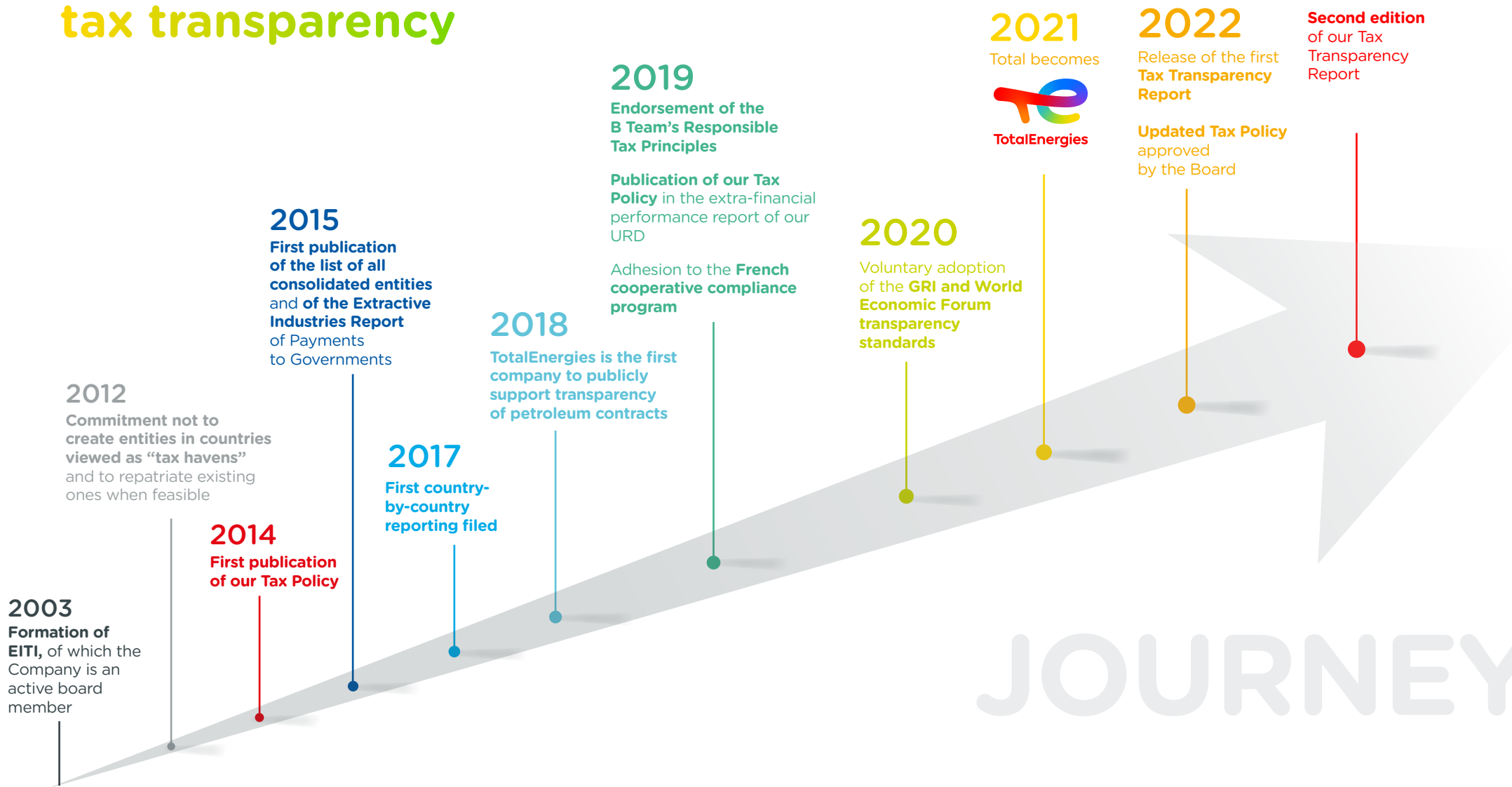
New developments relate to:

- **Our tax governance**  
in chapter 2, Our approach to tax
- **Transfer pricing**  
in chapter 2, Our key messages
- **Tax territoriality**  
in chapter 2, Our key messages
- **Tax incentives**  
in chapter 2, Our key messages

- 
- **Our profit and production taxes accrued in 2021 and 2022 per country**  
in chapter 5, Our profit and production taxes
- 

WHAT'S NEW

# Our Journey to tax transparency



# Glossary

## ACCELERATED DEPRECIATION

This is when the write down of an asset's value is greater during the earlier years of an asset's life.

## ARM'S LENGTH TERMS

The pricing of a transaction between related parties, as if the parties were acting as independent entities.

## ARTIFICIAL TAX STRUCTURES

These are artificial arrangements to minimise tax payments by shifting profits from one jurisdiction to another jurisdiction.

## B TEAM'S RESPONSIBLE TAX PRINCIPLES

Principles around responsible tax policy and practice developed by the B Team.

## CORPORATE INCOME TAX (CIT)

The tax charged on profits. Also called profit tax.

## COOPERATIVE COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

This refers to the specific voluntary program for a transparent relationship between a taxpayer and its tax administration ("relation de confiance" or "partenariat fiscal" in French).

## COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY REPORTING (CbCR)

A report filed privately with tax authorities showing aggregate data per country on profit, income taxes paid and accrued and key indicators of economic activity.

## EFFECTIVE TAX RATE (ETR)

Percentage of Corporate Income Tax accrued on the Profit Before Tax (unless otherwise defined).

## EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY (EITI)

The EITI is an organization, which brings together representatives of the governments of the member countries as well as representatives of civil society and business in order to strengthen transparency and governance with regard to income from oil, gas and mineral resources.

## EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

The exchange between tax authorities of information relating to taxpayers in each jurisdiction.

## GRI TAX TRANSPARENCY STANDARD

The Global Reporting Initiative tax standard GRI 207.

## IFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

## JV

Joint Venture, an association agreement between two or more parties for the purpose of serving a common project (sharing of costs and risks).

## OECD

An intergovernmental economic organisation to stimulate economic progress and world trade.

## TAX INCENTIVES

Tax reliefs offered by government authorities to encourage economic and social development.

## TOTAL TAX CONTRIBUTION (TTC)

A measure of all the taxes that a company pays, whether borne or collected. Taxes borne are a direct cost for the company, whereas taxes collected are collected by a company on behalf of governments.

## URD

Universal Registration Document (available on the TotalEnergies corporate website).

## WEF TAX TRANSPARENCY STANDARD

World Economic Forum report, Measuring Stakeholder Capitalism, which contains a metric focused on tax.

## WITHHOLDING TAX

A tax levied on certain types of payments, usually royalties, interest or dividends, where these are made between entities in different countries.

## UNITS

**bn** Billion

**k** Thousand

**M** Million

## Assurance statement

All data provided in this report in Chapter 3 (the Total Tax Contribution), Chapter 4 (Our Country-by-Country Tax Report) and Chapter 5 (Our profit and production taxes) was subject to specific internal review and third party assurance by PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit, KPMG S.A. and ERNST & YOUNG Audit in accordance with the International Standard for Assurance Engagements ('ISAE') 3000. Our Extractive Industries Reports data in Chapter 6 is published in section 9.3. of our Universal Registration Document 2021 and 2022.

The assurance statements can be found on the Company website.





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01

**TotalEnergies at a glance**

# A multi-energy company

TotalEnergies is a global multi-energy company that produces and markets energies: oil and biofuels, natural gas and green gases, renewables and electricity.

Active in close to 130 countries, TotalEnergies puts sustainable development in all its dimensions at the heart of its projects and operations to contribute to the well-being of people.

## Values anchored in our daily activities

**Safety, Respect for Each Other, Pioneer Spirit, Stand Together and Performance Minded** are what drives us. These values guide daily the actions and relations of the Company with its stakeholders.

These five strong values also require all of TotalEnergies' employees to behave in an exemplary manner. Priority is given to safety,

security, health, the environment, integrity in all its forms (including the fight against corruption, fraud and anti-competitive practices) and human rights.

It is through the strict adherence of our employees to these values and to this course of action that our Company intends to build strong and sustainable growth for ourselves and for all of our stakeholders.

## Sustainab'ALL

### TOTALENERGIES AMBITION TO SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

TotalEnergies' ambition to be a major player in the energy transition, on the road to net zero by 2050, together with society, will require the mobilization of our 100,000 employees.

More than 27,000 TotalEnergies employees took part in workshops during 2022, to develop ten objectives and indicators aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In 2023, every TotalEnergies site, business unit and affiliate worldwide will adopt an action plan with targets to be met by 2025. Each plan is based on actions that are directly related to the entity's local operations in the field. These plans form our Sustainab'ALL program, in which TotalEnergies sets out its material contribution to sustainability.

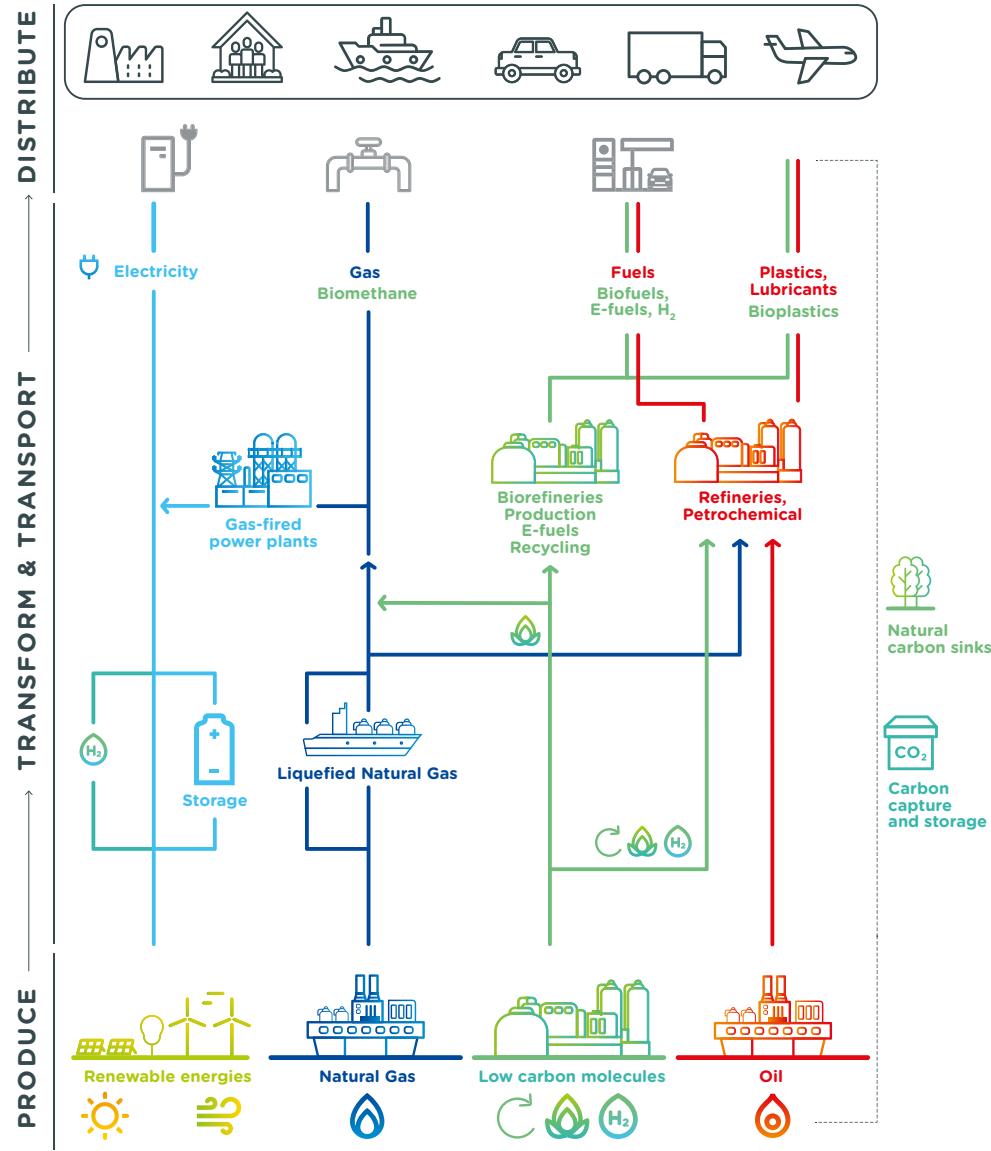
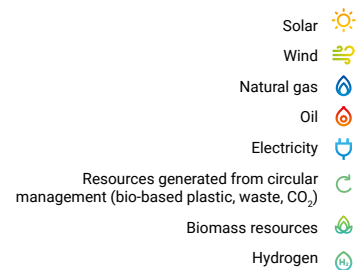


# Our integrated multi-energy model

We are active across the energy value chain:

- From **production**;
- To **transportation** and **processing** into intermediate or finished products;
- To **storage** and **distribution** to meet the needs of individual and business customers.

We also develop carbon neutrality projects for our own sites and for customers, with solutions to enhance energy efficiency and to capture and store carbon (CCS and natural carbon sinks).



## Key figures 2021-2022



**\$206bn**  
in 2021  
**\$281bn**  
in 2022  
in sales



**\$18.1bn**  
in 2021  
**\$20.5bn**  
in 2022  
of net income  
(TotalEnergies share)



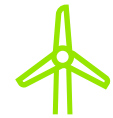
**World no.3**  
in liquefied natural gas



**8.8 million**  
gas and power  
**BtB and BtC**  
client sites



**42,000**  
**EV charge**  
**points**  
operated in 2022



**16.8 GW**  
of gross renewable  
power generation  
capacity end of 2022



**> \$3bn**  
in 2021  
**\$4bn**  
in 2022  
net investment in low  
carbon energy



More than  
**8 million**  
customers served  
in **14,600 service**  
**stations** each day



**50 kt**  
of circular polymers  
in 2022



**2.8 Mboe/day**  
hydrocarbon  
produced in 2021  
and 2022



More than  
**4,000**  
**researchers**  
in our **18 R&D centers**



Close to **\$1bn**  
invested in R&D  
in 2021 and in 2022,  
of which **50% devoted**  
**to decarbonation**  
**solutions**

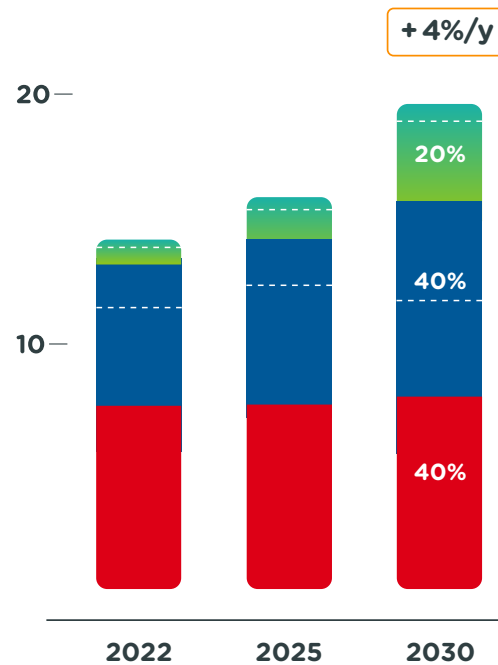
# Our ambition

In affirming its ambition to **be a major player in the energy transition** and to **get to net zero by 2050, together with society**, TotalEnergies has committed to profoundly transforming its production and sales while continuing to meet the needs of a growing population.

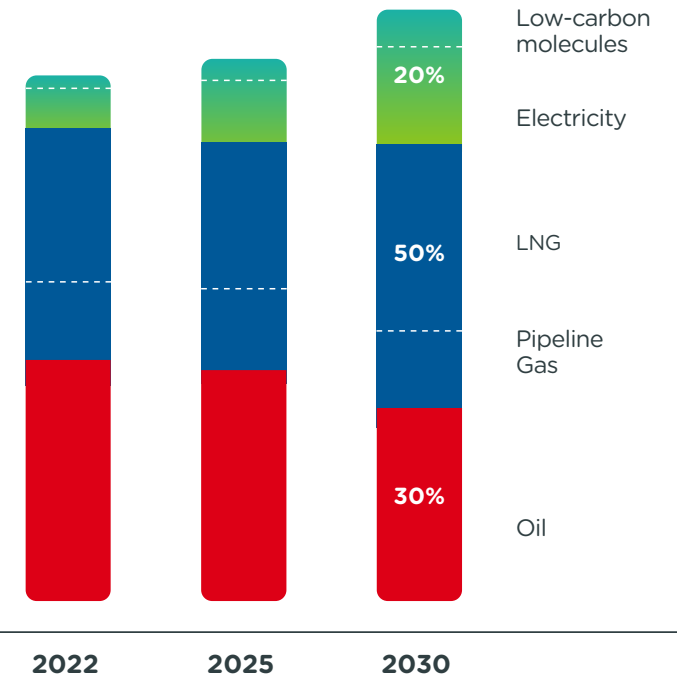
The Company is developing a wide range of energies in an integrated approach (from production to retailing) in order to decarbonize its energy offering and generate a competitive advantage that will create long-term value for its shareholders and secure its future.

## 2020-2030 A decade of transformation

**ENERGY PRODUCTION**  
PJ/day (excluding Russia)



**ENERGY SALES**  
PJ/day (excluding Russia)



## Creating shared value



We are committed that the activities and projects we develop, generate value and positive change. To this end, we act in compliance with our Code of conduct in interaction with all our stakeholders: our employees, customers and partners, host regions, local communities, civil society representatives, suppliers and investors.

Our value creation (approximately \$48 billion in 2021 and \$75 billion in 2022) generates revenues for the governments of the countries where we operate (**taxes**), for our economic partners, including our suppliers (in the form of **investments**), our employees (**salaries and social charges**) and our shareholders (**dividends and buy-backs**)<sup>(1)</sup>.

\$15.9 billion out of the \$48 billion value created in 2021 represented income tax and production taxes accrued by TotalEnergies in favour of the countries where the Company operates (all businesses included). In 2022, the same taxes represented \$33 billion (out of the \$75 billion value created)<sup>(2)</sup>.

Payments made by the extractive entities controlled by the Company to governments of states or territories in which we operate, amount to \$15 billion in 2021 and \$36 billion in 2022 (see chapter 6). At the other end of the value chain, on the distribution side of our products, we collect \$21 billion in 2021 and \$18 billion in 2022, mainly in excise duties on petroleum products on behalf of governments from consumers.

<sup>(1)</sup> See our Sustainability & Climate Progress Report 2023, page 94, available on our corporate website, for further detail.

<sup>(2)</sup> See Chapter 5 of this report for more information on such tax amounts.

## A continuous dialogue with our stakeholders

In TotalEnergies' view, dialogue with its internal and external stakeholders is essential for the Company to conduct its business responsibly and integrate the long-term challenges of sustainable development in its strategy and policies. This dialogue contributes to the identification of the main risks and impacts of the Company's activities, and more broadly to a better understanding of changing trends and the main societal expectations of each of the major categories of stakeholders. It is also a prerequisite to ensuring that the Company is firmly integrated in its host regions, as well as an effective tool for identifying ways to generate value at the local level.

TotalEnergies believes that transparency is an essential principle of action in building a trust-based relationship with its stakeholders and ensuring that the Company is on a path of continuous improvement.

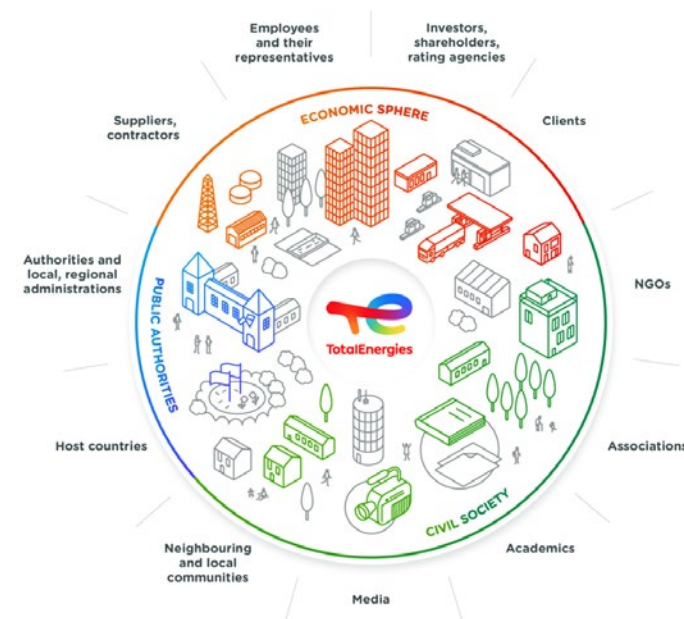
Pending the adoption of an international, standardized non-financial reporting framework, TotalEnergies is making every effort to report its performance on the basis of the various commonly used ESG reporting frameworks. As such, TotalEnergies refers to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards and those of the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), for which detailed tables of correspondence are available on the TotalEnergies website. TotalEnergies also includes in its reporting the World Economic Forum's core indicators<sup>(1)</sup>. Furthermore, it also follows the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) for its climate reporting.

### Open dialogue with our stakeholders

TotalEnergies sets up dialogue procedures based on the consultation and involvement of stakeholders in order to develop constructive and transparent relations with them. This dialogue contributes to identifying main risks and impacts of the Company's operations and, more generally, by providing greater insight into main changing societal patterns and expectations of each of the major stakeholder categories.

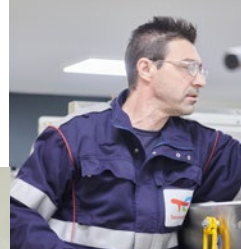
<sup>(1)</sup> Measuring Stakeholder Capitalism Towards Common Metrics and Consistent Reporting of Sustainable Value Creation, White paper, September 2020.

## Mapping of our main stakeholders

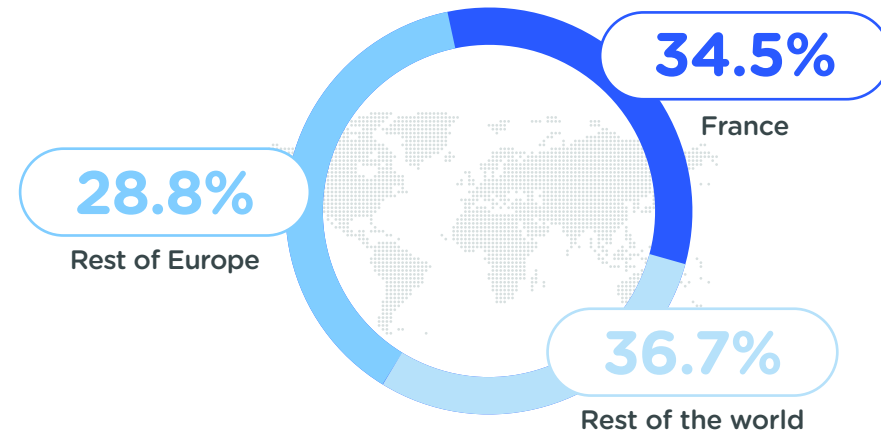


# Our employees as of December 31, 2022

- **101,279** employees
- **Nearly 160** nationalities
- **9 G\$ payroll**  
(including social security charges)
- **65%** of employees are shareholders



EMPLOYEES BY  
GEOGRAPHIC AREA

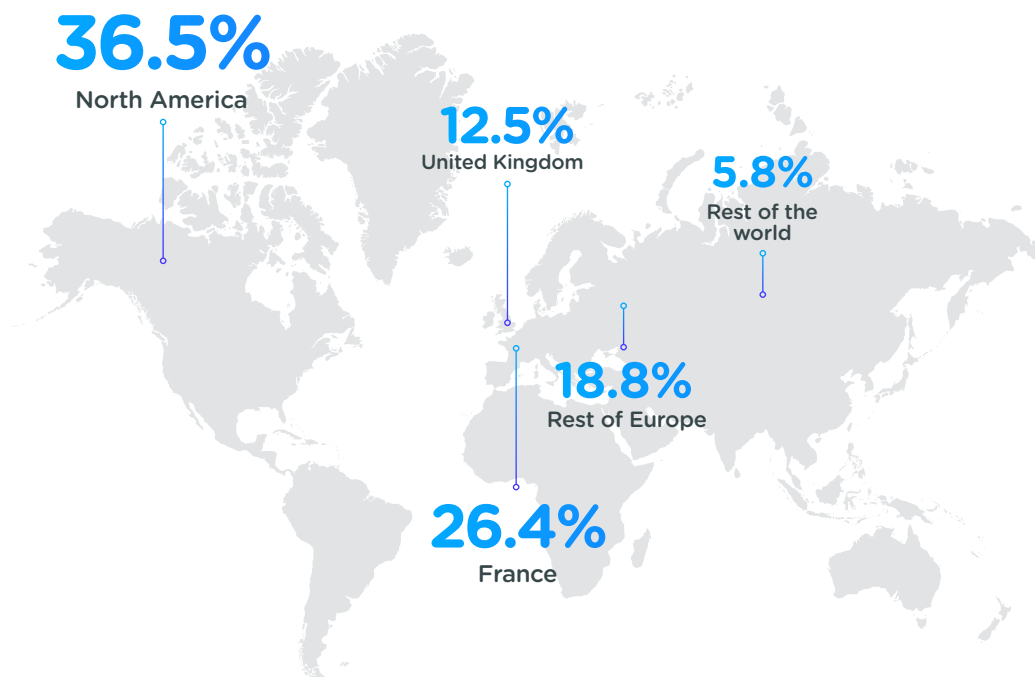




# Our shareholders as of December 31, 2022

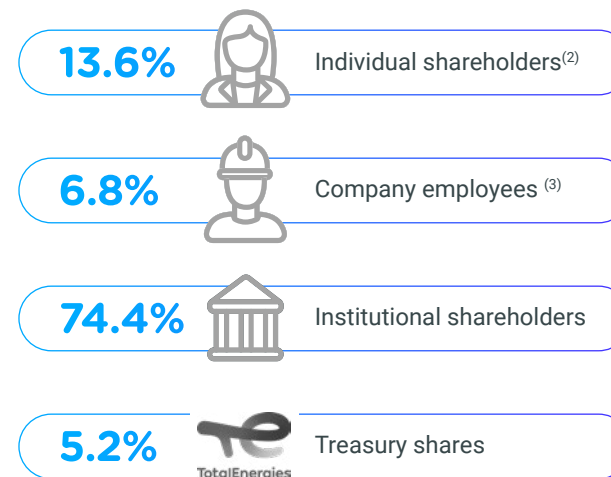
## Shareholding structure by geographical area<sup>(1)</sup>

Estimate as of December 31, 2022, based on the request for the identification of shareholders made on that date, pursuant to Article L. 228-2 of the French Commercial code.



<sup>(1)</sup> Excluding treasury shares.

## Shareholding structure by shareholder type



<sup>(2)</sup> Approximately 1,500,00 Number of individual shareholders.

<sup>(3)</sup> On the basis of employee shareholding as defined in Article L. 225-102 of the French Commercial Code and Article 11 paragraph 6 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

# 02

## Our approach to tax

[Our Tax Policy](#)

[More on our Tax Governance](#)

[Our Presence in Jurisdictions subject to Tax Controversy](#)

[Our View on Key Tax Matters](#)

## Our Tax Policy



### TotalEnergies Tax Policy

Tax payments of TotalEnergies represent a substantial part of its economic contribution to the countries in which it operates.

Mindful of its responsibility, the Company is committed to paying its fair share of taxes to the host countries of its operations, in compliance with applicable laws and conventions and in accordance with its Code of Conduct.

The structuring of our investments worldwide is driven by our business operations and the regulatory framework.

Our tax policy's prime focus is certainty and sustainability in the long term. We thus believe that artificial or aggressive tax planning mostly derives short term tax benefits and is not compatible with a sustainable approach.

We apply the arm's length principle for the determination of our intercompany transfer prices and we pay our income taxes in the countries where we create value, in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

It is the Company's long-term commitment not to create affiliates in countries generally acknowledged as tax havens and to repatriate or liquidate existing affiliates, where feasible.

**With a presence in close to 130 countries through more than 1,140 consolidated entities, the Company carries out its operations in a constantly changing environment and is subject to an increasingly complex set of tax regulations.**

**In this context, the company has developed a responsible tax approach based on clear principles of action and rigorous governance rules as set out in its tax policy statement, which is approved by the Board of Directors and available to the public on our Company website.**

Government authorities may offer tax incentives to support business sectors, create employment or foster their economic development. The Company may only claim incentives that are aligned with its business strategy, relate to investments with genuine economic substance and meet the requirements set by host countries.

The Company takes a responsible approach to the management and control of taxation issues, relying on well-documented and controlled processes.

The management of tax risks is fully integrated in the Company's global risk governance process. As part of this process, the VP Tax, under the authority of the Chief Financial Officer, oversees the implementation of the tax policy and reports on a regular basis to the Board's Audit Committee on TotalEnergies' tax position. The tax function is made up of a network of qualified and regularly trained in-house tax experts at the corporate level, in the business segments and in the affiliates.

Transparency is an essential factor in building a trust-based relationship with our stakeholders. As a permanent member of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) since its formation in 2003, TotalEnergies fully supports initiatives for greater transparency and accountability. We encourage governments to ensure that the tax reporting obligations they will impose upon multinational groups are consistent, coordinated and proportionate.

We engage with a broad range of stakeholders, and especially with tax authorities, in a timely, transparent and professional manner which is the basis of a constructive and long-term relationship. In France, the country of its headquarters, TotalEnergies has been part of the cooperative compliance program upon its inception in 2019, thus pursuing greater transparency, dialogue and trust in its relationship with the French tax administration.

As regards advocacy relating to tax matters, TotalEnergies follows the rules set forth under its Code of Conduct and its Advocacy Directive, both available to the public on the Company's website. The Company is committed to fighting any form of corruption and does not intervene in the functioning or financing of the political life in its host regions. It undertakes to convey messages to the authorities that are consistent with its stated positions and strategies and to be transparent about such messages, whether they are positive or defensive, notably with regard to the Company's support for the objectives of the Paris Agreement relating to the fight against climate change.

The Company publishes in its Universal Registration Document an annual report covering the payments made by its extractive affiliates to governments and the full list of its consolidated entities, together with their countries of incorporation and of operations. The Company also issues a tax transparency report, which provides additional information on the taxes paid in

its main countries of operations on a country-by-country basis. This report aims to offer more detailed information on the Company's tax position.

In compliance with its goal to foster a global responsible tax environment and encourage best practices, the Company endorsed the Responsible Tax Principles developed by the B Team, a non-profit organization bringing together business leaders and representatives of civil society with the aim of promoting a sustainable form of economic and social development.

The present tax policy is included in the Company's Universal Registration Document. It is reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors.



New

## More on our Tax Governance



TotalEnergies has developed a responsible and transparent tax approach based on clear principles of action and rigorous governance rules as set out in its public tax policy statement.

The tax policy is reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors. It was last revised in 2022. It is deployed company-wide in the controlled affiliates.

The Company takes a responsible approach to the management and control of taxation issues, relying on well-documented and controlled processes. The management of tax risks and the implementation of the tax policy are fully integrated in the Company's internal control and risk management procedures.

The Senior VP Tax, under the authority of the Chief Financial Officer, oversees the implementation of the tax policy and reports at least on an annual basis to the Board's Audit Committee on TotalEnergies' tax position and risks.

As described in section 3.3. of its URD, TotalEnergies' internal control and risk management systems are structured around its organization at three levels - the Holding, business segments and operational entities - each level being directly involved and accountable in line with the level of delegation determined by General Management. Consistent with this organization, the tax function is made up of a network of well-trained tax experts at the corporate level, in the business segments and in the entities.

The Company's tax policy is distributed to all employees having a responsibility in the tax area, who acknowledge its receipt. It is more largely available to all employees on the Company's internal and external websites. It is

regularly explained and discussed within the Company to ensure understanding and adherence to its principles. It is also shared with external advisers.

There are processes in place to provide opportunities for employees or external stakeholders to raise confidentially any issue of concern regarding the application of the tax policy, as for any issue covered by our Code of Conduct. TotalEnergies takes actions to develop a speak-up culture and asks its employees to report any situation that they consider to be contrary to the Code of Conduct. This culture is encouraged by regular communication on a rule adopted in late 2020, which formalized the procedure for collecting integrity alerts (corruption, fraud and influence peddling). This rule expressly provides that no disciplinary sanction, nor any direct or indirect discriminatory retaliatory measure may be taken against a whistleblower, as long as the alert is raised in good faith, even if the facts subsequently turn out to be inaccurate or unfounded and/or if the situation does not to give rise to any proceeding or sanction.

Consistent with its commitment to the B Team's Responsible Tax Principles, TotalEnergies actively promotes responsible tax practices and tax transparency by sharing its experience with peers and industry associations in conferences and public roundtables.

## Our presence in jurisdictions subject to tax controversy



### Does TotalEnergies have entities in jurisdictions subject to tax controversy?

#### Our situation in black listed countries

Tax controversy primarily targets so-called “tax havens”. However, there is no universally agreed definition of what a tax haven is. Consequently, no officially recognized list of countries can be used as an objective reference to characterize presence in “tax havens”.

The OECD, as well as France and the European Union, have issued black lists of non-cooperative countries, which are periodically revised. As at December 31, 2022, same as in 2021, no jurisdiction was listed as non-cooperative by the OECD’s Committee on Fiscal Affairs. The latest EU and French black lists available when preparing this report <sup>(1)</sup> include the following jurisdictions: American Samoa, Fiji, Guam, Palau, Panama, Samoa, Trinidad and Tobago, US Virgin Islands, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos, Anguilla, Vanuatu the British Virgin Islands and Seychelles.

At the end of 2022, only two TotalEnergies’ consolidated affiliates (out of more than 1,140) had presence in one of the EU or French black listed jurisdictions: in Panama and in the Fiji Islands. Both entities carry out a business locally:

- Colon LNG Marketing (50% held, in Panama) markets and sells liquefied natural gas (LNG) in Central America,
- TotalEnergies Fiji Ltd (100% held) owns and operates a service stations network in the Fiji Islands.

<sup>(1)</sup> EU List published on October 4, 2022 and French list updated on February 3, 2023.

### More transparency on our countries of operation worldwide

We are aware that our stakeholders may have a broader view of controversial jurisdictions from a tax standpoint, and therefore have broader expectations. Actually, various jurisdictions outside of these black lists may be viewed as controversial for various reasons, e.g., their low or zero corporate income tax rate, their alleged lack of transparency, their tax treaty network or the importance of the financial flows transiting by entities incorporated in such countries.

Therefore, acting on its commitment to transparency, TotalEnergies has first decided as early as in 2015 to proactively publish every year the full list of its consolidated entities in its Universal Registration Document, together with their countries of incorporation and of operations (see chapter 8 of our URD) and consistently responds to stakeholders who raise questions on such issues.

In addition, this tax transparency report discloses additional data on its presence and operations in its main countries of operations, including key indicators of substance, profitability and taxes incurred on a per country basis. This voluntary disclosure covers not only black listed non cooperative countries, but

also Bermuda and the Cayman Islands as we have presence there, as well as all EU member countries and countries in which the Company conducts extractive activities<sup>(1)</sup>.



<sup>(1)</sup> See chapter 4 for further detail.



## Why are we present in jurisdictions subject to tax controversy?

Contextual information is key to understand each specific situation.

### Being incorporated in a low-tax jurisdiction does not necessarily bring tax savings

Contrary to widespread opinion, using an entity incorporated in a low tax jurisdiction does not necessarily trigger tax savings. In many situations, the income derived by this entity is indeed subject to tax in the country of its parent company or in its country of activity.

#### Taxation in the parent company's country:

This has been the case for all TotalEnergies' entities between 1965 and the end of 2010. During this period, the Company was subject to a worldwide tax consolidation system in France. According to this regime, repealed in 2010, the income of all the Company's affiliates<sup>(1)</sup> was subject to corporate income tax in France at the standard rate of 33,33% (50% until 1985). These entities were also subject to audits by the French tax administration, under the same conditions as French incorporated entities. Because all profits were ultimately taxed in France under French tax rules, any low tax effect of a geographical presence was annulled.

Today, TotalEnergies remains subject to tax in France on the income of all its controlled foreign affiliates benefitting from a privileged tax regime<sup>(2)</sup>, unless such affiliates have a genuine business purpose and an appropriate level of substance locally.

Using an entity incorporated in a low tax country as well as directing financial flows towards such entity, may even trigger additional tax costs (through increased withholding taxes and/or the non tax deductibility of such flows), due to the application of a variety of anti-abuse provisions.

#### Taxation in the country of activity

For a number of reasons developed hereafter, TotalEnergies may also hold entities which have their statutory seat in one country (France, the Netherlands, Bermuda ...) while performing their entire activity in another country (e.g., operation of an oil field or a liquefaction plant). According to all internationally recognized tax rules, the profits of these entities are fully taxable in their country of operations. As we do not locate any revenue in the country of their legal seat, this type of structure does not create any corporate tax benefit.

<sup>(1)</sup> At least 10%-held in the oil and gas branch and 50%, in all other branches.

<sup>(2)</sup> According to article 209 B and 238 A of the French Tax Code, a privileged tax regime is a tax regime resulting in an effective corporate tax burden of less than 60 % of the French tax liability.



### Then why incorporate entities in such controversial countries ?

There are many legitimate reasons that explain the presence of an entity in a country questioned for its tax system.

The first one is obviously **performing industrial and/or commercial activities** on the territory of such country (see above in Panama and Fiji).

Another important non-tax reason is the **possibility to hold financial statements in US dollars**. This is critical in the oil and gas industry, which operates, trades and is funded in US Dollars. Incorporating project companies in a country where USD accounting is permitted (which is regrettably not possible in France while authorized in countries such as the Netherlands or Bermuda) is therefore useful to mitigate our foreign exchange exposure. This triggers no income tax effect since no income is allocated to this country.

The **legal framework of the country of incorporation** is another element to consider in the decision on the place of incorporation. Investment protection, legal and tax certainty, property security law, etc., are of particular importance when a major project financing involving several lenders from different countries is put in place.

Finally, some of our affiliates may **result from acquisitions of assets or of groups of companies**. In this case, the Company inherits the structure put in place by the seller. We may also hold a minority interest in a joint venture with other partners, in which we are not in a position to impose a decision on the place of incorporation of the JV.

### TotalEnergies commitment

Consistent with its tax policy, TotalEnergies structures its investments according to its business operations and the regulatory framework. The Company believes that artificial or aggressive tax planning mostly derives short term tax benefits and is not compatible with a sustainable approach.

Unless it is to perform genuine business activities, the Company's long-term commitment is to not create affiliates in countries generally acknowledged as tax havens, and to repatriate or liquidate existing affiliates where feasible.

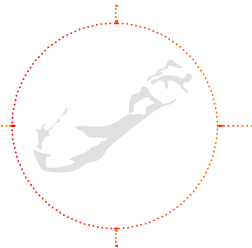
**Since 2012, TotalEnergies has liquidated or transferred 26 consolidated affiliates out of controversial jurisdictions** (Bermuda, Bahamas, Cayman Islands and British Virgin Islands). Where affiliates have been transferred, this has been either to France or to other European countries allowing USD accounting, such as the Netherlands.

Relocation is however not always feasible. For instance, TotalEnergies may not have the legal power to decide a transfer of legal seat (e.g., in a joint venture). Such relocation may also not be legally possible in the country of incorporation of the affiliate, or jeopardize our rights in the underlying assets. Finally, in certain jurisdictions, a transfer of legal seat may be subject to the same tax consequences as a sale of the underlying assets, or as a liquidation of the entity, therefore triggering a material ungrounded tax liability (absent any actual revenue or actual transfer of property).



## Our presence in...

### Bermuda



#### Key figures 2021 (M\$)

Revenue : 3

Employees : 0

Profit before tax : -7

CIT accrued : 0

At the end of 2022, TotalEnergies owned 6 consolidated affiliates incorporated in Bermuda (out of which 5 are less than 50% held). All were formed before 2010, and therefore subject to corporate income tax in France under the French worldwide tax consolidation regime at the time of their incorporation. Even today, as explained above, TotalEnergies derives no tax benefit from this incorporation compared to France. For a long time, Bermuda was one of the rare places that allowed USD accounting. It also offers a stable and secured legal framework adapted to project financing of large and capital-intensive infrastructure projects.

### Cayman Islands



#### Key figures 2021 (M\$)

Revenue : 0

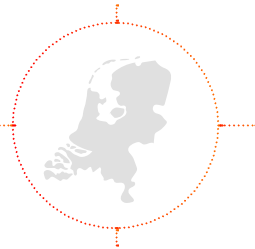
Employees : 0

Profit before tax : 0

CIT accrued : 0

At the end of 2022, TotalEnergies owned 1 consolidated affiliate incorporated in the Cayman Islands, TEP Waha, which was acquired in 2018 from a third party and is under the process of repatriation to France. This entity has no revenue at its head office in Cayman Islands and performs upstream operations in Libya. All its revenues are subject to tax in Libya according to the local tax legislation.

## The Netherlands



### Key figures 2021 (M\$)

Revenue : 3,589

Employees : 1,737

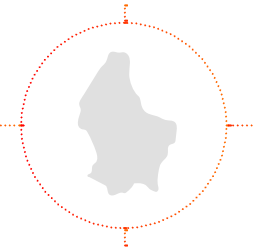
Profit before tax : 153

CIT accrued : 98

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TotalEnergies has been present in the Netherlands for more than 50 years and operates locally in all business segments of the energy industry. Our various affiliates incorporated in the Netherlands rely on a well-established technical base and on the possibility to hold their statutory accounts in US Dollars.

## Luxembourg



### Key figures 2021 (M\$)

Revenue : 1,710

Employees : 528

Profit before tax : 51

CIT accrued : 10

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At the end of 2022, TotalEnergies had one consolidated affiliate in Luxembourg, TotalEnergies Marketing Luxembourg, which owns and operates approximately 40 service stations and employs 400 people in the country.

## Our View on Key Tax Matters



### On transfer pricing

A transfer price is the price set for the sale of goods or services between entities of the same group (also called “related parties”).

In the definition of its transfer prices, TotalEnergies applies the internationally recognized arm’s length principle and refers to the OECD transfer pricing guidelines for multinational enterprises and tax administrations, as incorporated in the applicable local tax laws.

Our transfer pricing methods are described in transfer pricing documentations in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and are subject to audit by the tax authorities of our host countries.

Most of our intragroup sales of goods relate to products quoted on international markets (e.g. crude oil, refined products, electricity, natural gas...). Our transfer prices are thus referring to independent market quotations. Prices of our intragroup services (technical assistance or intragroup financing) are also set in compliance with internationally recognized standards.

Transfer pricing methods are applied consistently all across the Company (i.e. the same pricing methods for the same transactions in all countries) and do not result in any profit shifting to low-tax jurisdictions.



Our affiliates in the refining or distribution segments (i.e. service station entities in our Marketing & Services branch, as well as affiliates distributing electricity or natural gas to end consumers in our Gas Renewable and Power branch) cannot have access to supplies produced by related parties at no or at low cost (crude oil, refined products, electricity or natural gas). Free or low priced supplies could be illegal and would in any case be contrary to transfer pricing principles. In compliance with applicable laws and regulations, all our affiliates buy their supplies at market price, whether or not such supplies are produced by a related entity.

In this respect, contrary to common belief, TotalEnergies refining and marketing entities do not predominantly refine, transform or sell products sourced from Company suppliers. The crude oil refined in our refineries is mostly acquired on the international markets and our crude oil produced is mostly sold on the international markets.

**For this reason, in case of high energy prices, the additional profits derived are mainly generated and taxed in the countries of production and not in the countries of consumers.** This is why in 2021 for instance, the Company accrued \$15.9 billion of income taxes and production taxes, up 150% from \$6.2 billion in 2020, while in 2022, the same taxes amount to \$33 billion (see chapter 5 for further detail).



**New**

## Territoriality of taxation

According to a generally acknowledged tax principle, guaranteed by international tax treaties, a profit should not be taxed twice by two different countries. Avoidance of double taxation can be implemented through two systems:

- Territorial tax regimes provide that only profits derived in one country may be taxable in that country. Consequently, profits derived from abroad are exempt and are subject to tax only in the countries where they are generated.

- Worldwide taxation regimes on the contrary provide that both domestic and foreign source income can be taxed in one country. In this case however, to eliminate double taxation, income taxes paid abroad are creditable against the income tax liability accrued by the parent company.

France, where the Company has its head office, follows the territorial system. As a consequence, as TotalEnergies' profits are generally derived outside of France, they are mainly subject to tax abroad, in the countries where they are generated, often at rates above standard (e.g., 78% in Norway, 50% in Angola, 50 to 80% in Nigeria).



## EFFECTIVE TAX RATE (ETR)

### At Company level

TotalEnergies's effective tax rate (total consolidated corporate income tax divided by the consolidated income before tax as per our consolidated financial statements) was 36.9% in 2021 and 51.4% in 2022. These effective tax rates are substantially higher than the global average effective tax rates (20.2% in 2021, per the OECD Corporate Tax Statistics, fourth edition).

### At countries' level

The aggregate effective tax rate of our activities in certain countries may be materially higher or lower than the statutory rate. It may also be negative in some instances.

An ETR higher than the country's statutory rate is in most cases due to higher tax rates applicable to Exploration & Production activities (e.g. 78% for activities on the continental shelf in Norway or 50% for offshore production sharing contracts in Angola). It may also result from the absence of tax consolidation in the country. A lower ETR, on the contrary, is mainly due to the carry forward of tax losses or in some instances to accelerated tax depreciation of assets. Finally, negative ETRs may happen when the aggregate income of affiliates in one country is a loss, while some entities are profitable and incur a corporate income tax charge.

**New**

## On tax incentives

TotalEnergies' projects are long term, capital intensive and high-risk investments. The Company may thus claim tax incentives offered by government authorities to foster investment, employment and economic development.

TotalEnergies only claims tax incentives which are aligned with its business strategy and which relate to investments with economic substance.

Should a tax incentive be claimed, the Company strictly complies with all the statutory or regulatory requirements, in terms of capital investment or employment creation for instance.

In most cases, TotalEnergies seeks incentives provided by law and available to all investors. In some cases however, tax incentives may be provided in contracts. In its effort to contribute to the public disclosure of contracts and licenses (consistent with government procedures), the Company encourages governments to publish the fiscal terms of such contracts. TotalEnergies was actually the first Major company to support contract transparency in February 2018 at the international board meeting of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI).

The type of tax incentives available to TotalEnergies depends on the type of investments. In oil & gas projects, tax incentives are for instance typically granted during the exploration and development phases when the Company derives no income (e.g., longer carry forward period for losses, accelerated depreciation).

Renewable energy projects may also benefit from specific accelerated depreciation or tax credits, which are an incentive for investment in energy efficiency and for the development of decarbonized energy.

When assessing the cost of a tax incentive for a State's budget, or its benefit for a company, all parameters in relation with this incentive must be taken into account. In the upstream sector for instance, tax incentives must be weighed against higher corporate tax rates that are generally applicable on profits compared to the standard tax regime.

Besides, many parameters (such as the oil/gas prices, interest rates and the evolution of the assets' portfolio in the country) may affect the effective impact of a tax incentive.

Finally, beyond tax, the overall economic impact of the incentivized projects, including indirect benefits on employment and economic development, should be taken into account.



### INFLATION REDUCTION ACT INCENTIVES

The Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) passed in the United States in August 2022 introduced a number of new and expanded tax credits designed to catalyze private investment in clean energy, transport, and manufacturing. Incentives range from tax credits directly to manufacturers of certain equipment, to incentives for taxpayers to purchase equipment from American manufacturers. In its effort towards implementing a clean energy transition, TotalEnergies plans to capitalize on this legislation with a faster rollout of operations connected with renewable energies.



## On public policy and advocacy

TotalEnergies follows the rules set forth under its Code of Conduct and its Advocacy Directive (which are both available on the Company website). The Company is committed to fighting against any form of corruption, refuses to intervene in the functioning and the funding of the political life of host countries, respects the principle of free competition, undertakes to convey messages to the authorities that are consistent with its stated positions and be transparent about such messages, whether they are positive or defensive, notably with regard to the Company's support for the objectives of the Paris Agreement relating to the fight against climate change. Also, the Company undertakes to publish the names of the professional associations to which it belongs and ensures the consistency between its positions stated publicly and those conveyed through its advocacy efforts, whether directly or indirectly through professional associations, particularly with regard to the Company's support for the objectives of the Paris Agreement.



TotalEnergies fully supports initiatives for greater transparency and accountability. It has been a permanent member of the Board of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) since its creation in 2003. More recently, the Company endorsed the Responsible Tax Principles developed by the B Team, a non-profit organization bringing together business leaders and representatives of civil society with the aim of promoting a sustainable form of economic and social development.



### ADVOCACY AND TAX MATTERS

As for tax matters, TotalEnergies generally supports fair, stable and predictable tax systems. With this objective, our Company regularly engages with tax authorities or international tax policy makers in a professional and transparent manner, either directly or through industry organizations.

An example of tax advocacy can be found in the implementation of the "minimum corporate income tax" project developed by the OECD and officially adopted by the EU Member States in December 2022.

Being a multinational group with a turnover above €750 million, TotalEnergies falls in its scope. It should not however be materially impacted by the tax as a result of its responsible tax practice and high effective tax rates. Our Company supports the objective of the regulation, which is to combat fraud and tax evasion. We regularly engage with tax authorities on this matter (including, where necessary, to raise awareness on the high complexity of certain rules, to call for simplification and safe harbor rules and to encourage the widest application possible which is a condition for an efficient implementation and fair competition).

In line with its carbon neutrality objective, the Company supports carbon pricing policies and the European Union's carbon border adjustment mechanism as part of the EU's trading emissions system.





## What is the Total Tax Contribution ?

The Total Tax Contribution is a measure of all the taxes that a company pays, whether borne or collected. Tax payments of TotalEnergies represent a substantial part of our Company's economic contribution to the countries in which we operate. Mindful of its responsibility, our Company is committed to paying its fair share of taxes to the host countries of its operations.

Consistent with the Global Reporting Initiative on tax (GRI 207) and the World Economic Forum report Measuring Stakeholder Capitalism of September 2020, reporting of total tax paid, provides meaningful information on the company's contribution to governmental revenues through the different forms of taxation imposed on it.

It provides a more complete and accurate information than focusing only on corporate income tax, which represents on average around 15% of the total tax revenues of countries according to the 4th edition of the Corporate Tax Statistics report published by the OECD in November 2022. This is especially relevant in the energy industry, where a substantial part of the taxes borne by companies is composed of taxes other than corporate income tax.

### What are the different elements of the Total Tax Contribution?

The Total Tax Contribution includes both taxes borne and taxes collected. The taxes borne are a direct cost for the company. Taxes collected are levied by a company and discharged to the governments, but they are a final cost for others, such as employment tax collected from employees, excise duties collected from customers or withholding tax collected from suppliers.

#### Scope

As an improvement to our inaugural 2019-2020 report, the 2021 Total Tax Contribution aggregates taxes borne and collected by all our consolidated entities.

#### Profit taxes

According to tax standards, (e.g., definitions provided by the OECD), profit taxes generally include taxes levied on net profits (i.e., gross income minus allowable tax reliefs). However, the application of the IFRS accounting standards guidance may lead to a different classification in the Company's Financial Statements. In this report, for the sake of consistency, we have applied the same classification as in our Financial Statements.

#### Production taxes

Production taxes include taxes on the production of oil, gas and electricity. Consistent with the above developments on profit taxes, we have applied in the present report the same classification of production taxes as in our Financial Statements, following the IFRS standards' guidance.

#### Employment taxes

Employment taxes include all taxes and social contributions in relation to the employment of staff. This covers both employment taxes and contributions which are borne by the company and those which are the cost of the employee and collected by TotalEnergies through the payroll.

#### Sales taxes

Sales taxes, excise duties and other product taxes are levied on the sale of goods and services. These are very significant for TotalEnergies because we collect taxes from our customers as they purchase energy by way of value added tax and excise duties.

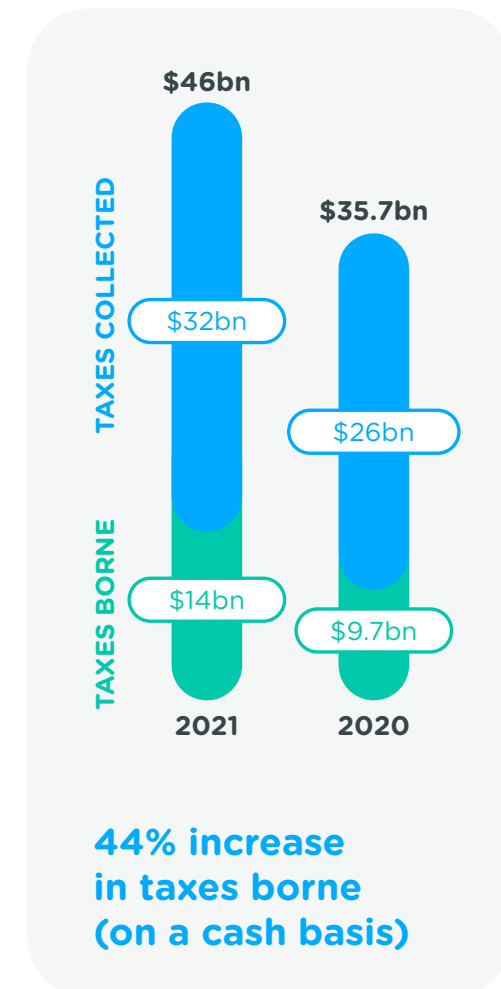
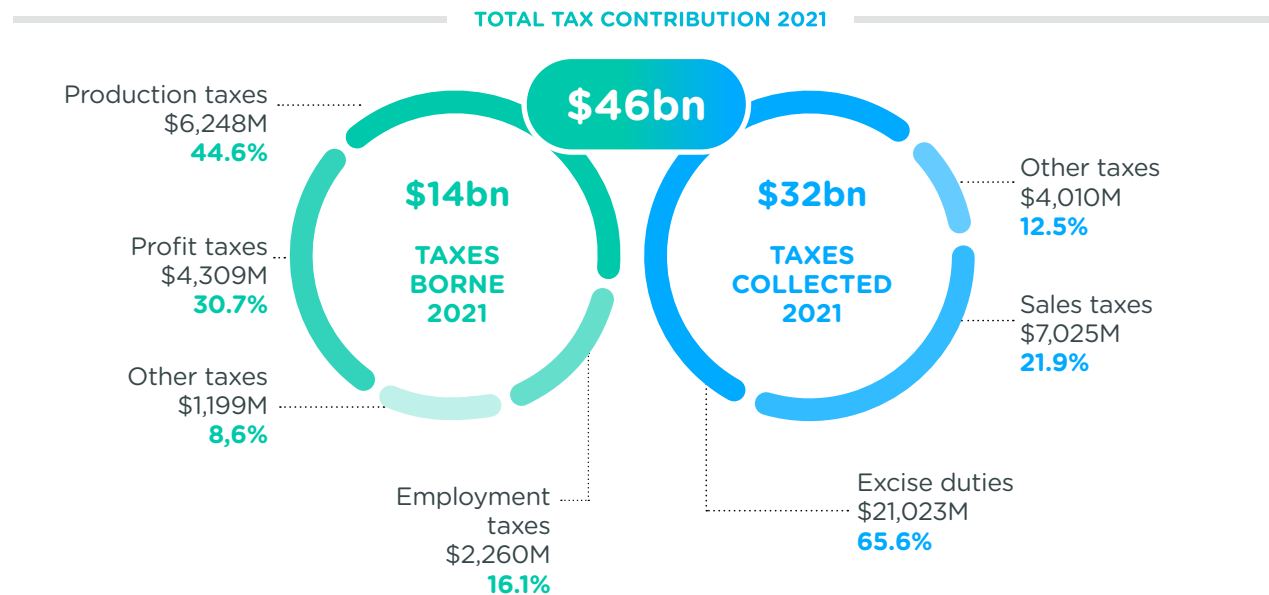
#### Other taxes

Other taxes include all the other types of taxes, such as taxes on property transactions and ownership, insurance...

## Our 2021 TTC at a glance

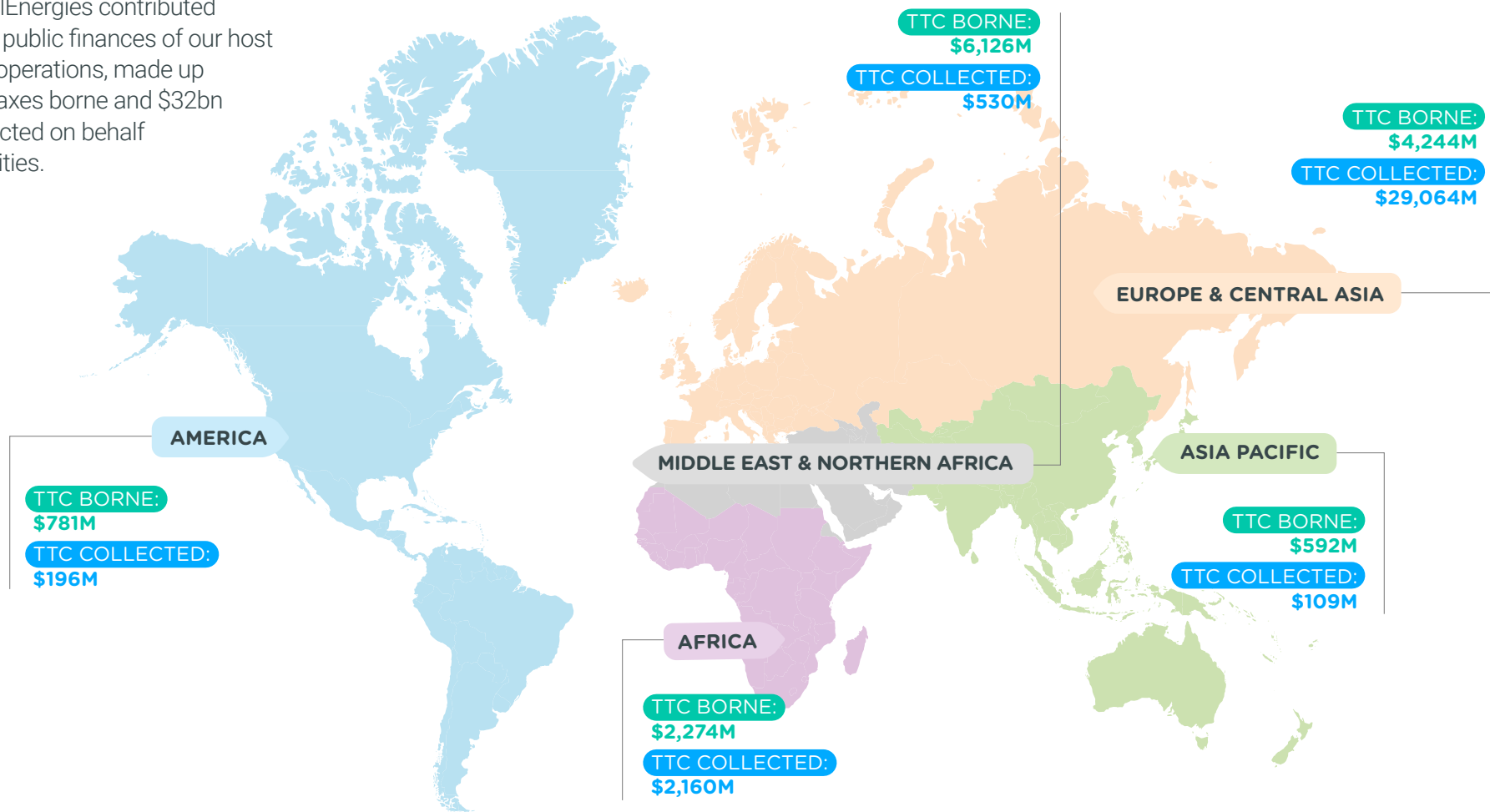
This chapter details the Total Tax Contribution of our consolidated entities in our countries of operations in 2021. Full and verified data is not available for year 2022 at the date of preparation of this report. Our 2022 Total Tax Contribution will be released in our next edition.

**Taxes are reported on a cash basis to the extent feasible**, i.e., at the time taxes are paid out and tax refunds received. Note that cash profit tax in 2021 was \$4.3 billion while accrued profit tax was \$8.2 billion. This substantial difference between tax paid and tax accrued is due to the fact that tax paid is mainly assessed on prior years' income (including notably 2020's), while tax accrued is assessed on current year income (2021's). Profits varied significantly in 2021 due to the surge in energy prices, thus maximizing differences between tax paid and tax accrued. The corresponding difference (i.e., the true-up between the 2021 accrued tax and the 2021 cash tax paid) is naturally paid the following year (i.e. in 2022). Please refer to the data on Norway in chapter 4 for an example.



## Our TTC in 2021

In 2021, TotalEnergies contributed \$46bn to the public finances of our host countries of operations, made up of \$14bn in taxes borne and \$32bn in taxes collected on behalf of tax authorities.



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# 04

## Our Country-by-Country Tax Report 2021

## Our Country-by-country tax report 2021

Since 2017, TotalEnergies prepares and files each year with the French tax authorities a Country-by-Country Reporting (CbCR) with aggregate data per country on profit, corporate income tax paid and accrued and key indicators of economic activity.

This CbCR tax return covers all entities over which TotalEnergies has control, whether or not they are part of the consolidated group and irrespective of their activity (i.e. extractive or not). It represents approximately 1,800 entities in close to 130 jurisdictions.

This reporting is prepared in compliance with the French statutory requirements and with the guidance on the implementation of CbCR published by the OECD. Regulation requires to include data for the non-consolidated entities we control. CbCR rules also require numerous adjustments to the source data which comes from our IFRS consolidated financial statements. Consistent with the time needed to secure this process, the regulation provides that the CbCR return is filed in December of the following year. Eventually, in order to provide a reliable and verified information to the public, our CbCR data is reconciled with our consolidated financial statements and subject to third party assurance by our external auditors. The CbCR information is therefore not yet available for financial year 2022 and will be released in our next edition.



The CbCR filed in France is currently not public, in compliance with the OECD guidelines and article 223 quinquies C of the French tax code. The EU Directive on public CbCR (Directive n°2021/2101 of November 2021) provides for the compulsory disclosure of the CbCR data relating to activities conducted in the EU Member States and in the countries included in a so-called “black list” of non cooperative jurisdictions and in a “grey list” for at least two years.

As a further step in its commitment to greater tax transparency, TotalEnergies has decided to voluntarily publish its CbCR data in the form required by the EU Directive, two years ahead of its entry into force. In addition, capitalizing on its long-standing transparency practice in the extractive industry, TotalEnergies also

provides below its CbCR data relating to all countries in which it reports payments to governments from its extractive affiliates<sup>(1)</sup>.

**Altogether, in 2021, this information covers more than 92% of its corporate income tax paid, more than 91% of corporate income tax accrued and more than 80% of the profit before tax of the Company.**

*Note that the Company referred to the EU black and grey lists of Non Cooperative Countries available when preparing this report (i.e., published on October 4, 2022). TotalEnergies assessed reportable presence in the following countries:*

- black listed countries: Fiji
- grey listed countries for at least 2 years: Australia, Botswana, Jordan, Thailand and Turkey.

*The company decided to add information relating to Bermuda and the Cayman Islands, where it has presence.*

## GLOSSARY

### STATED CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATED EARNINGS

The CbCR template shows the amount invested in a company as share-capital and the amount of earnings (or losses) accrued over time. These totals are aggregated so the stated capital and accumulated earnings invested through a sequence of companies can be counted more than once.

### REVENUE

The CbC template contains revenues split in two categories:

- third-party revenues: which are revenues generated from transactions with independent parties; and
- related party revenues: which are revenues generated from transactions with associated enterprises.

### TANGIBLE ASSETS

The CbC template provides a total of infrastructure investments in each country. This represents property, plant and machinery in the country but does not include any intangible assets.

### CORPORATE INCOME TAX (CIT) PAID AND ACCRUED

As detailed above, the classification of profit taxes applied in the present report follows the presentation applied in our Financial Statements.

The CbC template includes two CIT amounts that may be very different:

CIT paid (in cash or in hydrocarbon during the year) and CIT accrued, which both rely on data from consolidated financial statements which is subsequently adjusted.

CIT accrued reflects the CIT liability determined to be payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable income (loss) for the current year.

CIT paid is made of the variation of CIT liability between the closing date of year N and year (N-1).

None of them include deferred taxes.

Withholding taxes on intercompany payments are reported in the country of source.

### PROFIT BEFORE TAX

Profit before tax is based on TotalEnergies consolidated financial statements or individual financial statements for non-consolidated entities. This is different to the profit used for the corporate income tax calculation which needs to be adjusted in accordance with the tax legislation in effect in the relevant country.

The profit included in the CbCR template can thus vary significantly from the taxable income driving corporate income taxes paid in each country.

### EMPLOYEES

The number of employees provides an indicator of activity within the country.

In case of personnel seconded from one country to another, employees are reported in their country of secondment (i.e. where they actually work).

The number of employees reported does not include personnel of our subcontractors.

Not all activities are equally capital and labour intensive. For instance, in the Exploration and Production segment of activity, assets operated by our partners require less personnel than assets operated by TotalEnergies.

# 2021

## TAX JURISDICTION (IN THOUSAND OF DOLLARS)

### ACTIVITIES<sup>(1)</sup>

TAX JURISDICTION (IN THOUSAND OF DOLLARS)	ACTIVITIES <sup>(1)</sup>	THIRD PARTY REVENUE	RELATED PARTY REVENUE	TOTAL REVENUE	PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX	CORPORATE INCOME TAXES PAID/ (REFUNDED)	CORPORATE INCOME TAXES ACCRUED	STATED CAPITAL	ACCUMULATED EARNINGS	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	TANGIBLE ASSETS	COMMENTS
EU jurisdictions												
Austria	MS	241,305	4,386	245,691	7,398	1,695	2,106	944	2,351	49	3,079	
Belgium	GRP - MS - RC	16,586,177	13,151,413	29,737,590	664,904	77,396	61,166	6,511,317	7,761,193	5,003	2,931,835	Reduced corporate tax due to the carry-forward of former tax losses.
Bulgaria	EP - MS	25,517	1,591	27,108	983	402	476	608	0	28	47,603	
Croatia	MS	7,092	0	7,092	1,108	163	208	97	-285	3	282	
Cyprus	EP - GRP	48	0	48	-5,554	188	194	0	0	13	55,536	Absence of tax consolidation between the various entities in the jurisdiction.
Denmark	EP - MS - SCC	113,353	716,171	829,524	234,179	-10,289	9,790	73,510	3,189,961	1,632	2,057,976	Reduced corporate tax due to the carry-forward of former tax losses. Corporate tax reimbursed due to lower amount of tax due than instalments paid based on prior year income.
Estonia	MS	1,047	10,258	11,305	-255	0	0	38	0	9	1,180	
Finland	MS	23,956	0	23,956	1,206	130	222	237	11	3	9	
France	EP - GRP - MS - RC - SCC	45,238,831	40,446,754	85,685,585	-458,373	-189,713	11,398	74,327,518	76,441,482	36,599	8,790,428	Cash tax refund due to the settlement of outstanding R&D tax credit amounts accumulated by TotalEnergies SE over several years.
Germany	EP - GRP - MS - RC	17,341,446	17,027,734	34,369,180	314,737	63,314	79,198	1,083,168	2,091,941	4,663	1,941,975	
Greece	EP - MS	19,829	1,460	21,288	-927	415	428	774	1,157	40	253	Absence of tax consolidation between the various entities in the jurisdiction.
Hungary	MS	83,170	2,553	85,723	3,991	414	368	1,996	2,427	50	13,911	
Ireland	MS - SCC	2,539	1,013	3,551	5,933	759	741	33,978	24,917	0	0	

<sup>(1)</sup> Does not include the activities of entities outside the scope of CbCR.

EP: Exploration & Production GRP: Gas Renewables & Power MS: Marketing & Services RC: Refining & Chemicals SCC: Shared service center

# 2021

## TAX JURISDICTION (IN THOUSAND OF DOLLARS)

### ACTIVITIES<sup>(1)</sup>

TAX JURISDICTION (IN THOUSAND OF DOLLARS)	ACTIVITIES <sup>(1)</sup>	THIRD PARTY REVENUE	RELATED PARTY REVENUE	TOTAL REVENUE	PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX	CORPORATE INCOME TAXES PAID/ (REFUNDED)	CORPORATE INCOME TAXES ACCRUED	STATED CAPITAL	ACCUMULATED EARNINGS	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	TANGIBLE ASSETS	COMMENTS
Italy	EP - GRP - MS - RC	571,901	275,156	847,057	125,994	-617	10,835	14,454	17,804	686	1,796,324	Reduced corporate tax due to the carry-forward of former tax losses as well as some book to tax adjustments.
Lithuania	MS	23,205	-447	22,759	5,527	25	876	4,110	485	22	593	
Luxemburg	GRP - MS	1,709,553	358	1,709,912	51,405	8,025	10,072	12,674	3,478	528	58,424	
Malta	GRP - RC	0	16,977	16,977	804	800	0	14	3,413	221	5,299	No corporate tax due to the carry-forward of former tax losses.
Poland	MS - RC	1,028,632	105,731	1,134,363	42,906	19,941	10,307	27,412	79,298	7,926	190,534	
Portugal	MS - RC	132,553	73,853	206,406	26,075	4,751	7,429	7,688	21,456	1,530	35,775	
Rep. Czech	GRP - MS - RC	690,237	18,088	708,325	20,113	2,071	3,030	12,104	224	1,242	49,910	
Romania	MS - RC - SCC	212,332	48,368	260,700	12,043	3,411	3,114	35,182	3,233	1,405	33,250	
Slovakia	MS	21,605	661	22,266	1,965	575	538	636	581	10	5,729	
Slovenia	MS	50,212	747	50,960	2,006	364	325	247	0	8	222	
Spain	GRP - MS - RC	2,847,837	1,082,133	3,929,970	48,601	2,014	11,454	431,993	268,536	1,578	282,491	
Sweden	GRP - MS	204,808	33	204,842	26,515	6,680	6,320	188	187	533	22,522	
The Netherlands	EP - GRP - MS - RC - SCC	2,691,227	897,619	3,588,846	153,014	-14,636	98,909	30,472,909	7,569,488	1,737	644,295	Coexistence of separate tax consolidation groups, with no global consolidation, resulting in an apparent high tax rate accrued.

<sup>(1)</sup> Does not include the activities of entities outside the scope of CbCR.



# 2021

## TAX JURISDICTION (IN THOUSAND OF DOLLARS)

### ACTIVITIES<sup>(1)</sup>

THIRD  
PARTY  
REVENUE

RELATED  
PARTY  
REVENUE

TOTAL  
REVENUE

PROFIT  
(LOSS)  
BEFORE TAX

CORPORATE  
INCOME TAXES  
PAID/  
(REFUNDED)

CORPORATE  
INCOME TAXES  
ACCRUED

STATED  
CAPITAL

ACCUMULATED  
EARNINGS

NUMBER OF  
EMPLOYEES

TANGIBLE  
ASSETS

### COMMENTS

#### Non-cooperative jurisdictions and other controversial jurisdictions

Tax Jurisdiction	Activities	Third Party Revenue	Related Party Revenue	Total Revenue	Profit (Loss) Before Tax	Corporate Income Taxes Paid / (Refunded)	Corporate Income Taxes Accrued	Stated Capital	Accumulated Earnings	Number of Employees	Tangible Assets	Comments
Australia	EP - GRP - MS	1,514,367	1,024,994	2,539,361	602,461	13,246	13,246	3 626 019	-2,010,918	69	7,796,191	Corporate tax accrued and paid corresponds to withholding taxes levied on intra-group transactions. No tax paid due the carry-forward of former tax losses.
Bermuda	EP - GRP <sup>(2)</sup>	3,000	0	3,000	-7,000	0	0	0	-170,088	0	0	See chapter 2.
Botswana	MS	34,647	0	34,647	1,805	271	271	85	6,978	14	9,957	
Cayman Islands	EP - GRP <sup>(2)</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	620,000	0	0	See chapter 2.
Fiji	MS	156,697	6,287	162,984	967	-484	-484	2,821	16,928	110	41,850	
Jordan	MS	439,273	5,642	444,914	2,792	-57	1,410	81,807	-17,075	127	91,680	
Thailand	EP - GRP - MS	912,240	1,238	913,479	648,571	301,844	352,000	8,125	1,720	84	123,978	
Turkey	MS - RC	84,909	84,510	169,419	23,365	2,841	6,408	10,881	28,869	540	9,489	

#### Other jurisdictions with extractive activities

Algeria	EP - MS	541,842	422,879	964,721	335,797	188,237	182,368	2,216	17,523	208	587,240	Absence of tax consolidation between the various entities.
Angola	EP	-53,000	3,690,954	3,637,954	1,661,183	504,375	642,000	0	0	1,525	8,485,000	Absence of tax consolidation between the various entities. Tax paid in 2021 differs from tax accrued in 2021, as it represents current year tax payments based on prior year income and outstanding amounts of prior year accrued tax.

<sup>(1)</sup> Does not include the activities of entities outside the scope of CbCR.

<sup>(2)</sup> Activities reported are performed by a foreign operational branch (see chapter 2, p24).

EP: Exploration & Production GRP: Gas Renewables & Power MS: Marketing & Services RC: Refining & Chemicals SSC: Shared service center

# 2021

## TAX JURISDICTION (IN THOUSAND OF DOLLARS)

TAX JURISDICTION (IN THOUSAND OF DOLLARS)	ACTIVITIES <sup>(1)</sup>	THIRD PARTY REVENUE	RELATED PARTY REVENUE	TOTAL REVENUE	PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX	CORPORATE INCOME TAXES PAID/ (REFUNDED)	CORPORATE INCOME TAXES ACCRUED	STATED CAPITAL	ACCUMULATED EARNINGS	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	TANGIBLE ASSETS	COMMENTS
Argentina	EP - GRP - MS	890,387	0	890,387	293,816	29,512	157,817	85,438	23,016	1,160	1,001,904	Book to tax differences: the profit before tax reported in the CbCR is computed according to IFRS accounting rules, which differ from tax rules. These differences result in an apparent high tax rate, mainly due to Forex differences. Tax paid in 2021 differs from tax accrued in 2021, as it represents current year tax payments based on prior year income and outstanding amounts of prior year accrued tax.
Bolivia	EP	395,000	0	395,000	14,000	0	742	0	0	150	491,000	Book to tax differences: the profit before tax reported in the CbCR is computed according to IFRS accounting rules, which differ from tax rules. As a result of these differences, an apparent low tax rate is accrued and paid. Reduced corporate tax is also due to the carry-forward of former tax losses.
Brazil	EP - GRP - MS - RC	973,448	1,194,047	2,167,495	408,008	17,188	16,257	1,885,515	-1,446,946	3,209	4,430,963	Book to tax differences: the profit before tax reported in the CbCR is computed according to IFRS accounting rules, which differ from tax rules. Consolidation of profits and losses of all activities is also not possible for tax purposes in Brazil, which results in an apparent low tax rate in the country.
Brunei	EP	88,000	25,000	113,000	41,000	39,237	47,000	0	0	87	255,000	Book to tax differences: the profit before tax reported in the CbCR is computed according to IFRS accounting rules, which differ from tax rules. As a result of these differences, an apparent high tax rate is accrued and paid.
Canada	EP - MS - RC	3,101,472	6,157,621	9,259,093	337,193	118	11	8,280,823	-15,103,161	299	2,671,455	No corporate tax due to the carry-forward of former tax losses.
China	EP - GRP - MS - RC	1,753,817	58,735	1,812,552	203,732	51,651	44,852	370,397	-122,318	3,889	608,587	
Egypt	EP - MS	1,432,089	15,099	1,447,188	38,193	9,981	6,818	92,689	67,454	286	166,756	
Gabon	EP - MS	437,299	490,039	927,338	31,593	27,079	49,335	86,790	1,804,046	373	2,016,289	Absence of tax consolidation between the various affiliates in Gabon.

<sup>(1)</sup> Does not include the activities of entities outside the scope of CbCR.

EP: Exploration & Production GRP: Gas Renewables & Power MS: Marketing & Services RC: Refining & Chemicals SSC: Shared service center

# 2021

## TAX JURISDICTION (IN THOUSAND OF DOLLARS)

### ACTIVITIES<sup>(1)</sup>

TAX JURISDICTION (IN THOUSAND OF DOLLARS)	ACTIVITIES <sup>(1)</sup>	THIRD PARTY REVENUE	RELATED PARTY REVENUE	TOTAL REVENUE	PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX	CORPORATE INCOME TAXES PAID/ (REFUNDED)	CORPORATE INCOME TAXES ACCRUED	STATED CAPITAL	ACCUMULATED EARNINGS	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	TANGIBLE ASSETS	COMMENTS
Guyana	EP	0	0	0	-210,000	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	
Indonesia	EP - MS	61,645	0	61,645	3,403	6,209	7,047	39,886	-49,152	69	18,687	Book to tax differences: the profit before tax reported in the CbCR is computed according to IFRS accounting rules, which differ from tax rules. Consolidation of profits and losses of all activities is also not possible for tax purposes. As a result, an apparent high tax rate is accrued.
Iraq	EP	102,000	302,000	404,000	65,000	5,940	9,000	0	0	2	88,000	
Ivory Coast	EP - MS	886,994	404	887,398	-352	4,075	8,795	20,813	25,356	177	106,772	Book to tax differences: the profit before tax reported in the CbCR is computed according to IFRS accounting rules, which differ from tax rules. Consolidation of profits and losses of all activities is also not possible for tax purposes in Ivory Coast, thus resulting in an apparent negative tax rate in the country.
Kazakhstan	EP - MS	161,105	1,443,616	1,604,721	508,543	956	1,776	197	525	367	9,481,178	No corporate tax due to the carry-forward of former tax losses.
Kenya	EP - MS	1,055,841	39,862	1,095,704	23,781	13,074	13,303	123,035	179,217	382	240,776	
Lebanon	EP - MS	655,561	117	655,677	4,609	1,366	4,339	6,412	2,826	234	54,676	
Libya	EP	607,000	1,400,000	2,007,000	822,000	529,988	529,988	0	0	31	586,000	
Mauritania	EP - MS	85,416	0	85,416	-15,111	1,702	573	3,459	1,199	51	6,066	
Mexico	EP - GRP - MS - RC	1,292,215	607,900	1,900,115	-42,053	7,766	9,515	69,185	-220,549	7,068	143,972	Absence of tax consolidation between the various entities.
Mozambique	EP - MS	162,095	9,846	171,941	25,915	1,850	5,345	50,520	38,139	329	2,415,080	

<sup>(1)</sup> Does not include the activities of entities outside the scope of CbCR.

EP: Exploration & Production GRP: Gas Renewables & Power MS: Marketing & Services RC: Refining & Chemicals SSC: Shared service center

# 2021

## TAX JURISDICTION (IN THOUSAND OF DOLLARS)

### ACTIVITIES<sup>(1)</sup>

TAX JURISDICTION (IN THOUSAND OF DOLLARS)	ACTIVITIES <sup>(1)</sup>	THIRD PARTY REVENUE	RELATED PARTY REVENUE	TOTAL REVENUE	PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX	CORPORATE INCOME TAXES PAID/ (REFUNDED)	CORPORATE INCOME TAXES ACCRUED	STATED CAPITAL	ACCUMULATED EARNINGS	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	TANGIBLE ASSETS	COMMENTS
Myanmar	EP	206,000	0	206,000	-166,000	17,200	18,000	0	0	277	63,000	Book to tax differences: the loss before tax reported in the CbCR is computed according to IFRS accounting rules, which differ from tax rules. An impairment has been recognized under IFRS following TotalEnergies' announcement of its withdrawal from Myanmar on 01/22/2022. This loss is not deductible for tax purposes. The withdrawal was completed on 07/20/2022.
Namibia	EP - MS	133,935	68	134,003	4,851	2,775	3,519	9,531	752	47	59,818	
Nigeria	EP - MS	1,739,896	3,097,052	4,836,948	1,688,608	584,121	753,842	10,543	7,299,832	2,458	9,480,312	Tax paid in 2021 differs from tax accrued in 2021, as it represents current year tax payments based on prior year income and outstanding amounts of prior year accrued tax.
Norway	EP - GRP - MS	945,368	4,981,359	5,926,727	3,469,854	619,449	2,646,396	959,196	483,030	81	7,421,232	Corporate tax paid in 2021 was significantly lower than tax accrued as the first amount represents instalments of taxes based on prior year income estimates. A \$1.9GUSD true-up for 2021 corporate tax was paid early 2022.
Oman	EP	7,183	605,563	612,746	37,858	4,557	0	0	0	21	4,000	Most taxes incurred and paid on our extractive activities in Oman are classified as production taxes in our financial statements following the IFRS accounting standards guidance. As shown in our Extractive Industries report, the global amount of taxes paid in Oman in fiscal year 2021 was \$ 306 M.
Papua New Guinea	EP	0	0	0	-5,000	0	0	1,000	-96,000	74	567,000	
Philippines	EP - GRP	12,391	24,493	36,884	-3,192	196	224	10,588	9,219	1,460	12,401	Absence of tax consolidation between the various entities.
Qatar	EP	547,000	7,000	554,000	228,000	119,184	128,000	0	0	197	832,000	
Republic of Congo	EP - MS	777,295	1,729,444	2,506,738	933,449	186,484	188,506	1,646,017	2,641,971	881	4,532,759	Book to tax differences: the profit before tax reported in the CbCR is computed according to IFRS accounting rules, which differ from tax rules.

<sup>(1)</sup> Does not include the activities of entities outside the scope of CbCR.

EP: Exploration & Production GRP: Gas Renewables & Power MS: Marketing & Services RC: Refining & Chemicals SSC: Shared service center

# 2021

## TAX JURISDICTION (IN THOUSAND OF DOLLARS)

TAX JURISDICTION (IN THOUSAND OF DOLLARS)	ACTIVITIES <sup>(1)</sup>	THIRD PARTY REVENUE	RELATED PARTY REVENUE	TOTAL REVENUE	PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX	CORPORATE INCOME TAXES PAID/ (REFUNDED)	CORPORATE INCOME TAXES ACCRUED	STATED CAPITAL	ACCUMULATED EARNINGS	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	TANGIBLE ASSETS	COMMENTS
Russia	EP - GRP - MS	247,357	151,164	398,521	67,657	18,599	19,448	478	42,284	253	154,777	
São Tomé and Príncipe	EP	0	0	0	-10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Senegal	EP - MS	650,249	69,068	719,317	-29,609	6,381	6,484	5,626	30,745	282	54,596	Book to tax differences: the profit before tax reported in the CbCR is computed according to IFRS accounting rules, which differ from tax rules. Consolidation of profits and losses of all activities is also not possible for tax purposes, thus resulting in an apparent low tax rate in the country.
South Africa	EP - GRP - MS	2,940,634	124,156	3,064,790	173,063	45,964	41,233	59,146	672,161	810	817,438	
Uganda	EP - MS	418,020	2,707	420,728	-1,686	8,234	10,977	3,180	87,423	612	2,176,793	Book to tax differences: the profit before tax reported here is computed according to IFRS accounting rules, which differ from tax rules. This resulted in a global accounting loss. Consolidation of profits and losses of all our activities is not possible for tax purposes in Uganda, thus resulting in an apparent negative tax rate in the country.
United Arab Emirates	EP - GRP - MS - SCC	185,135	6,733,317	6,918,452	808,704	0	0	6,556	1,442	139	3,333,671	Most taxes incurred and paid on our extractive activities in the UAE are classified as production taxes in our financial statements following the IFRS accounting standards guidance. As shown in our Extractive Industries report, the global amount of taxes paid in the UAE was \$ 4,571 M in 2021.
United Kingdom	EP - GRP - MS - RC	5,971,136	4,241,968	10,213,104	2,772,481	581,043	1,125,494	5,119,215	3,199,056	1,911	5,170,667	
United States	EP - GRP - MS - RC - SCC	18,698,981	21,410,212	40,109,193	1,021,035	69,830	71,302	16,583,276	-4,116,481	7,915	7,543,369	Reduced corporate tax due to the carry-forward of former tax losses.
Rest of the world		70,628,163	75,074,620	145,702,783	4,434,796	337,532	712,310	3,380,330	9,878,600	11,953	6,467,296	
<b>Total</b>		<b>211,752,514</b>	<b>209,115,594</b>	<b>420,868,108</b>	<b>22,534,378</b>	<b>4,337,790</b>	<b>8,164,970</b>	<b>155,696,592</b>	<b>101,310,961</b>	<b>115,729</b>	<b>109,604,112</b>	

<sup>(1)</sup> Does not include the activities of entities outside the scope of CbCR.

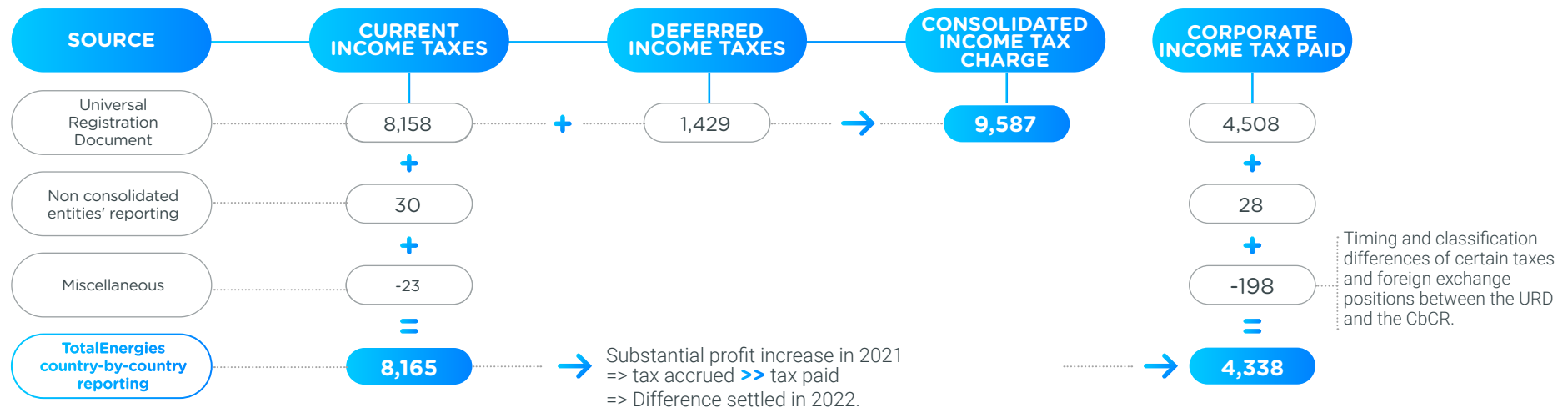
EP: Exploration & Production GRP: Gas Renewables & Power MS: Marketing & Services RC: Refining & Chemicals SCC: Shared service center

## Reconciliation of the 2021 corporate income tax information between the Universal Registration Document and the country-by-country reporting (in M\$)

In our 2021 URD (pages 429 and 457), we report current and paid corporate income taxes of our consolidated entities. In our CbC reporting, we report current and paid corporate income taxes of all our entities, whether or not consolidated.

There may be other miscellaneous sources of minor variations: timing differences, classification differences, etc.

Substantial differences between tax paid and tax accrued may arise, as tax paid is mainly assessed on prior years' income (including notably 2020's), while tax accrued is assessed on current year income (2021's). Profits varied significantly in 2021 due to the surge in energy prices, thus maximizing differences between tax paid and tax accrued. The corresponding difference between tax paid in 2021 and tax accrued on 2021 profits will be settled in cash the following year(s).





# 05

## Our profit and production taxes 2021-2022

# Our profit and production taxes by country 2021-2022

**New**

Mindful of the debate around our profits in 2022, we are keen to address our stakeholders' enquiries about the amount of taxes incurred in relation to these profits and disclose where they were accrued.

With this view, we disclose in the present chapter our 2021 and 2022 consolidated accrued income tax and production taxes liability in each of our main countries of operations<sup>(1)</sup>. In total, this tax amounts to \$15.9 billion in 2021 and \$33 billion in 2022, including \$2.1 billion of exceptional contributions accrued in the UK and in the EU<sup>(2)</sup>. This corresponds to a 51,4% effective tax rate on consolidated income in 2022 (compared to an 36.9% effective tax rate of 2021, see p. 29). This information is provided in addition to the comprehensive information available in our Universal Registration Document on the payments to governments



made in 2021 and 2022 by our entities engaged in extractive activities, country by country and project by project.

In line with the explanations about territoriality of taxation in chapter 3, these figures show that the consolidated

profits of TotalEnergies are mostly subject to tax in the production countries rather than in the countries of consumers. It also shows that when profits increase, taxes increase accordingly.

<sup>(1)</sup> For the same countries as our 2021 CbCR data in Chapter 4.

<sup>(2)</sup> This data is from our consolidated entities and consistent with our financial statements reporting rules. Income tax amounts by country may not reconcile with the CbCR data we publish as CbCR prescribes specific adjustments to data and covers all the entities we control and not only the consolidated ones.



TAX JURISDICTION (IN THOUSAND OF DOLLARS)	2021		2022	
	INCOME TAXES ACCRUED	PRODUCTION TAXES <sup>(1)</sup>	INCOME TAXES ACCRUED	PRODUCTION TAXES <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>EU jurisdictions</b>				
Belgium	59,483	-	414,230	-
Cyprus	194	-	227	-
Denmark	9,684	1,000	358,140	1,000
France	3,264	-	67,450	-
Germany	78,781	-	1,150,160	-
Ireland	662	-	0	-
Italy	10,046	49,675	37,664	50,281
Lithuania	876	-	0	-
Luxemburg	9,462	-	9,477	-
Malta	0	-	213	-
Poland	10,298	-	7,832	-
Portugal	6,795	-	3,831	-
Rep. Czech	2,836	-	2,570	-
Romania	2,670	-	641	-
Spain	11,749	-	11,549	-
Sweden	5,774	-	3,597	-
The Netherlands	98,944	-	549,663	-



<sup>(1)</sup> And other miscellaneous similar taxes.

→ Continuation  
of data

TAX JURISDICTION (IN THOUSAND OF DOLLARS)	2021		2022	
	INCOME TAXES ACCRUED	PRODUCTION TAXES <sup>(1)</sup>	INCOME TAXES ACCRUED	PRODUCTION TAXES <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Non-cooperative jurisdictions</b>				
Australia	13,246	28,000	398	72,000
Botswana	271	-	324	-
Fiji	-484	-	914	-
Jordan	1,410	-	4,231	-
Thailand	352,000	52,000	286,000	43,000
Turkey	6,408	-	5,076	-
<b>Other countries where we conduct extractive activities</b>				
Algeria	182,082	258,000	280,493	483,000
Angola	642,000	97,000	1,020,000	138,000
Argentina	157,817	101,000	93,463	113,000
Bolivia	742	216,000	-	269,000
Brazil	16,257	131,000	280,975	474,000
Brunei	47,000	9,000	66,000	19,000
Canada	11	-	-	-
China	44,838	19,000	50,344	22,000
Egypt	6,434	-	17,585	-
Gabon	49,335	109,000	62,946	91,000
Indonesia	7,000	-	6,000	-

<sup>(1)</sup> And other miscellaneous similar taxes.

→ Continuation  
of data

TAX JURISDICTION (IN THOUSAND OF DOLLARS)	2021		2022	
	INCOME TAXES ACCRUED	PRODUCTION TAXES <sup>(1)</sup>	INCOME TAXES ACCRUED	PRODUCTION TAXES <sup>(1)</sup>
Iraq	9,000	17,000	18,000	18,000
Ivory Coast	8,795	-	7,808	-
Kazakhstan	1,000	45,000	29,000	67,000
Kenya	13,303	-	14,810	-
Lebanon	4,000	-	2,000	-
Libya	529,988	985,000	594,000	1,425,000
Mexico	9,515	-	16,844	-
Mozambique	4,973	-	4,235	-
Myanmar	18,000	28,000	11,000	19,000
Namibia	3,519	-	1,958	-
Nigeria	753,842	71,000	1,869,530	283,000
Norway	2,645,897	40,963	6,852,644	109,134
Oman	-	321,705	-	558,116
Philippines	168	-	292	-
Qatar	128,000	13,000	168,000	26,000
Republic of Congo	188,506	313,000	442,549	374,000
Russia	19,448	13,000	8,109	5,000
Senegal	6,484	-	7,479	-
South Africa	41,186	-	57,032	-
Uganda	10,977	-	11,435	-

<sup>(1)</sup> And other miscellaneous similar taxes.

→ Continuation  
of data

TAX JURISDICTION (IN THOUSAND OF DOLLARS)	2021		2022	
	INCOME TAXES ACCRUED	PRODUCTION TAXES <sup>(1)</sup>	INCOME TAXES ACCRUED	PRODUCTION TAXES <sup>(1)</sup>
United Arab Emirates	-	4,786,000	82,138	8,534,053
United Kingdom	1,125,503	-	3,700,736	-
United States	71,215	11,000	-6,796 <sup>(2)</sup>	23,000
Rest of the world	726,361	3,000	1,140,260	3,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,157,560</b>	<b>7 718,344</b>	<b>19,825,058</b>	<b>13,219,584</b>
		<b>15,875,904</b>		<b>33,044,642</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> And other miscellaneous similar taxes.

<sup>(2)</sup> Prior year adjustment.

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# 06

## Our Extractive Industries Reports 2021-2022

# Our Extractive Industries Report of Payments to Governments

TotalEnergies publishes a report every year in its Universal Registration Document (section 9.3.), which covers the payments (in cash or in kind) of at least 100,000 euros made by its fully consolidated extractive companies to public authorities in the countries in which they operate.

This report details for each country of activity, the amount of payments, by payment type and by project. They are presented based on the Company's share in each project or fiscal entity, whether the payments are made directly by the consolidated extractive companies or indirectly through third-party operating companies. It is approved by the Board of Directors of TotalEnergies SE.

In this report, the Company discloses:

- Taxes and levies paid on income, production or profits, excluding taxes levied on consumption such as value added taxes, customs duties, personal income taxes and sales taxes;
- Royalties, which are a percentage of production payable to the owner of mineral rights;



- License fees;
- License bonuses paid for and in consideration of extraction rights;
- Dividends paid to host governments holding interests in an extractive company;
- Payments for Infrastructure Improvements;
- Production entitlements, which are the host government's share of production.

**To mark our engagement for tax transparency, the Company voluntarily provides additional tax information beyond mandatory disclosures. Given the particular interest of civil society in corporate income taxes<sup>(1)</sup>, we disclose since 2021 corporate income tax payments**

**by country, separately from other tax payments. This is a material disclosure since corporate income tax paid by our extractive entities accounts for more than 87% of TotalEnergies' corporate income tax payment, all activities included, in 2021.**

<sup>(1)</sup> As detailed above in the present report, the classification of profit taxes (also called corporate income taxes) follows the presentation applied in our Financial Statements.

# 2021

## PAYMENTS IN CASH & IN KIND

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	INCOME TAXES	OTHER TAXES	TAXES (TOTAL)	ROYALTIES	LICENSE FEES	LICENSE BONUSES	DIVIDENDS	INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS	PRODUCTION ENTITLEMENTS	TOTAL OF PAYMENTS
<b>Europe</b>	<b>1,219,989</b>	<b>86,610</b>	<b>1,306,599</b>	-	<b>21,298</b>	-	-	-	<b>43,581</b>	<b>1,371,478</b>
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	239	-	-	-	-	239
Denmark	(12,694)	860	(11,834)	-	7,150	-	-	-	-	(4,684)
Greece	-	-	-	-	503	-	-	-	-	503
Italy	-	30,480	30,480	-	1,106	-	-	-	-	31,586
Netherlands	(13,217)	-	(13,217)	-	757	-	-	-	-	(12,460)
Norway	619,139	46,464	665,603	-	5,033	-	-	-	-	670,636
Russia	11,117	8,806	19,923	-	79	-	-	-	43,581	63,583
United Kingdom	615,644	-	615,644	-	6,431	-	-	-	-	622,075
<b>Africa</b>	<b>1,287,195</b>	<b>575,104</b>	<b>1,862,299</b>	-	<b>153,493</b>	<b>28,684</b>	<b>5,063</b>	<b>43,582</b>	<b>1,880,421</b>	<b>3,973,542</b>
Angola	504,375	104,129	608,504	-	10,876	3,489	-	10,000	1,815,067	2,447,936
Côte d'Ivoire	-	-	-	-	2,945	-	-	-	-	2,945
Gabon	24,504	107,665	132,169	-	4,712	-	5,063	11,228	-	153,172
Kenya	-	-	-	-	382	-	-	54	-	436
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	11,328	-	-	-	-	11,328
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	1,060	-	-	-	-	1,060
Namibia	-	-	-	-	517	-	-	-	-	517
Nigeria	582,681	70,615	653,296	-	12,584	-	-	22,183	64,704	752,767
Republic of the Congo	175,635	292,695	468,330	-	106,243	25,195	-	-	650	600,418

# 2021

## PAYMENTS IN CASH & IN KIND

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	INCOME TAXES	OTHER TAXES	TAXES (TOTAL)	ROYALTIES	LICENSE FEES	LICENSE BONUSES	DIVIDENDS	INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS	PRODUCTION ENTITLEMENTS	TOTAL OF PAYMENTS
São Tomé and Príncipe	-	-	-	-	766	-	-	-	-	766
Senegal	-	-	-	-	447	-	-	117	-	564
South Africa	-	-	-	-	360	-	-	-	-	360
Uganda	-	-	-	-	1,273	-	-	-	-	1,273
<b>Middle East and North Africa</b>	<b>845,617</b>	<b>5,203,635</b>	<b>6,049,252</b>	-	<b>13,201</b>	<b>4,098</b>	-	-	<b>2,166,627</b>	<b>8,233,178</b>
Algeria	185,948	252,800	438,748	-	3,125	4,994	-	-	-	446,867
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	1,025	-	-	-	-	1,025
Egypt	-	-	-	-	226	-	-	-	-	226
Iraq	5,940	17,098	23,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,038
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	116	-	-	-	-	116
Libya	529,988	52,869	582,857	-	-	-	-	-	1,409,265	1,992,122
Oman	4,557	301,527	306,084	-	280	(896)	-	-	-	305,468
Qatar	119,184	8,027	127,211	-	-	-	-	-	757,362	884,573
United Arab Emirates	-	4,571,314	4,571,314	-	8,429	-	-	-	-	4,579,743
<b>Americas</b>	<b>37,727</b>	<b>399,311</b>	<b>437,038</b>	<b>107,544</b>	<b>57,777</b>	<b>3,320</b>	-	21	<b>36,078</b>	<b>641,778</b>
Argentina	21,727	68,816	90,543	-	5,157	-	-	-	-	95,700
Bolivia	-	190,216	190,216	-	1,297	3,320	-	21	18,355	213,209
Brazil	-	123,140	123,140	-	19,491	-	-	-	17,723	160,354



## 2021

### PAYMENTS IN CASH & IN KIND

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	INCOME TAXES	OTHER TAXES	TAXES (TOTAL)	ROYALTIES	LICENSE FEES	LICENSE BONUSES	DIVIDENDS	INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS	PRODUCTION ENTITLEMENTS	TOTAL OF PAYMENTS
Canada	-	-	-	59,830	24,571	-	-	-	-	84,401
Guyana	-	-	-	-	285	-	-	-	-	285
Mexico	-	4,217	4,217	-	3,271	-	-	-	-	7,488
United States	16,000	12,922	28,922	47,714	3,705	-	-	-	-	80,341
<b>Asia Pacific</b>	<b>384,287</b>	<b>91,891</b>	<b>476,178</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,173</b>	<b>48,017</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,766</b>	<b>222,938</b>	<b>762,072</b>
Australia	-	12,371	12,371	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,371
Brunei	39,237	8,233	47,470	-	5	-	-	-	6,173	53,648
China	19,178	18,878	38,056	-	-	-	-	-	27,137	65,193
Indonesia	7,558	-	7,558	-	-	-	-	-	2,304	9,862
Kazakhstan	-	23,237	23,237	-	74	504	-	9,766	46,652	80,233
Myanmar	17,200	27,919	45,119	-	-	-	-	-	140,672	185,791
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	546	-	-	-	-	546
Philippines	-	-	-	-	4,548	-	-	-	-	4,548
Thailand	301,114	1,253	302,367	-	-	47,513	-	-	-	349,880
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,774,815</b>	<b>6,356,551</b>	<b>10,131,366</b>	<b>107,544</b>	<b>250,942</b>	<b>84,119</b>	<b>5,063</b>	<b>53,369</b>	<b>4,349,645</b>	<b>14,982,048</b>

# 2022

## PAYMENTS IN CASH & IN KIND

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	INCOME TAXES	OTHER TAXES	TAXES (TOTAL)	ROYALTIES	LICENSE FEES	LICENSE BONUSES	DIVIDENDS	INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS	PRODUCTION ENTITLEMENTS	TOTAL OF PAYMENTS
<b>Europe</b>	<b>9,030,917</b>	<b>126,383</b>	<b>9,157,300</b>	-	<b>13,313</b>	-	-	-	<b>40,282</b>	<b>9,210,895</b>
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	-	-	211
Denmark	326,775	734	<b>327,509</b>	-	561	-	-	-	-	<b>328,070</b>
France	-	291	<b>291</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>291</b>
Italy	37,987	59,825	<b>97,812</b>	-	1,492	-	-	-	-	<b>99,304</b>
Netherlands	238,271	-	<b>238,271</b>	-	623	-	-	-	-	<b>238,894</b>
Norway	5,344,581	57,058	<b>5,401,639</b>	-	4,417	-	-	-	-	<b>5,406,056</b>
Russia	8,139	8,475	<b>16,614</b>	-	85	-	-	-	40,282	<b>56,981</b>
United Kingdom	3,075,164	-	<b>3,075,164</b>	-	5,924	-	-	-	-	<b>3,081,088</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>2,125,548</b>	<b>835,781</b>	<b>2,961,329</b>	-	<b>91,522</b>	<b>78,882</b>	<b>81,259</b>	<b>49,214</b>	<b>2,611,973</b>	<b>5,874,179</b>
Angola	759,455	116,424	<b>875,879</b>	-	12,042	-	-	1,411	2,492,888	<b>3,382,220</b>
Côte d'Ivoire	-	-	-	-	141	-	-	-	-	<b>141</b>
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	<b>750</b>
Gabon	45,334	91,283	<b>136,617</b>	-	3,455	60,000	81,259	11,320	-	<b>292,651</b>
Kenya	-	-	-	-	146	-	-	-	-	<b>146</b>
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	1,295	-	-	-	-	<b>1,295</b>
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	1,060	-	-	-	-	<b>1,060</b>
Nigeria	893,380	278,356	<b>1,171,736</b>	-	12,475	-	-	35,046	118,372	<b>1,337,629</b>
Republic of the Congo	427,379	349,718	<b>777,097</b>	-	57,665	18,882	-	1,437	713	<b>855,794</b>

# 2022

## PAYMENTS IN CASH & IN KIND

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

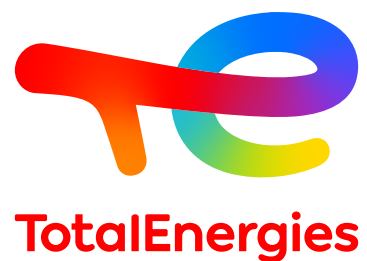
	INCOME TAXES	OTHER TAXES	TAXES (TOTAL)	ROYALTIES	LICENSE FEES	LICENSE BONUSES	DIVIDENDS	INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS	PRODUCTION ENTITLEMENTS	TOTAL OF PAYMENTS
São Tomé and Príncipe	-	-	-	-	605	-	-	-	-	605
Senegal	-	-	-	-	273	-	-	-	-	273
Uganda	-	-	-	-	1,615	-	-	-	-	1,615
<b>Middle East and North Africa</b>	<b>1,009,946</b>	<b>11,711,104</b>	<b>12,721,050</b>	-	<b>11,902</b>	<b>60,593</b>	-	<b>15,000</b>	<b>2,520,319</b>	<b>15,328,864</b>
Algeria	280,715	486,788	767,503	-	2,257	13,090	-	-	-	782,850
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	965	-	-	-	-	965
Egypt	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	150
Iraq	4,999	18,570	23,569	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,569
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	106	-	-	-	-	106
Libya	594,052	2,232,236	2,826,288	-	132	22,500	-	15,000	1,618,851	4,482,771
Oman	-	557,290	557,290	-	200	-	-	-	-	557,490
Qatar	130,180	26,629	156,809	-	-	25,003	-	-	901,468	1,083,280
United Arab Emirates	-	8,389,591	8,389,591	-	8,092	-	-	-	-	8,397,683
<b>Americas</b>	<b>333,131</b>	<b>814,221</b>	<b>1,147,352</b>	<b>324,428</b>	<b>67,997</b>	<b>2,885,087</b>	-	-	<b>146,304</b>	<b>4,571,168</b>
Argentina	173,361	80,245	253,606	-	5,662	5,726	-	-	-	264,994
Bolivia	-	261,816	261,816	-	1,326	937	-	-	31,086	295,165
Brazil	148,477	436,346	584,823	-	14,729	2,878,424	-	-	115,218	3,593,194

## 2022

### PAYMENTS IN CASH & IN KIND

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	INCOME TAXES	OTHER TAXES	TAXES (TOTAL)	ROYALTIES	LICENSE FEES	LICENSE BONUSES	DIVIDENDS	INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS	PRODUCTION ENTITLEMENTS	TOTAL OF PAYMENTS
Canada	-	-	-	204,250	24,064	-	-	-	-	228,314
Mexico	-	4,489	4,489	-	19,288	-	-	-	-	23,777
United States	11,293	31,325	42,618	120,178	2,928	-	-	-	-	165,724
<b>Asia Pacific</b>	<b>457,505</b>	<b>174,516</b>	<b>632,021</b>	-	<b>7,870</b>	<b>48,012</b>	-	<b>3,165</b>	<b>196,980</b>	<b>888,048</b>
Australia	-	43,474	43,474	-	1,861	-	-	-	-	45,335
Brunei	47,171	11,783	58,954	-	7	-	-	-	11,735	70,696
China	25,524	21,167	46,691	-	-	-	-	-	27,110	73,801
Indonesia	5,887	-	5,887	-	-	-	-	-	5,645	11,532
Kazakhstan	19,921	77,915	97,836	-	67	2,304	-	3,165	52,445	155,817
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	5,009	-	-	-	-	5,009
Myanmar	16,000	19,406	35,406	-	-	-	-	-	100,045	135,451
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	926	-	-	-	-	926
Thailand	343,002	771	343,773	-	-	45,708	-	-	-	389,481
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,957,047</b>	<b>13,662,005</b>	<b>26,619,052</b>	<b>324,428</b>	<b>192,604</b>	<b>3,072,574</b>	<b>81,259</b>	<b>67,379</b>	<b>5,515,858</b>	<b>35,873,154</b>



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